I Just Wish the World was Twice as Big and Half of it was Still Unexplored[1]:

An Exploration of the Translation of Adjectives in Travel Guides



Name: Marit de Wolf

Student number: 4127145

Master Vertalen, Utrecht University

Supervisor: Lette Vos

Second Reader: Onno Kosters

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[1] A widely known quote by Sir David Attenborough, unknown where it was first said

**Abstract**

As explored the world is, as Sir David Attenborough exclaims in his famous quote, as unexplored research on adjectives in translation is, let alone research on adjectives in translation within a specific genre, and what the effects and causes may be of particular (consistent) choices and/or shifts. Through a corpus of seven English source texts and seven Dutch target texts, the translation of adjectives in travel guides are explored. All texts are from the same publisher, Rough Guides, and they are divided into two subgenres: cities and countries. The cities are Barcelona, Istanbul and Rome, while the countries are Brazil, Canada, Kenya and Laos. Rough Guides is one of the frontrunners to develop a highly characteristic, personal style of writing, and is know for their clever style, where descriptive elements (such as adjectives) are used to portray wit, enthusiasm, and other characteristic traits. In total, 1,050 adjectives were collected from this corpus. The results showed that roughly twenty percent of all adjectives were not regularly translated in these travel guides, but either omitted or edited. The three most commonly used strategies in edited adjectives are: the replacement of adjectives with lexically deviant adjectives, the "emphasis change" strategy, and the "information change" strategy. The effect of these omitted and edited adjectives is that the target texts are more disconnected and flatter, and the specific style that Rough Guides is known for is diminished. Readers of the target text will also perceive the location differently, which may have further implications on their decisions to visit certain places. The results also showed that objective adjectives are more likely to be omitted, subjective adjectives to be edited, and objective adjectives to be regularly translated. This curiosity has led to the conclusion that the function of the target text is not to be strictly informative, but rather a blend of the three text functions: informative, expressive and appellative. It can also be speculated that the target audience was the reason behind these omitted and edited adjectives.

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## 1. Introduction

*"Travel is fatal to prejudice, bigotry, and narrow-mindedness, and many of our people need it sorely on these accounts. Broad, wholesome, charitable views of men and things cannot be acquired by vegetating in one little corner of the earth all one's lifetime."*

- Mark Twain

Travel guides, or at least their predecessors, originated in ancient Greece, where they existed as travel descriptions and reports (cf. Pretzel). Around the Middle Ages, they transformed into something more akin to what we know as travel guides today, "when guides were written for pilgrims, describing the travel routes to holy places" (Ramm 147). An example of the predecessor to travel literature from the Middle Ages are the many travel descriptions that Marco Polo brought back from his journeys. Aside from the function to lead people from one place to another, the predecessor to travel guides had one more main function: to be a "narrative read by those who would never have the opportunity to travel" (Gassan 56). Initially, many authors would copy information from the pre-existing travel guides, which led to perpetuated stereotypes and the reinforcement of inaccuracies. It was not until the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century that more accurate guides were written and made available to the public (Gassan). In the past few decades, travel guides have evolved to contain not just the experiences from one traveler (the writer), but to contain the experiences of a plethora of travelers who have visited a certain geographical location. Travel guides must now balance the experiences from either their own travels or third party travelers with objective information about the country or city.

An increasingly more interesting element to research in this area is the translation of travel guides. Even more so, for this thesis, the translation of adjectives in travel guides. After all, adjectives color the world and influence the way we perceive the world, both negatively

and positively. Adjectives are especially important for imaging in travel guides; they can help the reader form a certain image, even if there is a lack of illustration. Take, for example, the sentence "a forest with flowers, foxes and roads"; it is not necessarily a bad sentence, but it is extremely generic. Adding adjectives to this sentence can change this completely: "a lush dark green forest with colorful, blossoming flowers, sneaky foxes and winding, hidden roads". The first sentence is basic, and a travel guide consisting of only such sentences, holds no allure or interest for the reader. The second sentence helps the reader to shape and create vivid images of the described accommodations, important sights, and suchlike.

A historical example of adjectives shape people's imaging is Edward Said's famous explanation on how certain adjectives were used to separate 'the Orient' from 'the Occident'. He uses the adjective 'exotic' as an example of how 'the Orient' was described as everything 'the Occident' was not, eventually concluding that through this use of constant comparison through adjectives, "the Orient has helped to define Europe (the West)" (Said 9). Writer Maxine Hong Kingston has highlighted the problematic use of adjectives in an article by a white journalist, giving examples of how "[e]ven the word China brings to mind ancient rituals, exotic teas, superstitions, silks and fire-breathing dragons" (Burdick qtd. in Kingston 56), and Hong Kingston has especially highlighted the excessive use of the adjective "inscrutable" and responded with: "How dare they call their ignorance our inscrutability!" (56)

This is just one of many examples that show the importance of adjectives and, immediately linked to that, the importance of the translation of adjectives. When a text is translated, the text is given a new target audience, and the translator(s) or publisher(s) might decide to translate the text in a certain manner that they think suits their audience best. For example, if the original travel guide was published by a certain country where gay marriage is legal, as is the culture around it, such as the Netherlands or Belgium, and it was to be

translated to a country where being LGBTQ+ is still outlawed, such as Nigeria or Pakistan, adapting or omitting any parts in the travel guide where this topic is mentioned might be a serious consideration. On the micro-level (sentences or words), this may happen to adjectives as well. Their new target audience can influence their translation, in order to create as little disharmony between the translation and the reader as possible.

For this thesis, it is especially interesting to research not just what factors influence the translation of adjectives, as it is impossible to discern them with certainty, but to research what the effects and consequences are of certain trends in translation. The case study that will be used in order to research the aforementioned elements, will be a corpus consisting of seven English travel guides and their Dutch translations: four guides about countries; Brazil, Canada, Kenya and Laos, and three guides about cities; Barcelona, Istanbul and Rome. All travel guides are from the same publisher, Rough Guides. This case study will allow this thesis to explore how adjectives are translated in reality, which will in turn provide insight into the factors that caused certain translation choices, as well as the effects and consequences of these choices.

## 2. Theoretical Background

*"To travel is to discover that everyone is wrong about other countries."*

\- Aldous Huxley

### 2.1. Case Study: Rough Guides

For this thesis, I have chosen seven travel guides and their translation from the publisher Rough Guides as case study. Rough Guides self-identifies as a "leading travel publisher known for its 'tell it like it is' attitude, accurate, up-to-date content and authoritative contemporary writing" ("About"). Rough Guides originated in 1981, when Brit Mark Ellingham met fellow Brit Martin Dunford on his travels in Greece (where Dunford was teaching English). Due to the lack of adequate travel guides for their specific needs, Ellingham, Dunford and a small group writers set out to create their own guidebook series. The first Rough Guide (to Greece, unsurprisingly) was published in 1982, and the immediate success of the this travel guide was the start of Rough Guides as big name in the travel guides industry.

Nowadays, the publisher has covered more than 120 destinations with its travel guides, and has sold more than 30 million physical copies by 2010 (Robbins). The Rough Guides has its headquarters in London, and its writing is characterized as 'written by Europeans' (rather than Americans or Australians, as is often the case) by other publishers. On an online forum, Poul Bekkerh asked for travelers' opinions on Lonely Planet's guides versus those from Rough Guides, where the general consensus of the roughly fifteen travelers that replied was that although Lonely Planet was on its peak of great guides in the 1980s and 1990s, it had diminished in quality since. They agree that Rough Guides is catered towards a broader audience: instead of the 'regular' traveler, which Lonely Planet focuses on, Rough Guides offers more suggestions for any type of traveler; for example, low-budget, backpackers, and

families. This is in line with what Rough Guides itself proclaims: "[Rough Guides] acquired a broad readership that relished Rough Guides' wit and inquisitiveness as much as their enthusiastic, critical approach" ("About"). With this, it is notable that Rough Guides does not as much aim for a specific demographic characterized by age, type of traveler, or budget, but rather characterized by their preference for the form of language, such as witty anecdotes and its enthusiastic, yet critical approach. This is why Rough Guides provides interesting material for research into adjectives and their translation in travel guides, as both criticism and enthusiasm are partly evident from the use of adjectives. However, before the specific results of this case study are presented, it is important to position travel guides in general from the perspective of translation studies.

## 2.2. Travel Guides

Travel guides can be used for a number of purposes and therefore are not contained within one specific text category. Wiebke Ramm, member of the Research Council of Norway, explains that a "general purpose of travel guides is to describe some geographic area such as a country, region or city for a more or less specific group of people who may have more or less specific interests in travelling to or informing themselves about that area" (147). However, travel guides could also have a political and social purpose, such as guides to Vietnam, which "have performed a critical role in mediating tourists' understandings not only of recent history – particularly of the American war – but also of Vietnam's location within the hegemonic expansion of late-twentieth-century global capitalism" (Laderman 4). Laderman also emphasizes the economic purpose of travel guides: "[N]o single outside force exercised greater influence on late-twentieth-century tourism in Vietnam than the Australian publishing house Lonely Planet" (5). With this example, it can be noticed that there is a shift in the purpose of travel guides, which also translates into a shift in the *function* of travel guides.

### 2.2.1. The Function of Travel Guides

In the light of this thesis's case study, text function is one of the most important elements to discuss. Notable translation scholar Christiane Nord refers to function in the framework that she has created for translation analysis. An abbreviated version of that framework is: "Who writes with which purpose to whom through which medium where when why a text *with what function*?" (146, my emphasis). Aside from Nord herself, another translation scholar dove into the topic of function, and in the 1970s, Katharina Reiss created a functional approach, which initially "aims at systematizing the assessment of translations" (Munday 111). Her categorization of functions is borrowed from German psychologist and linguist Karl Bühler, and Reiss summarizes the main characteristics of each text type as follows:

> (1) Informative text type. 'Plain communication of facts': information, knowledge, opinions, etc. The language dimension used to transmit the information is logical or referential, the content or 'topic' is the main focus of the communication;
>
> (2) Expressive text type. 'Creative composition': the author uses the aesthetic dimension of language. The author or 'sender' is foregrounded, as well as the form of the message;
>
> (3) Operative text type [often called 'appellative']. 'Inducing behavioral responses': the aim of the appellative function is to appeal or persuade the reader or 'receiver' of the text to act in a certain way, for example to buy a product (if an advert), or to agree to an argument (if a political speech or a barrister's concluding statement). The form of the language is dialogic and the focus is appellative.
>
> (Reiss in Munday 112-3)

As mentioned in the introduction, travel guides started out as travel descriptions and travel reports, which gave them a mostly informative function. Since then, travel guides have developed into much more of a "hybrid [text] type" (Munday 113). This means that there are several text functions present within a genre. The expressive function can be found in the growing (subjective) involvement of the author or third party travelers in the content of the travel guides. An example is the travel blogger Will Hatton, who created the series "The Broke Backpacker", where he relates his adventures as a traveler in the countries he goes to. While he provides a decent amount of information in his retellings, thereby fulfilling the informative function, he puts himself and his experiences in the foreground, which allows his writings to have an expressive function as well. In sharing his adventures, it is nearly impossible to avoid the appellative function. In the following citation from Hatton, he recommends possible transport options, which fulfills the appellative function:

> Internal flights are relatively cheap, according to Skyscanner – I didn't fly whilst backpacking Myanmar. In some parts of the country, you can travel by boat and this is a really unique way to get around – the slow boat between Mandalay and Bagan is well worth doing if you have the time. Local buses are very cheap but can be very crowded and uncomfortable – if you're familiar with local transport in India or Central America then this won't be anything new to you but if you've only travelled on 'tourist transport' before then you might find it a bit of a shock! For the really long distances, if you're not going to hitch, I recommend spending a bit more and going with a half decent bus company – JJ Express are relatively affordable and are clean, comfortable and reliable. Avoid travelling in the 'private' mini-vans. (Hatton)

Although it seems like this hybrid type is more related to travel blogs than travel guides, it actually occurs in both forms. Travel guide writer Rick Steves writes that "every guidebook series has an area of specialization". In this article, he relays that his own series, Rick Steves'

Guidebooks, is "more opinionated and selective, choosing only the most worthwhile destinations in each country and covering them in depth" (Steves). For other examples, Lonely Planet is mentioned as the "worldwide standard for a solid guide book" (Steves), Fodor's Travel "is more encyclopedic than inspiring" (Steves), DK Eyewitness Travel are "gorgeous visual guides [that] offer appealing color photos and illustrations (like cutaway cross-sections of important castles and churches). They are great for trip planning and visual learners, but the written information is scant — I don't travel with them" (Steves), and lastly, and most relevant to the case study of this thesis, the Rough Guides series "is written by Europeans who understand the contemporary social scene better than most American writers. While their hotel listings can be skimpy and uninspired, the historical and sightseeing information tends to offer greater depth than others" (Steves). Therefore, not just online travel blogs are hybrid types, but so are the published, 'official' travel guides. This is in spite of the fact that there may be a bigger emphasis on one function, such as the Lonely Planet focusing more on providing information. The answer as to why certain travel guide publishers decide on focusing on a certain function more than the others, can be found in the target audience.

### 2.2.2. Function Through Target Audience

Target audience (henceforth: TA) is also present in Christiane Nord's aforementioned framework: Who writes with which purpose *to whom* through which medium where when why a text with what function?" (146, my emphasis). The TA influences a text's function, because a particular TA might be much more interested in recommendations from other travelers, while another TA might be mostly interested in the experiences from other travelers. A trend that is currently emerging as a response to the many wishes of specific TAs, is the personalization of travel guides. For example, Bardaki et al. created a "mobile augmented reality (MAR) travel guide, named CorfuAR" (71), which contained "location sensing

capabilities of mobile devices [to] facilitate filtering of the travel information in order to be tailored to the travelers' needs and wants" (71). CorfuAR was designed to be fully available on mobile devices and uses GPS and other online tracking abilities to provide a fully tailored travel guide for travelers. Bardaki et al. were not the only ones who came up with the idea of personalized travel guides. Steven Robertson applied for a US patent in 2006, where he described the idea of a system that could create a completely customized travel guide, based on prioritized activities by the travelers, GPS, personal information, and itineraries.

These creations and ideas all speak of customizing towards a specific individual, but there have also been studies which have discussed the results of customization for a specific group. In 2006, Peggy O. Shields looked at the effects of state-funded tourism marketing. She tested whether increasing the effectiveness of communication about the facilities and attractions in lesser popular US states would boost tourism, using different TAs to see if a certain group would have more positive results than others. She found that it was especially useful for the TA of college students, who listed four previously unpopular US states as vacation destinations in their ranking after the research had been conducted. Shields hereby shows the potential of targeting particular TAs, which could be a deciding factor for publishers to focus on a specific function of the text.

In case of translating travel guides, the translator and publisher will have to consider the differences between the original function and (English-speaking) TA, and the new function and (Dutch-speaking) TA, and how far apart they are from each other. This, in turn, can help identify certain trends linked to certain translation choices, which allows for a better insight in the eventual effects and consequences of adjectives in translation.

## 2.3. Adjectives

Adjectives are highly versatile elements in any language, and they can have several functions in a text. Adjectives can be "emphatic expressions which enhance the force of certain parts of [a] story" (Paradis 9). Adjectives can also be used to exaggerate or soften expressions; this happens most often in combination with an adverb of degree, such as "immensely hairy" (10) or "fairly long" (9). Adjectives can also be carriers or indicators of culture; from simpler indicators as "Greek cuisine" to more complicated ones, like "the arrogant French". In this latter example, a stereotype about the French is taken and used to casually group together a whole country. In this case, such adjectives can lead to perpetuated stereotyping.

Adjectives in their simplest form are "those that take no argument; these correspond to ordinary verbs that take only agent and/or theme arguments" (Baker 78). An example is this is: "the door is open" (78). In this example, "open" can only refer to "door" and there are no other elements in the sentence that "open" could refer to. Naturally, there is another, more intricate form that adjectives can take, namely "adjectives that take goal arguments [and] correspond to verbs that can take goal arguments together with an agent and/or a theme" (78). For example: "Chris is loyal to the king" (78). This example shows that there is an extra element in the sentence that is relevant for the adjective; "loyal" is a characteristic that Chris possesses, but only if it corresponds to the other element in the sentence, "the king". If this example were taken to the simplest form of adjectives, it would become "Chris is loyal". However, the addition of "to the king" further specifies the meaning of the adjective. In the first form, Chris is loyal to everyone, whereas in the second form, Chris is loyal to the king, but could still be cheating on his wife.

These examples show that adjectives can take many functions and may play an essential role in a text. However, it is most important for this thesis to note that adjectives can be objective or subjective. Examples of objective adjectives would be: "the red car", "small

mice", and "the table is rectangular". They are objective, because they do not contain a (personal) value judgement. Subjective adjectives work exactly the opposite way around, as they do contain a (personal) value judgement. For example: "the ugly car", "strange mice", and "the table is beautiful".

### 2.3.1. Adjectives and Translation

Translating adjectives poses certain problems that cannot always be overcome by a translator. To establish translation equivalence, Arce et al. recommend "translating and then back-translating words" (52). For their research, this meant that English adjectives were translated into Chinese, Putonghua and Japanese, and then translated into English again by a different translator. The two biggest problems that Arce et al. encountered while discussing the adjectives that were translated back into English were the reception of the adjectives, and the judgement of the translators. As an example of the first problem, they noticed that the word "outstanding" (52) had become "so-so" (52) once it had been translated from English to Japanese, and back to English again, ergo 'so-so' had become the "prescribed modulus" (52) for 'outstanding'. This means that in either (or possibly both) of the translation processes, the meaning of the word changed (drastically). A similar example between Dutch and English would be if a "gezellig café" would become a "cosy café" in English, and would then be translated to "rustig café" in Dutch again. "Gezellig" and "rustig" do not modify the following noun ("café") in the same way. In a similar manner, a discrepancy occurred between "outstanding" and "so-so", because "outstanding" was rated twice as positive as "so-so", but in Arce et al.'s table of translation equivalence, they were considered to be the same. They summarized this problem as "translated words [rarely] being given comparable values" (52), which made it hard to trust the participants' responses to their research. The second problem was related to personal bias: "for example, two common positive adjectives in Japanese,

'daijoobu' (all right/good) and 'sugoi' (wonderful) were excluded from this study owing to the judgement of the translators" (52). Another, smaller problem they faced was a lack of difference between two adjectives for translation. In Japanese and Putonghua, the English words 'reasonably poor' and 'quite poor' could not be translated into two different words, which increased the level of repetition in adjectives for those languages (52).

A similar approach of translating and back-translating adjectives was also used in a research by Brandberg, Scott & Öhman. They used this method in a different field of research, namely psychology (whereas Arce et al. used it in the field of linguistics), and between different languages, namely English and Swedish, but the approach caused similar problems to what Arce et al. had encountered with the method. These studies show that translating adjectives poses interesting problems and shifts in texts, and it is important that this thesis takes these potential problems into account.


### 2.3.2. Adjectives and Translation Strategies

There are no specific translation strategies for adjectives in particular, but Andrew Chesterman has compiled an extensive list of general translation strategies, some of which are applicable to adjectives as well. The following list consists of strategies that might be relevant for this thesis:

1. "Literal translation" (Chesterman 155): this is, of course, a loose term, and means that the TT element corresponds as closely as possible to the source text, while still being grammatically correct;

2. "Transposition" (Chesterman 156): when the word type changes in translation, for example from adjective to noun;

3. "Synonymy" (162): when a synonym is chosen, instead of the obvious choice for translation;

4. "Antonymy" (162): when an antonym is combined with a negative element;

5. "Emphasis change" (164): this strategy is especially relevant with regard to subjective and objective adjectives, as this is when the translator decided to put more or less emphasis on a word. For example, 'informative' becomes 'highly informative';

6. "Cultural filtering" (168): when culture-specific elements from the source text language are translated with culture-specific elements from the target language

7. "Explicitness change" (168): this strategy concerns making a text more or less explicit;

8. "Information change" (169) means the addition of new information in the target text that was not previously present in the source text. For example, "the green door" becomes "de groene voordeur" ("the green front door").

The final strategy I want to add is not included in Chesterman's list of strategies, but from Diederik Grit's and Javier Aixelá's research into culture specific elements.

9. "Omission": this strategy concerns the removal of certain elements in a translation. The decision to use this strategy can have several reasons: Grit notes that translators will often omit elements if "the denotation is irrelevant for the target audience" (193). Aixelá agrees with Grit's words, but adds that elements might be also omitted due to "ideological or stylistic reasons" (202).

Each of these strategies could be interesting for this thesis; a given recurring translation strategy for adjectives may have a specific effect or consequence for translation. What these effects or consequences are, will be explored in the following chapters.

## 3. Method

*A journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step.*

- Lao Tzu

### 3.1. Corpus and Dataset

The corpus for this case study consists of fourteen texts in total: seven English source texts (henceforth: STs) and seven Dutch translations (the target texts, henceforth: TTs). It is a parallel, homogeneous corpus, as all the texts are travel guides from the same publisher, Rough Guides, and the same series. In total, the corpus is exactly 7,317 pages long. One standard page from the corpus has approximately 460 words. An estimation of the total word count of the corpus would then amount to roughly 3,365,820 words. This can be split up into the English STs, which are 3,590 pages and roughly 1,651,400 words in total, and the Dutch translations, which were 3,727 pages and roughly 1,714,420 words in total. Four out of the seven STs are about countries, namely Brazil, Canada, Kenya and Laos, and the remaining three are about cities, namely Barcelona, Istanbul and Rome. This division was made in order to be able to research if differences could be found in travel guides about countries versus those concerning cities, when it comes to adjectives.

To collect the dataset, the texts are split into chapters, and then compared amongst themselves to look for common factors to allow for an equal comparison later in this thesis. Eventually, two city-specific chapters are chosen, two country-specific chapters are chosen, as well as four chapters that are present in all texts. The exact chapters are as follows:

1. One specific neighborhood (city-specific)
2. The LGBT+ scene (city-specific)
3. One specific city or area (country-specific)
4. Festivals (country-specific)

5. Introduction (all)

6. Accommodation (all)

7. Food and drink (all)

8. History (all)

From each chapter, twenty-five adjectives are chosen for research. In total, the dataset contains 1,050 examples of adjectives. For this thesis, when I refer to one example, this includes both the adjective in the ST and its translation in the TT. Additionally, it is important to note that an example includes *all* adjectives related to the same noun or pronoun. For example, "the lush green grass" contains two adjectives ("lush" and "green"), but as they both modify the same element, they are counted as one example.

## 3.2. Method

Twenty-five examples of adjectives are taken from each pre-selected chapter. It is important to note that the examples were *not* selected completely objectively. Considering the amount of repetitive adjectives or purely factual adjectives that are present in the text, I decided to add an amount of subjectivity into the selection of the adjectives. On the issue of subjectivity, Maeve Olohan emphasizes that "in compiling a corpus, researchers need to consider a range of issues and identify criteria that will help them make choices about material to include or exclude. In each case, these criteria are established and choices are made based on the aim of the research" (46). Olohan hereby acknowledges the need for subjectivity in research, and proposes the idea of selection criteria instead, so that a study can be replicated by others as well, therefore still adhering to the rules of research. For this thesis, the criteria were:

- Repetitive adjectives are only marked once, such as geographical and periodical markers (e.g. "southern side of the palace" and "modern city center").

- Purely factual – objective – adjectives are marked limitedly, such as "the largest airport" or "the brown door".
- The chosen adjectives must be *relevant* for this thesis, especially with regard to researching objective versus subjective adjectives (i.e. both kinds of adjectives have to be represented equally by the dataset).

The motivation behind these choices with regard to the first two criteria, is that keeping those kinds of examples in the pool of twenty-five adjectives per chapter would skew the results, as they often do not undergo great changes in translation. For example, an adjective with the geographical marker "southern" will not suddenly become "northern" or be omitted, whereas the subjective adjectives "lovely" or "horrible" are more prone to undergo change in the translation process. For this reason, it was important to implement these selection criteria: subjective adjectives have to be properly represented in the dataset, or else it would be impossible to study the differences in translation. If too many repetitive or factual adjectives were to be included in the dataset, it would not be possible to study adjectives in translation properly.

A very important issue to note here is that the process of determining whether an adjectives is subjective or objective, there is subjectivity present as well. Many seemingly objective adjectives have the potential to be (partially) subjective as well. For example, a "cheap restaurant" might be cheap to someone with a full-time job, but averagely priced for a student with a weekend job or without a job. The same could be said for "sweet candy"; yes, the candy might be sweet, but the level of sweetness will differ between someone who is used to eating very sweet candy and someone who is not. Such potentially subjective adjectives are categorized under objective adjectives. However, comparative adjectives, such as "cheaper restaurant" or "sweeter candy" are categorized under subjective adjectives, as the (subjective) opinion of the writer is more obviously present in these adjectives.

The examples are collected in separate files: one document per country or city. In most cases, not just the adjective itself was included in the list, but also the accompanying adverb or noun. This was deliberately chosen in order to create a context for the adjectives, which might turn out to be an important factor for this thesis. The final results will be divided into three categories; first into a rough division of omitted adjectives, edited adjectives, and regularly translated adjectives (this is what Chesterman calls "literal translation"), and later into more specific categories. They will then be processed into graphs in order to see if patterns can be distinguished in the translation of adjectives.

## 4. Cities

The results of my research will be discussed in two chapters; the first chapter will focus on the results of the individual and total results of the travel guides about the chosen cities, Barcelona, Istanbul, and Rome (in this order), and the second chapter will focus on the results of the individual and total results of the countries, Brazil, Canada, Kenya, and Laos. This format was deliberately chosen in order to compare the results, not only between the individual travel guides, but also between the different subgenres of the travel guides. This method allows for a deeper understanding of the results, which, in turn, allows for a deeper understanding of the trends that occur in the translations. Eventually, this will lead to a more thorough and properly supported discussion of results. All subchapters will follow the same format: first, the broad results are displayed in graphs, and second, the results will be divided in smaller, more detailed chunks, which will then give all the necessary information to draw smaller conclusions, which will aid the final discussion chapter.

### 4.1. Barcelona

*Barcelona is a very old city in which you can feel the weight of history; it is haunted by history. You cannot walk around it without perceiving it.*

-Carlos Ruiz Zafon

### 4.1.1. Results

Barcelona's dataset can be found in Appenix I-A. The graph will show the broad results for the Barcelona dataset; consisting of a total of 150 adjectives taken from the six selected chapters from the Barcelona travel guide. This graph will show the first rough division into the three aforementioned categories: omissions, edited, and regular translation.
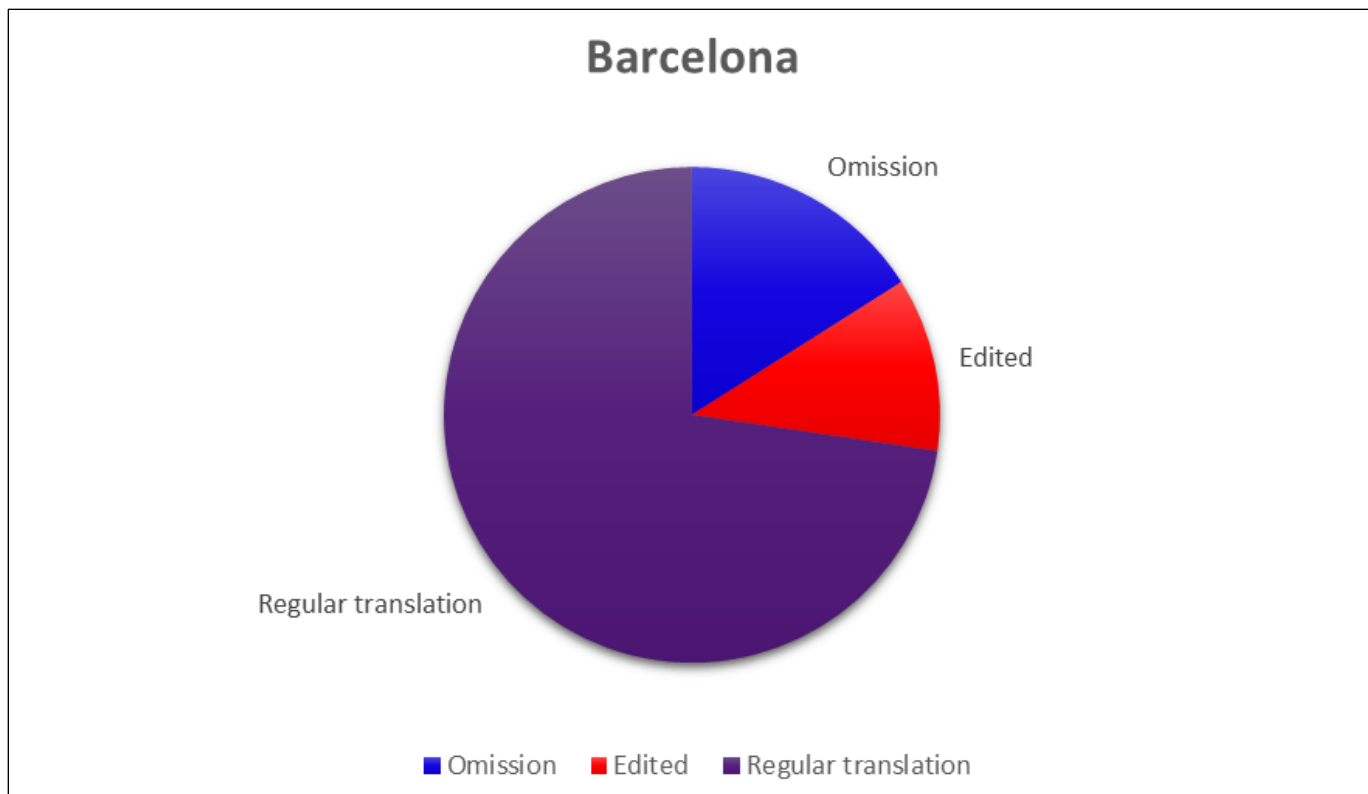
Figure 1, 'Barcelona translation data'

- 24 out of 150 were omitted: 16% → 24 were partially omitted: 16%

- 17 out of 150 were edited: 11.33%

- 109 out of 150 were regularly translated: 72.67%

These are the total results from the Barcelona dataset. For further information on how these numbers were divided over the individual chapters, the chapter-specific graphs can be found in appendix II-A.

### 4.1.2. Discussion

As can be seen above, 24 out of a total of 150 adjectives were partially omitted in the translation. To clarify, partially omitted means that either an adjective has been left out and only the noun it was modifying remains (this will be further referred to as 'single adjectives'),

or it was part of a string of adjectives, all modifying the same noun, which was not fully translated (this will be further referred to as 'string adjectives'). There were no full omissions (meaning that both the adjective and the noun it modified are omitted) in Barcelona's dataset. The 24 partial omissions can be split further into two categories, as mentioned. In 14 out of 24 cases, the omitted adjective was part of a string of adjectives; this is 58.33%. In 10 out of 24 cases, only the noun it was previously modifying remained; this is 41.67%. An example from the dataset of omitting a string adjective is: "long, fried, tubular donuts" becoming "lange, kokervormige donuts" in the TT; in this example, "fried" has been omitted. Another example is "local, market-fresh ingredients" becoming "plaatselijke ingrediënten" in the TT, where "market-fresh" has been omitted. Examples of omissions of single adjectives are: "limited autonomy" becoming "zelfbestuur", and "exterior staircase" becoming "trap" in the TT. So, for Barcelona it can be said that omissions occur more frequently when there is more than one adjective modifying the same noun; when Chesterman's strategy "explicitness change" (168) has been applied in the translation process, on top of the omission strategy coined by Grit and Aixelá. However, there is only an absolute difference of 4 with the other style of omitting adjectives; therefore it can be said that, while there is a bigger chance of omission in string adjectives, both styles occur throughout the dataset.

The consequence of this omission is that the TT lacks detail, which causes the translation to be 'cleaner' (less frivolity used to describe an element), but also weakens the specific writing style that the ST adheres to. As mentioned, Rough Guides stands out from other travel guide series through its charming wit and enthusiastic, yet critical style. If details are left out in the TT, the series loses part of what makes it unique.

Omission is not the only strategy that has been applied to adjectives; 17 out of 150 adjectives have been edited. Edited is the general name for any type of change (except for

omission) that the adjectives have undergone in the translation process. The 17 edited

adjectives can be split up into the following categories:

- 10 out of 17 edited adjectives were replaced with a lexically deviant adjective: 58.82%

- 6 out of 17 edited adjectives have undergone the "emphasis change" strategy (164): 35.30%

- 1 of out of 17 edited adjectives has undergone the "transposition" strategy (156): 5.88%

It is interesting to note that the biggest category of edited adjectives was not one that was

predicted in the theoretical framework; the replacement of adjectives. This is when the

original adjective has been omitted and replaced by a different one in the translation.

Examples of this from the dataset are: "formal arrangement" becoming "geometrisch geheel"

and "five separate sections" becoming "vijf achtereenvolgende secties" in the TT. The effect

of this is smaller than the effect of omission, because the amount of detail does not increase or

decrease with this strategy; there is merely a change in which details are given. This is

different from the second-largest strategy that has been used: "emphasis change" (164).

Examples from the dataset are: "high" becoming "vrij hoog" and "decent buffet spread"

becoming "uitgebreid buffet" in the TT. This strategy causes the adjective to modify the noun

either more strongly, or less strongly. The consequence of this is that the reader is also

affected more or less strongly while reading the translation, compared to ST readers.

Especially when it concerns prices or distances, the difference between a "fairly high" and

"high" price can be crucial in deciding, for example, if the reader would like to eat at a given

restaurant, or book a particular hotel. Depending on how often this strategy occurs in the total

dataset, this could have  rather severe (financial) consequences for the popularity of certain

establishments.

Lastly, it is interesting to discuss whether omissions and edited adjectives occur more often in subjective or objective adjectives, or occur equally in both. It is interesting, because it might give more insight into the trends occurring in the translation of adjectives. Out of the 54 subjective adjectives, 7 were omitted (12.96%), 10 were edited (18.52%), and 37 were regularly translated (68.52%). Out of the 96 objective adjectives, 17 were omitted (17.71%), 7 were edited (7.29%), and 72 were regularly translated (75%). On a relative scale, these numbers show that there is actually very little difference in the translation trends between subjective and objective adjectives. The only small conclusion that can be drawn is that subjective adjectives have a slightly bigger chance of being edited, compared to objective subjectives. It can therefore be said that for Barcelona's dataset, subjectivity or objectivity was not a major factor in the translation of the adjective.

## 4.2. Istanbul

*If one had but a single glance to give the world, one should gaze on Istanbul.*

– Alphonse de Lamartine

### 4.2.1. Results

Istanbul's dataset can be found in Appenix I-B. The graph will show the broad results of the dataset, divided into the three main categories: omission, edited, and regular translation.
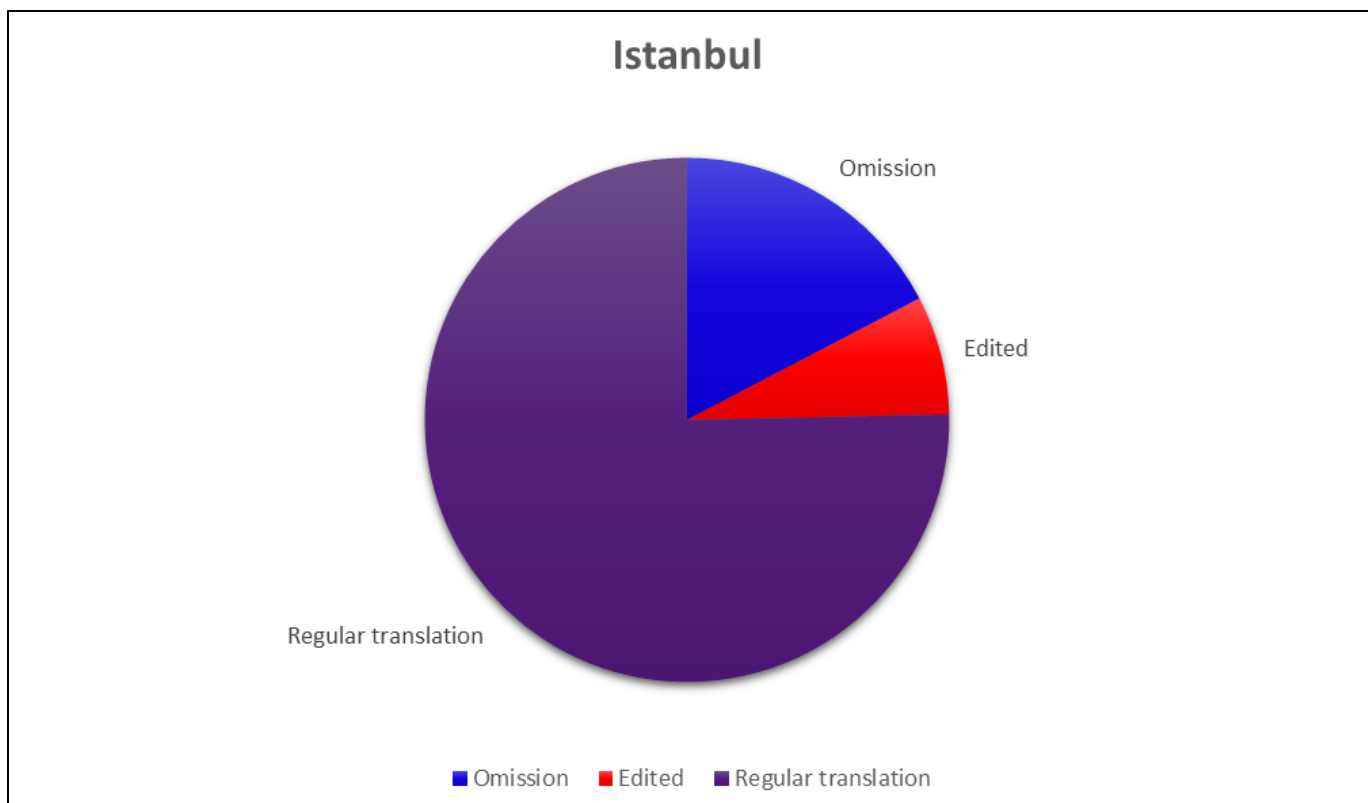
Figure 2, 'Istanbul translation data'

- 26 out of 150 were omitted: 17.34% → 1 fully: 0.67%, 25 partially: 16.67%

- 11 out of 150 were edited: 7.33%

- 113 out of 150 were regularly translated: 75.33%

These are the total results of the Istanbul dataset. The chapter-specific graphs can be found in appendix II-B.

### 4.2.2. Discussion

As visible in the graph, 26 out of a total of 150 adjectives were omitted. Only one of these was fully omitted; namely "ultranationalist youth" was completely omitted. The full sentence in the ST is: "the most recent addition being that of the Istanbul Armenian Hrant Dink, assassinated by an ultranationalist youth in January 2007" (81). The sentence in the TT is:

"het meest recente voorbeeld is de uit Armenië afkomstige Hrant Dink, die in januari 2007 om het leven werd gebracht" (79). The effect of leaving the full element (adjective *and* noun) out in the TT is that the reason for the assassination of Dink becomes unclear. In the ST, the paragraph is dedicated to the Press Museum and the aforementioned sentence is related to the many murders of Turkish journalists. The mention of the "ultranationalist youth" in the ST shows the motive, the reason why this particular journalist Dink was murdered: he wrote articles that the murderer did not agree with. In the TT, his death appears to be a rather random fact, instead of a painful statement (i.e. the difference between "a man was murdered" and "a man was murdered for political reasons"). It does, however, occur only once, so the macro-textual effect of the full omission will be minimal.

25 out of the 26 omissions were partial. In 14 out of these 25 partial omissions (56%), the adjectives were part of a string of adjectives, such as "naturally defensible triangular peninsula" becoming "natuurlijk verdedigbare schiereiland", and "thick, creamy and delicious" becoming "dik en romig" in the TT. 11 out of the 25 partial omissions (44%) were single adjectives, such as "fine views" becoming "uitzicht" and "humming workshops" becoming "ateliers" in the TT. These numbers are nearly identical to what could be seen in Barcelona's dataset. Therefore, for Istanbul it can be said that omissions occur more frequently in string adjectives than single adjectives as well, but both styles are present in the dataset. The consequence of these omissions are, naturally, also similar to what was discussed earlier in Barcelona's discussion. The omissions cause the TT to be less detailed, which weakens the writing style that Rough Guides is known for.

Only 11 out of 150 adjectives were edited in Istanbul's dataset. These can be split up in the following categories:

- 6 out of 11 adjectives were replaced with a lexically deviant adjective: 54.55%

- 5 out of 11 adjectives have undergone the "emphasis change" strategy (164): 45.45%

Again, the replacement of adjectives with lexically deviant adjectives is the most employed strategy in the Istanbul dataset. Although the noun is modified differently, as is the case in "the largest gay march" becoming "enige gay-parade" in the TT, it does not affect the overall experience of reading the travel guide, as the amount of detail is equal, just different. Naturally, these replacements will warp the reader's image of the travel location if they occur frequently throughout the entire dataset, as different details will affect how a reader perceives a certain location. This effect can also occur in the second strategy found in edited adjectives. An example of this is: "cryptic fashion" becoming "typisch cryptische antwoord" in the TT. In this case, the addition of "typisch" changes the emphasis of this part of the sentence, and this can affect the reader, again, in their perception of the text. Unlike the results that were found in this strategy in the Barcelona dataset, the Istanbul results are less often linked to physical places, like hotels and restaurants, and appear more in abstract contexts. This causes the effects of the change to be more likely linked to the reader's perception, rather than affect their direct actions.

There is a total of 74 subjective adjectives and 76 objective adjectives. Out of the 74 subjective adjectives, 15 were omitted (20.27%), 7 were edited (9.46%), and 52 were regularly translated (70.27%). Out of the 76 objective adjectives, 11 were omitted (14.47%), 4 were edited (5.26%), and 61 were regularly translated (80.26%). The relative numbers between the subjective and objective adjectives do not differ too much, although it could be argued that objective adjectives have a slightly bigger chance of being regularly translated, while subjective adjectives have a slighter bigger chance of being omitted. This can be linked to the function of the text, as objective adjectives usually carry important information, and the results show that objective adjectives have a higher chance of being regularly translated, which might be an indication of the that TT is more informative than expressive. This factor would benefit from fewer subjective elements and more objective elements. It is important to

note here that all TTs were translated by a group of translators, ranging from three (Laos) to as much as eight (Canada) translators per TT, with an average of roughly six translators per travel guide. None of the translator groups were the same for any of the travel guides, although there is a possibility that one (or two for the bigger groups) of the translators overlap. This serves as a reasonable assurance that the choices made in the translation process are not merely a reflection of one translator's preferences or style. This is relevant for this discussion, as it serves to show that the comparisons between the different individual datasets are drawn from trends that occur in both, and are not just a result of one translator's decisions.

## 4.3. Rome

*Rome is the city of echoes, the city of illusions, and the city of yearning.*

-Giotto di Bondone

### 4.3.1. Results

Rome's dataset can be found in appendix I-C. The first graph will show the broad results of the Rome dataset, divided into the three main categories: omission, edited, and regular translation.
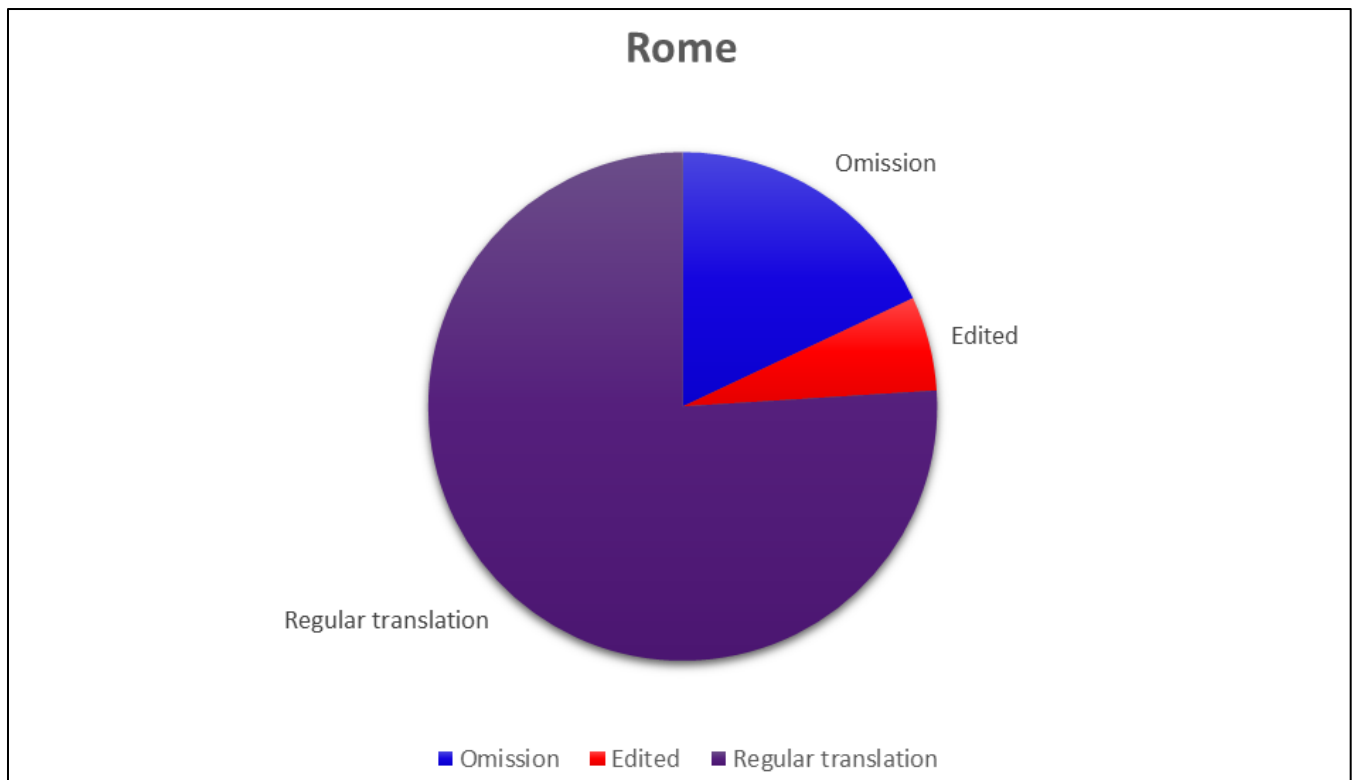
Figure 3, 'Rome translation data'

- 27 out of 150 were omitted: 18% → 14 fully: 9.33%, 13 partially: 8.67%

- 9 out of 150 were edited: 6%

- 114 out of 150 were regularly translated: 76%

These are the total results of the Rome dataset. The chapter-specific graphs can be found in appendix II-C.

### 4.3.2. Discussion

Although a similar amount of adjectives were omitted in Rome's dataset, compared to Barcelona's and Istanbul's (27 vs. 24 and 26, respectively), there is a notable difference once the omissions are divided into further categories. Out of these 27 omissions, 14 were full omissions (51.85%), and 13 were partial omissions (48.15%). This is quite unlike Barcelona

and Istanbul, as they had 0 and 1 full omission(s), respectively. Notably, the vast majority of these full omissions can be found in the Introduction chapter and the chapter about Piazza Venezia (one of the city-specific chapters), as they contained 11 out of the 14 full omissions. As visible in appendix II-C, this is in stark contrast to the remaining four chapters, as they only contained a maximum of one full omission per chapter. Examples of the full omissions are: "sweeping terraces", "huge expanse" and "imperial palaces". None of these examples were translated in any way in the TT. There is no specific pattern to be found as to why they were omitted. Subjectivity or objectivity cannot be the reason for it, as 8 out of 14 fully omitted adjectives were subjective, and six were objective. Neither is there a link between the nouns; there is no specific category that they fall into. Therefore, the reason as to why there are so many fully omitted adjectives is unknown, but their effect is still noticeable. As mentioned with the fully omitted adjective from the Istanbul dataset, full omissions can cause unclarities and lack of detail in the TT. This causes the reader of the TT to receive less information than the reader of the ST does. Considering that travel guides will always contain a strong informative function, this consequence seems to be an unwanted effect.

13 out of 25 omitted adjectives were partially omitted. In 9 out of 13 cases (69.23%), the adjectives were single adjectives; "gay organisation" becoming "organisatie", and "unmissable museums" becoming "musea" in the TT. In 4 out of 13 cases (30.77%), the adjectives were part of a string of adjectives; "hot takeaway food" becoming "warm hapje" in the TT. Opposite to what was concluded in the previous two datasets, adjectives are actually more likely to be partially omitted if they are single adjectives, and less likely to be omitted if they are string adjectives, in the Rome dataset. The result is that the effect of this is bigger than in previous datasets, because when omissions occur in string adjectives, there are still adjectives that remain, and therefore the noun is still being modified, albeit differently. With

omissions in single adjectives, the noun is no longer modified at all, which leads to a larger negative impact on the writing style.

9 out of 150 adjectives are edited. These can be split up in the following categories:

- 3 out of 9 adjectives were replaced with a lexically deviant adjective: 33.34%

- 3 out of 9 adjectives have undergone the "information change" strategy (169): 33.33%

- 2 out 9 adjectives have undergone the "emphasis change" strategy (164): 22.22%

- 1 out of 9 adjectives has undergone the "antonymy" strategy (162): 1.11%

A new strategy can be seen in the Rome dataset: "information change". This means that new information is added to the TT, without it being explicitly present in the ST. Examples of this from the dataset are: "patrician families" becoming "patricische (adellijke) families", and "picturesque piazza" becoming "rustige, schilderachtige piazza" in the TT. The presence of this strategy might have a slight positive effect eventually; although the addition is small, it adds a modest amount of detail, which counteracts the negative effect of the earlier mentioned omissions a little. This is also the first time the "antonymy" strategy is employed, but the fact that it only occurs once, much like the "transposition" strategy in the Barcelona dataset, means that the effect of this strategy is next to nothing.

As with the other datasets, the strategy "emphasis change" is also present here, as well as the replacement of adjectives with lexically deviant adjectives. Examples of these are: "most exclusive of the boutique hotels" becoming "een topboetiekhotel", and "distinct blocks" becoming "aantal blokken" in the TT, respectively. Due to the many different strategies occurring in the edited adjectives in this dataset, the final effects of these changes will be quite minimal.

There is a total of 64 subjective adjectives and 86 objective adjectives. Out of the 64 subjective adjectives, 13 were omitted (20.31%), 5 were edited (7.81%), and 46 regularly translated (71.88%). Out of the 86 objective adjectives, 14 were omitted (16.28%), 6 were

edited (6.98%), and 66 were regularly translated (76.74%). Again, there are no extreme differences in translation trends between subjective and objective adjectives; all three categories occur rather equally both subjective and objective adjectives. For Rome's dataset, whether an adjective is objective or subjective did not play a role in the translation of adjectives.

## 4.4. Overall Conclusion for the Combined Cities

Underneath is a graph that displays the combined results of all three cities' datasets.
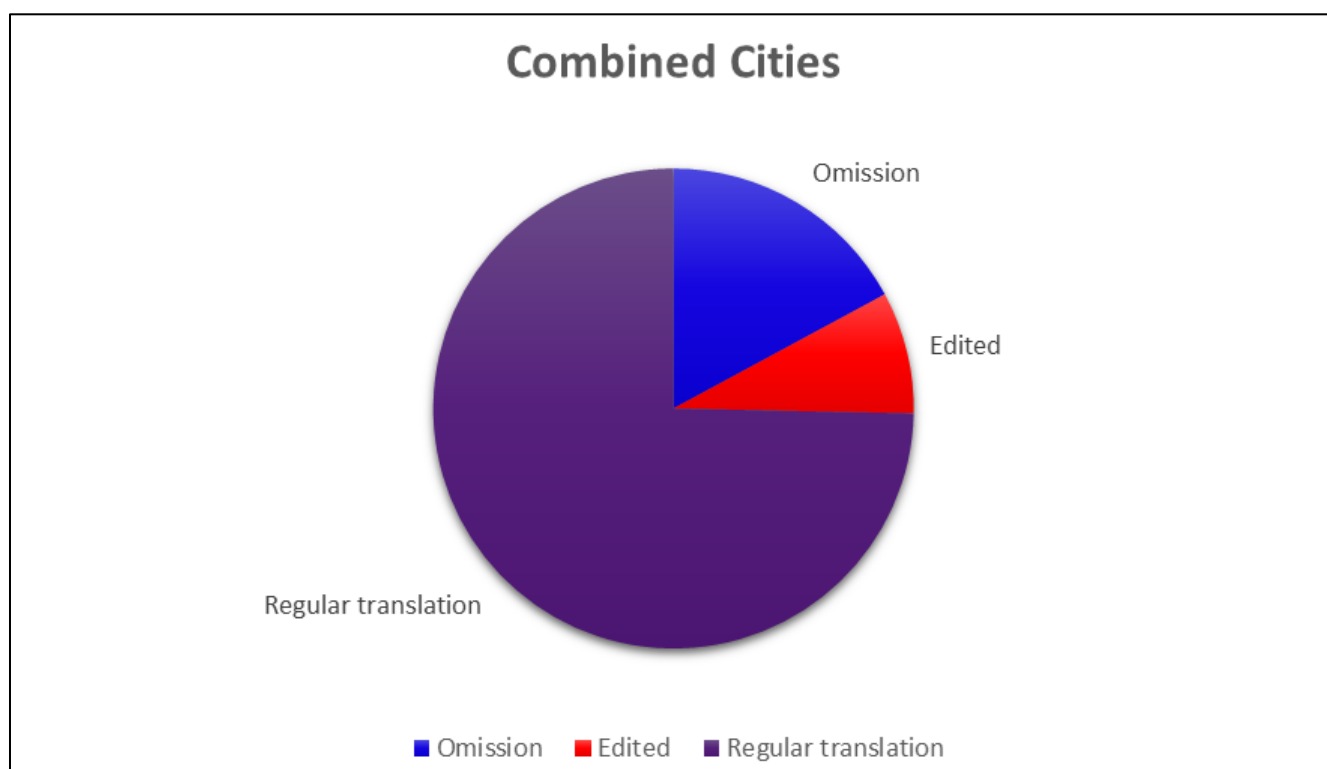


Figure 4, 'Combined cities translation data'

- 77 out of 450 were omitted: 17.11% → 15 fully: 3.33%, 62 partially: 13.77%

- 37 out of 450 were edited: 8.22%

- 336 out of 450 were regularly translated: 74.67%

All three individual datasets show broadly similar results, and this is visible in the combined graph above. There is an average of 25.67 omissions, which is indeed similar to the actual amount of omissions per individual dataset. There is an average of 12.33 edited adjectives; Barcelona's dataset peaks with 17 edited adjectives, whereas Rome's dataset only contains 9 edited adjectives. The average of the regularly translated adjectives is 112, which is also nearly identical to what can be found in the separate datasets.

Roughly a quarter (25%) of all adjectives in the combined datasets are either omitted or edited. A notable element is that Rome differs in the amount of full omissions that it has, compared to the other two, but the general amount of omissions that occur are roughly the same. As for the edited adjectives; replacement and emphasis change can be found as consistent strategies throughout all three datasets, but there are other strategies present as well, albeit in smaller numbers. The general effect of the omissions and edited adjectives of the three cities is that the TTs are less detailed, which leads to the writing style being impacted. For the cities, it can then be said that the TTs lose a little of the specific style that Rough Guides is known for, which leads to a different reader experience for the readers of the TTs. It can also impact the perception of the reader towards the location of the travel guide, as adjectives can help shape this perception.

The ratio of subjective and objective adjectives of the combined dataset is as follows:
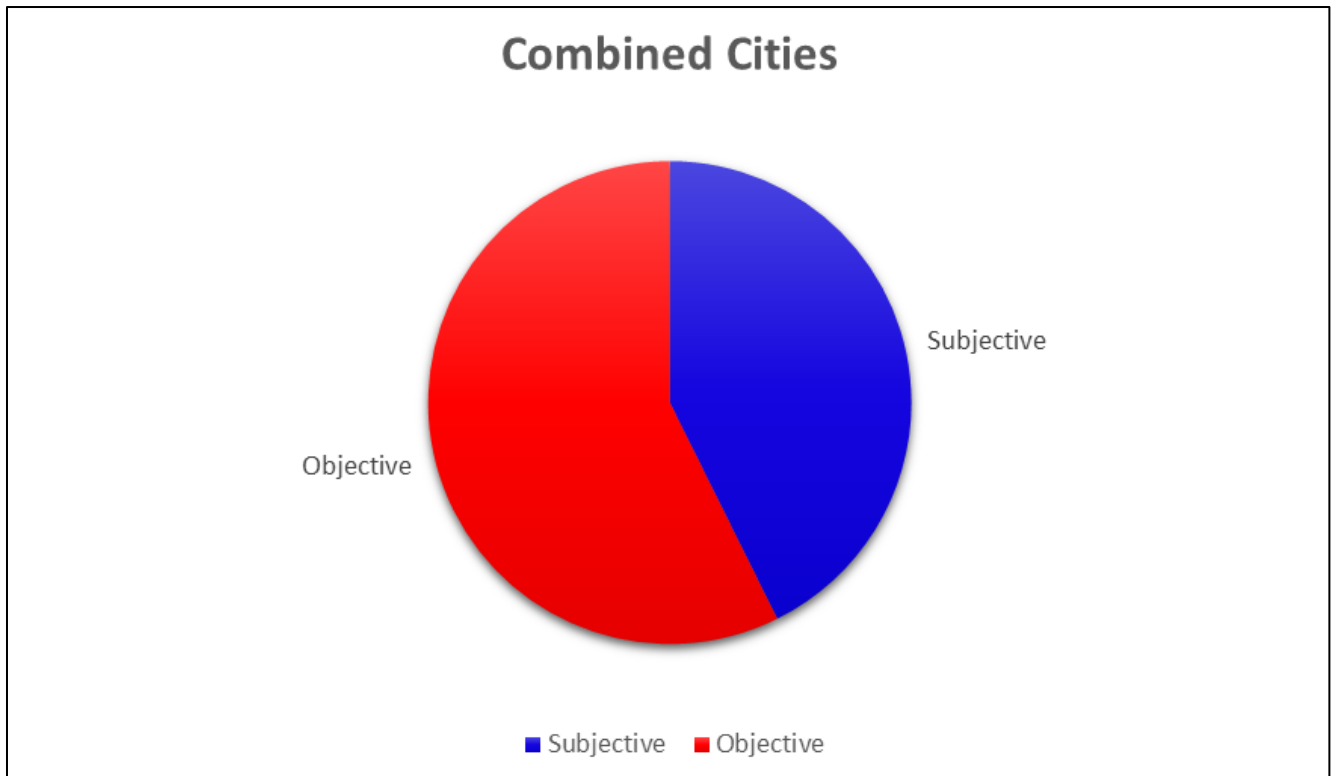
Figure 5, 'Combined cities objective-subjective ratio'

- 192 out of 450 adjectives are subjective: 42.67%

- 258 out of 450 adjectives are objective: 57.33%

All datasets show that there is no direct correlation between whether an adjective is subjective

or objective, and the consequent translation of adjectives.

## 5. Countries

This chapter will follow a similar format as explained in the previous chapter. The individual travel guides about countries will be discussed in alphabetical order: Brazil, Canada, Kenya, and Laos. All the conclusions drawn in this chapter and the previous one will be combined in a general discussion chapter, which will follow immediately after this one.

### 5.1. Brazil

*They have a joy for life in Brazil unlike any country I've ever seen.*

-Morena Baccarin

### 5.1.1. Results

Brazil's dataset can be found in appendix I-D. The first graph will show the broad results of this dataset, divided into the three main categories: omission, edited, and regular translation.
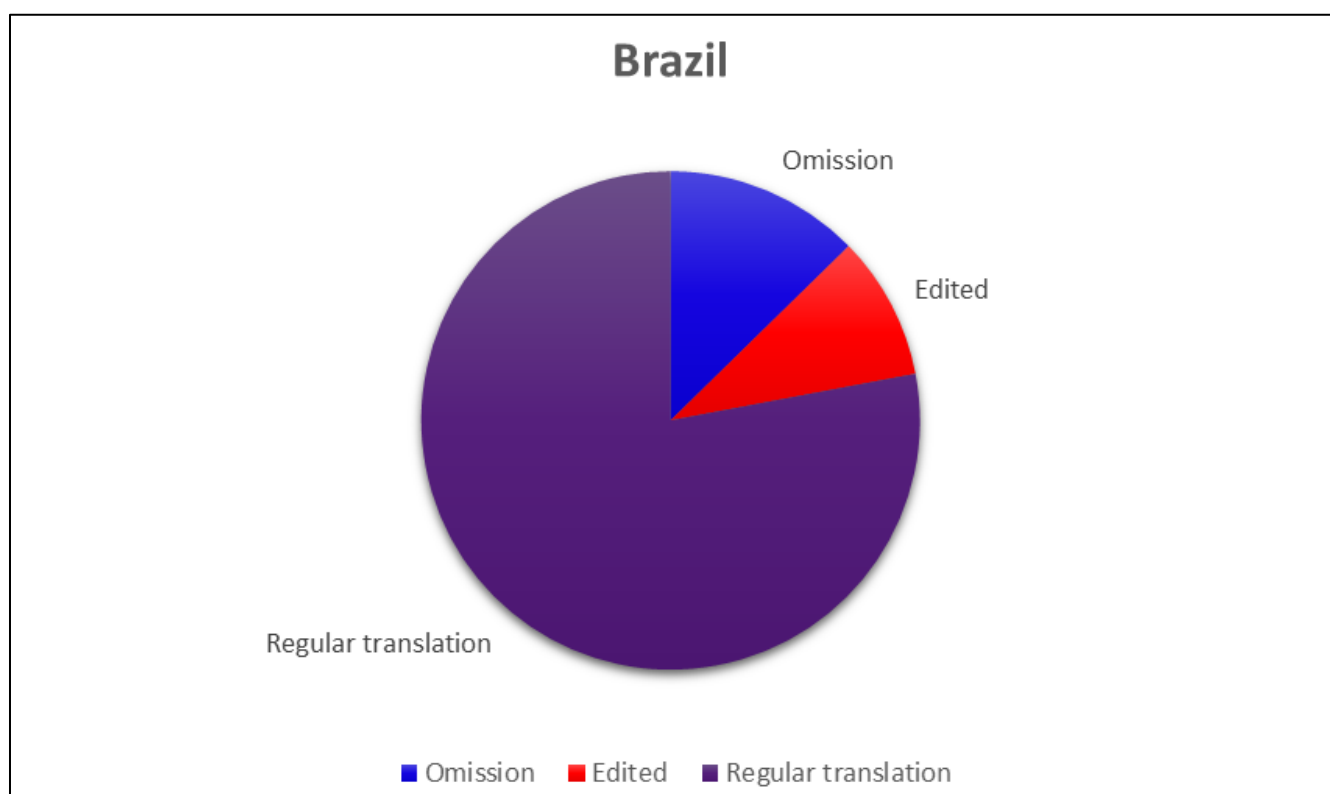


Figure 6, 'Brazil translation data'

- 19 out of 150 were omitted: 12.67% → 19 were partially omitted: 12.67%

- 14 out of 150 were edited: 9.33%

- 117 out of 150 were regularly translated: 78%

These are the total results of the Brazil dataset. The chapter-specific graphs can be found in appendix II-D.

### 5.1.2. Discussion

As visible in the graph, 19 out of a total of 150 adjectives were omitted. All of these 19 omissions were partial. In 13 out 19 cases, the omitted adjective was part of a string of adjectives; this is 68.42%. Examples of this are: "far-flung Portuguese empire" becoming "het Portugese rijk", and "rehydrated, dried or salted meat" becoming "gedroogd of gezouten vlees" in the TT. 6 out of 19 partial omissions were single adjectives; this is 31.58%. Examples of this are: "space-age capital" becoming "hoofdstad", and "gorgeous town of Olinda" becoming "Olinda" in the TT. It can be derived from these numbers that omissions occur more frequently in string adjectives. The relative difference between the two is actually the biggest difference up to this point, when it comes to string adjectives being omitted more often (a similar ratio can be found in the Rome dataset, but there the single adjectives were omitted more often). This is a positive outcome with regard to the consequences of this occurrence. As explained earlier, when omissions occur in string adjectives, the noun is still modified, although not in the same manner as before. This diminishes the negative effect that omission generally causes, as the detail is still present in the text, just a little less. It can therefore be concluded that while the writing style that the ST boasts about is lacking due to these omissions, the macro-textual effect is fairly minimal.

14 out of 150 adjectives were edited. These can be split up in the following categories:

- 7 out of 14 adjectives have undergone the "emphasis change" strategy (164): 50%

- 5 out of 14 adjectives were replaced with a lexically deviant adjective: 35.71%

- 2 out of 14 adjectives have undergone the "information change" strategy (169): 14.29%

As visible, no strategies were used in the Brazil database that did not occur already in the results of either Barcelona's, Istanbul's, or Rome's database. So far, there are no deviating strategies for the travel guides about countries yet. The most common translation strategy used in this dataset is the "emphasis change" strategy (164). Examples of this are: "fairly mild" becoming "mild", and "quite gorgeous Largo do Como" becoming "prachtige Largo do Como" in the TT. Aside from these examples, it is also notable to mention that this specific dataset also employs the "emphasis change" consistently when it concerns money. In all cases of "cheaper [noun]" in the ST, the translators have changed it to "goedkope [noun]" ("cheap [noun]") rather than "goedkopere [noun]" ("cheaper [noun]"). This omits the sense of relativity present in the ST, where the noun is cheaper than something else, as the TT just states that it is cheap on its own, without the relation to something else. This change is curious, as there is no discernable factor as to why this strategy has been employed so consistently for this dataset. There is a "literal translation" available, as mentioned above, and this change seems to serve no purpose when it comes to the function of the text either. The effect, however, is clear: like the other adjectives who have undergone the same strategy, they appear more or less strongly in the text, which may affect the reader's perspective on the specific location.

The other big strategy in this dataset is related to this. The adjectives that were replaced by lexically deviant adjectives also change the reader's perspective and perception of the text, as they do not remove details, but do change which details are given. Examples of this are: "luxuriant squares" becoming "centrale pleinen", and "main tourist destinations"

becoming "sommige toeristische steden" in the TT. The smallest strategy is "information change", and aids in adding extra detail to the TT that was not present in the ST. An example of this is: "historical pieces" becoming "de gebruikelijke én saaie historische getuigenissen" in the TT. These extra details counteract the lack of details that omissions cause. While the strategy does not occur often enough to counteract the full effects of omissions, it can help to balance out the effects slightly.

There is total of 70 subjective adjectives and 80 objective adjectives. Out of the 70 subjective adjectives, 10 were omitted (14.29%), 7 were edited (10%), and 53 were regularly translated (75.71%). Out of the 80 objective adjectives, 9 were omitted (11.25%), 7 were edited (8.75%), and 64 were regularly translated (80%). The relative difference between the division in categories is quite small, although it can be said – again – that subjective adjectives have a slightly bigger chance of being omitted, while objective adjectives have a slightly bigger chance of being regularly translated. Aside from this very slight difference, there are no clear differences in the translation trends between subjective and objective adjectives in this dataset, and the division throughout the categories in both subjective and objective adjectives is rather equal.

## 5.2. Canada

*Canada is the homeland of equality, justice and tolerance.*

-Kim Campbell

### 5.2.1. Results

Canada's dataset can be found in appendix I-E. The first graph will show the broad results of the Canada dataset, divided into the three main categories: omission, edited, and regular translation.
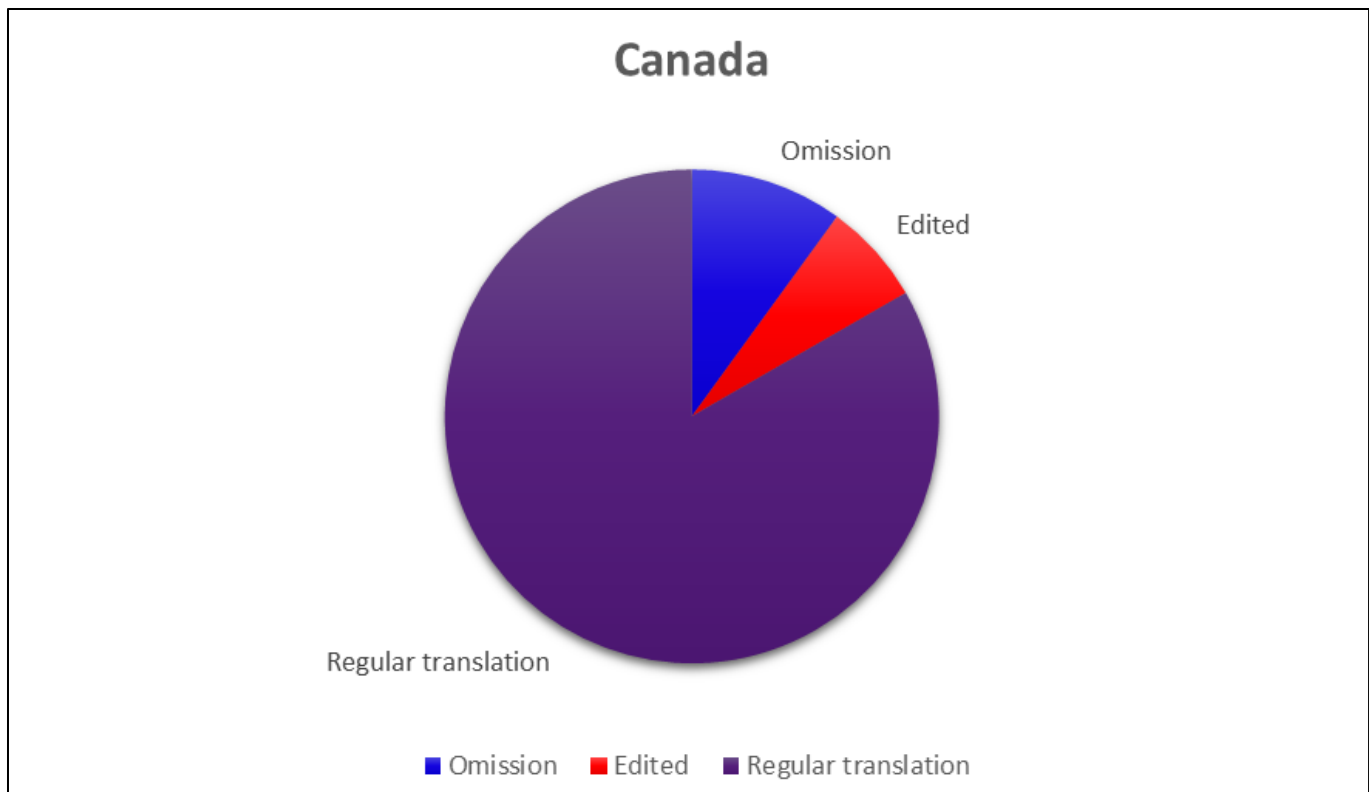
<div align="right">Figure 7, 'Canada translation data'</div>

- 15 out of 150 are omitted: 10% → 15 were partially omitted: 10%

- 10 out of 150 are edited: 6.67%

- 125 out of 150 are regularly translated: 83.33%

These are the total results of the Canada dataset. The chapter-specific graphs can be found in appendix II-E.

### 5.2.2. Discussion

As can be seen above, 15 out of 150 adjectives are omitted, and all of these omissions were partial. Is it notable that the Canada dataset is the one with least total amount of omissions, so far. It is, however, not the dataset with the least amount of *partial* omissions, as the Rome dataset contained a bigger total of omissions, but only 13 partial omissions. In 8 out of 15

examples (53.33%), the omitted adjectives were part of a string of adjectives, such as

"protracted intertribal warfare" becoming "langdurige strijd", and "dramatic twenty-minute

multimedia presentation" becoming "multimediapresentatie" in the TT. In 7 out of 15

examples (46.67%), the omitted adjectives were single adjectives, such as "remarkable family

of dialects" becoming "een groep dialecten", and "jaw-dropping national park" becoming

"nationaal park" in the TT. It can be seen that the balance between string and single adjectives

is nearly completely equal (as an uneven total will always lead to a difference of 1). The

effect of this is that in just under half of all omissions, all details are lost, and in just over half

of all omissions, only part of the details are lost. The TT will therefore be more direct, but the

reader of the TT is not able to enjoy the writing style that exists in the ST as much. As there

are not too many omissions in the whole dataset, it has to be added that while certainly there

are negative effects, they are smaller than those from the cities' datasets.

Only 10 out of 150 adjectives were edited in Canada's dataset. These can be split up in

the following categories:

- 7 out of 10 adjectives were replaced with a lexically deviant adjective: 70%

- 2 out of 10 adjectives have undergone the "information change" strategy (169): 20%

- 1 out 10 adjectives has undergone the "emphasis change" strategy (164): 10%

By far the most employed strategy is the replacement of adjectives with lexically deviant

strategies. Examples of this are: "smart, private hotels" becoming "gewoon hotel", and

"bizarre dishes" becoming "zeldzamer gerechten" in the TT. A very curious example that

occurred consistently throughout the dataset is the replacement of "international [noun]" with

"exotische [noun]", instead of "internationale [noun]". What makes it especially curious is

that this dataset concerns Canada; American and European cuisines (all examples of

"international" were related to food) are international in Canada, but are certainly not

considered to be exotic. Especially since Rough Guides' largest audience consists of

Americans and Europeans, which makes the switch from "international" to "exotic" a strange occurrence. Another factor that does not aid this translation choice is that the specific chapter in which this occurs (Food & Drink) also focuses on bizarre Canadian dishes, such as "cod tongues" and "seal flipper pie". Whereas the ST makes sense – using "international" to describe non-Canadian cuisines, and explaining bizarre Canadian dishes –, the TT seems to disconnect – using "exotic" to describe non-Canadian cuisines, and using "zeldzamer" ("rare") to describe the strange Canadian food. It is not possible to deduce the reason as to why this has occurred in the TT, but the effect is very clear: a disconnect has been created between the content and the choice of words, which can lead to confusion in readers of the TT.

There is a total of 65 subjective adjectives and 85 objective adjectives in this dataset. Out of the 65 subjective adjectives, 6 were omitted (9.23%), 5 were edited (7.69%), and 54 were regularly translated (83.08%). Out of the 85 objective adjectives, 9 were omitted (10.59%), 5 were edited (5.88%), and 71 were regularly translated (83.53%). The relative differences between subjective and objective adjectives are extremely small in Canada's dataset, and it can be said with relative certainty that subjectivity and objectivity do not play a role at all in the translation of adjectives.


## 5.3. Kenya

*Thirty years ago when I first came to Kenya you made me feel at home.....you still make me feel at home.*

-Barack Obama to the people of Kenya

### 5.3.1. Results

Kenya's dataset can be found in appendix I-F. The first graph will show the broad results of the Kenya dataset, divided into the three main categories: omission, edited, and regular translation.
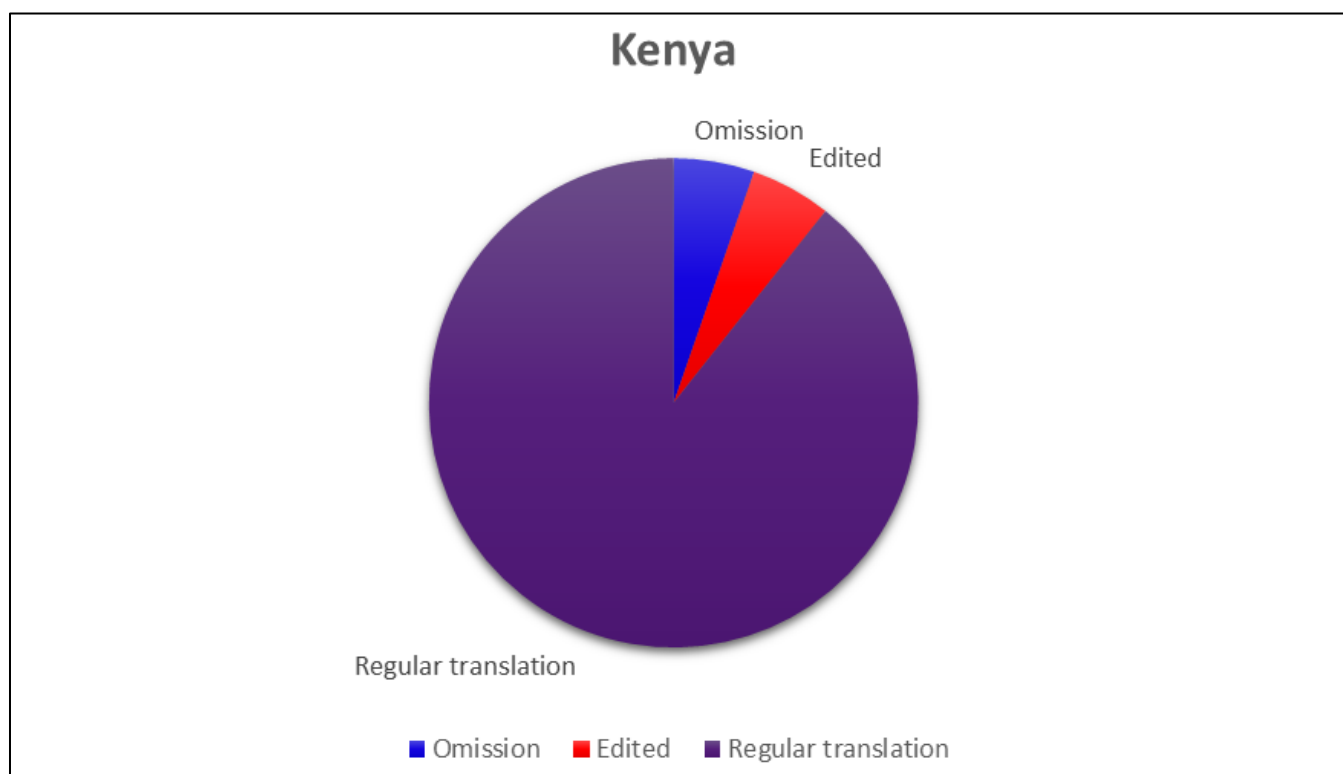


Figure 8, 'Kenya translation data'

- 8 out of 150 were omitted: 5.33% → 8 were partially omitted: 5.33%

- 8 out of 150 were edited: 5.33%

- 134 out of 150 were regularly translated: 89.34%

These are the total results of the Kenya dataset. The chapter-specific graphs can be found in appendix II-F.

### 5.3.2. Discussion

As can be seen in the graph, only 8 out of 150 adjectives were omitted in Kenya's dataset, all of these were partially omitted. This is the smallest total amount of omissions, as well as the smallest amount of partial omissions in the entire dataset. In 6 out of 8 cases, the omitted adjective was part of a string of adjectives; this is 75%. An example of this is: "important cultural rituals" becoming "belangrijke rituelen" in the TT. In 2 out of 8 cases, the omitted adjective was a single adjective; this is 25%. An example of this is: "ugly massacres and manhunts" becoming "bloedbaden en strafexpedities" in the TT. This is the biggest difference between string and single adjectives so far. It can then be said that omissions in string adjectives are far more common than omissions in single adjectives in the Kenya dataset. This is a positive statement, as omissions in string adjectives already have a slightly smaller negative impact on the content and writing style of the text, and the fact that there are so few omissions in general, means that the TT is minimally effected by these omissions.

Also only 8 out of 150 adjectives have been edited in Kenya's dataset. These can be split up in the following categories:

- 5 out of 8 adjectives have undergone the "emphasis change" strategy (164): 62.5%

- 2 out of 8 adjectives have undergone the "information change" strategy (169): 25%

- 1 out 8 adjectives has been replaced with a lexically deviant adjective: 12.5%

Unlike the previous subchapter, the "emphasis change" strategy is more prone in Kenya's dataset. Examples of this are: "most revealing background" becoming "onthullend beeld", and "quite addictive" becoming "verslavend" in the TT. Therefore, within the range of effect that such a small amount of edited adjectives can have, the consequence of this prone strategy is that the reader's perception of the content changes slightly. In 4 out of the 5 times this strategy was applied, it was to modify the corresponding noun more strongly, and only once where it was used to modify it less strongly. This causes these nouns to leave a stronger

impression on the reader of the TT, which is not necessarily good or bad, but still important to mention.

Also notable is that the replacement of adjectives only occurs once in Kenya's dataset, whereas it was a rather dominant strategy in the previous datasets up to now. The example is: "huge diversity" becoming "mooie verscheidenheid" in the TT. Rather than using "enorme verscheidenheid" or "grote verscheidenheid", the translators opted for "mooie", which is certainly lexically deviant, but it still has more or less the same meaning. The effect of this strategy is then essentially nothing, which is interesting in comparison to, for example, Canada's or Istanbul's dataset, where this strategy was the most dominant and had more effect.

There is a total of 64 subjective adjectives and 86 objective adjectives. Out of the 64 subjective adjectives, 3 are omitted (4.69%), 4 are edited (6.25%), and 57 are regularly translated (89.06%). Out of the 86 objective adjectives, 5 are omitted (5.81%), 4 are edited (4.65%), and 77 are regularly translated (89.54%). The relative differences between the subjective and objective adjectives are again very small, and it cannot even be said that subjective adjectives have a slightly bigger chance of being omitted, as could be said in some cities' datasets.

## 5.4. Laos

*You know, you teach. You do not know, you learn.*

-Laotian Proverb

### 5.4.1. Results

Laos's dataset can be found in appendix I-G. The graph will show the broad results of the Laos dataset, divided into the three main categories: omission, edited, and regular translation.
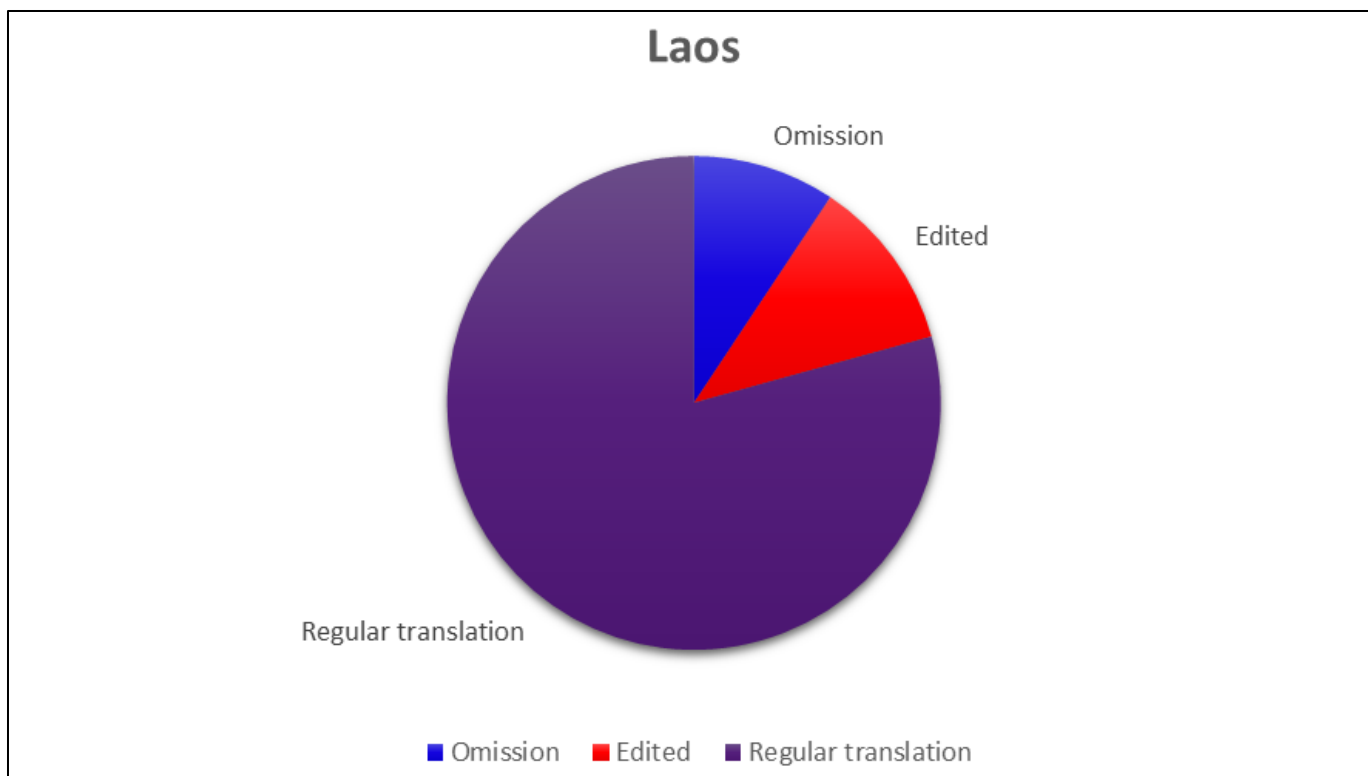
Figure 9, 'Laos translation data'

- 14 out of 150 were omitted: 9.34% → 1 fully: 0.67%, 13 partially: 8.67%

- 17 out of 150 were edited: 11.33%

- 119 out of 150 were regularly translated: 79.33%

These are the total results of the Laos dataset. The chapter-specific graphs can be found in appendix II-G.

### 5.4.2. Discussion

As visible in the graph, Laos's dataset is the first and only of all the countries' datasets to contain a fully omitted adjective. Out of a total of 14 omitted adjectives, 1 was fully omitted and 13 were partially omitted. The one full omission, however, has very little consequences. The omitted element is "greatest variety", from the sentence "[e]xpect to find higher standards

of accommodation, as well as the greatest variety, in larger towns" (29). This sentence has been translated to: "[i]n de grote steden mag je kwalitatief goede accommodatie verwachten" (30). In this paragraph, the text is explaining how smaller cities or cities located in less-populated areas have less diversity and quality to offer, when it comes to accommodation, while larger cities are able to offer them. The effect of the full omission is that the readers of the TT receive slightly less information, as they are only made aware of the better quality in accommodation in bigger towns, and not of the variety. However, it is generally assumed that larger cities offer different kinds of accommodation (from couchsurfing to a 5-star hotel), so while "greatest variety" is not explicitly present in the TT, the fact that it is an often commonly known fact, it is not entirely necessary for it to be explicit; it is implied anyway.

Out of the 13 partially omitted adjectives, 7 were part of a string of adjectives (53.85%). Examples of this are: "elevated northern fringes" becoming "noordkant", and "precarious-looking wooden suspension bridge" becoming "roestige hangbrug" in the TT. In 6 out of 13 cases, the omitted adjectives were single adjectives (46.15%). Examples of this are: "localized Buddhism" becoming "Boeddhisme", and "once-sleepy town" becoming "een stad" in the TT. Again, there is a near perfect balance between string and single adjectives, for as far it possible with an uneven total, much like what could be seen in Canada's dataset. Therefore a similar conclusion can be drawn: the text is slightly cleaner (i.e. less details), but the reader of the TT lacks information that the reader of the ST does receive, which actually harms the informative function of the text.

17 out of 150 adjectives have been edited in Laos's dataset. These can be split up in the following categories:

- 9 out of 17 adjectives have undergone the "emphasis change" strategy (164): 52.94%

- 5 out of 17 adjectives have been replaced with a lexically deviant adjective: 29.41%

- 3 out of 17 adjectives have undergone the "information change" strategy (169): 17.65%

As has been seen a couple of times before in this thesis, "emphasis change" is the most occurring strategy in the edited adjectives. Examples of this are: "a modest capital city" becoming "meest bescheiden hoofdstad", and "one of the most atmospheric options" becoming "de sfeervolste accommodatie" in the TT. The strategy is mostly used to modify the corresponding noun more strongly, which leads to the a different perception of the location by the TT reader than the ST reader. This is not necessarily good or bad, but it is important to realize that neither reader will receive the same (amount of) information.

The replacement of adjectives with a lexically deviant adjective is also present in this dataset. Examples of this are: "memorable, slow boat trip" becoming "prachtige boottocht", and "stunning part of Laos" becoming "afgelegen streek" in the TT. A particularly curious example of replacement is "sacred lakes" becoming "geheime meren" ("secret lakes") in the TT. Further research indicates that these lakes are not actually secret, which arouses the suspicion of this replacement being a reading error, rather than a purposeful choice. This possible error has two imaginable effects: either the reader is made curious (as secret places usually lead to curiosity) and will then be let down when they realize there are no secret lakes, or it will be considered a strange quirk, and while noticeable, will not harm the reader much beyond the acknowledgement of it being strange.

Another quirk related to this strategy is the replacement of "spicy" with "gekruide" in "spicy papaya salad". Especially as a few sentences later, "spicy beef salad" is translated to "pittige rundvleessalade". The only real difference between these two examples, is that one contains a fruit, while the other contains a meat. While in Europe, where the Rough Guides writers are based, it is not very common to add spices to fruit, it is actually quite common in Latin and South America and parts of Asia. The most commonly used spices are chili, black

pepper, and salt (Stockwell). However, it is important to note that these spices often add heat to the fruit, which offsets the naturally sweet fruit. When "spicy" becomes "gekruide", it might as well be assumed that the papaya salad contains oregano and thyme, or cinnamon and allspice, whereas the ST clearly used "spicy" and not "spiced", which means that the reader of the ST will immediately understand that chilies or spices like chili powder, cayenne or ginger were used. The change from "pittig" to "gekruide" ("spicy" to "spiced") has the consequence that the reader of the TT will not know this. Especially as "salad" is actually a widely encompassing term as well. A papaya salad is not just chopped up pieces of papaya in a bowl (like you would assume with a fruit salad), but is actually sliced papaya with shrimp, chilies, garlic, lime and fish sauce. If "pittige papajasalade" and "pittige rundvleessalade" had been used in the same paragraph, it would have been clearer for the reader of the TT.

There are 67 subjective adjectives and 83 objective adjectives. Out of the 67 subjective adjectives, 6 were omitted (8.96%), 12 were edited (17.91%), and 49 were regularly translated (73.13%). Out of the 83 objective adjectives, 8 were omitted (9.64%), 5 were edited (6.02%), and 70 were regularly translated (84.34%). There are some noticeable differences between the subjective and objective adjectives; the subjective adjectives have a higher chance of being edited, while the objective adjectives have a higher chance of being regularly translated. The detailed division shows certain nuances that reveal these aforementioned trends in translation.


### 5.5. Overall Conclusion for Combined Countries

Before I give the graph and information about the combined results from the countries' dataset, there is actually a curious trend to be found in these datasets that needs to be discussed first. It is not a strange occurrence that travel guides, especially those with a strong appellative function, use a plethora of subjective adjectives to describe that something looks good. However, what is particularly noticeable is that there is less diversity in the subjective

adjectives in the TT than those in the ST. For example, in Brazil's dataset, the adjectives

"marvellous", "beautiful", "fine" and "exquisite" in the ST are all translated with the adjective

"fraai" in the TT. When looking at this pattern in all datasets, it can be concluded that where

the STs use 18 different kinds of adjectives to modify a noun (positively) (e.g. "magnificent",

"striking", "wonderful"), the TTs only use 8 different kinds of translated adjectives in the TT

(e.g. "prachtig", "fraai", "schitterend"). This leads to a higher degree of repetition in the TTs,

which tends to have a negative impact on the reading experience. Considering that repetition

is already prone in the STs, adding more repetition in the TTs will magnify this negative

impact. When the repetition of adjectives is intensified by choosing from an even smaller

group of adjectives for the TTs, it may be that they become too dull and repetitive, and do not

catch the eye of the readers as much anymore. This is a negative economic effect, as well, as

it may cause readers to stop purchasing translated travel guides in the future. Taking the

already plummeting sales numbers of physical travel guides into account – guidebook sales

fell roughly 40% between 2005 and 2012 (Mesquita in Haq) – a negative economic effect

could be disastrous for the publisher.

  Now that this trend has been established and discussed, I can now present the

combined results of the countries' datasets.
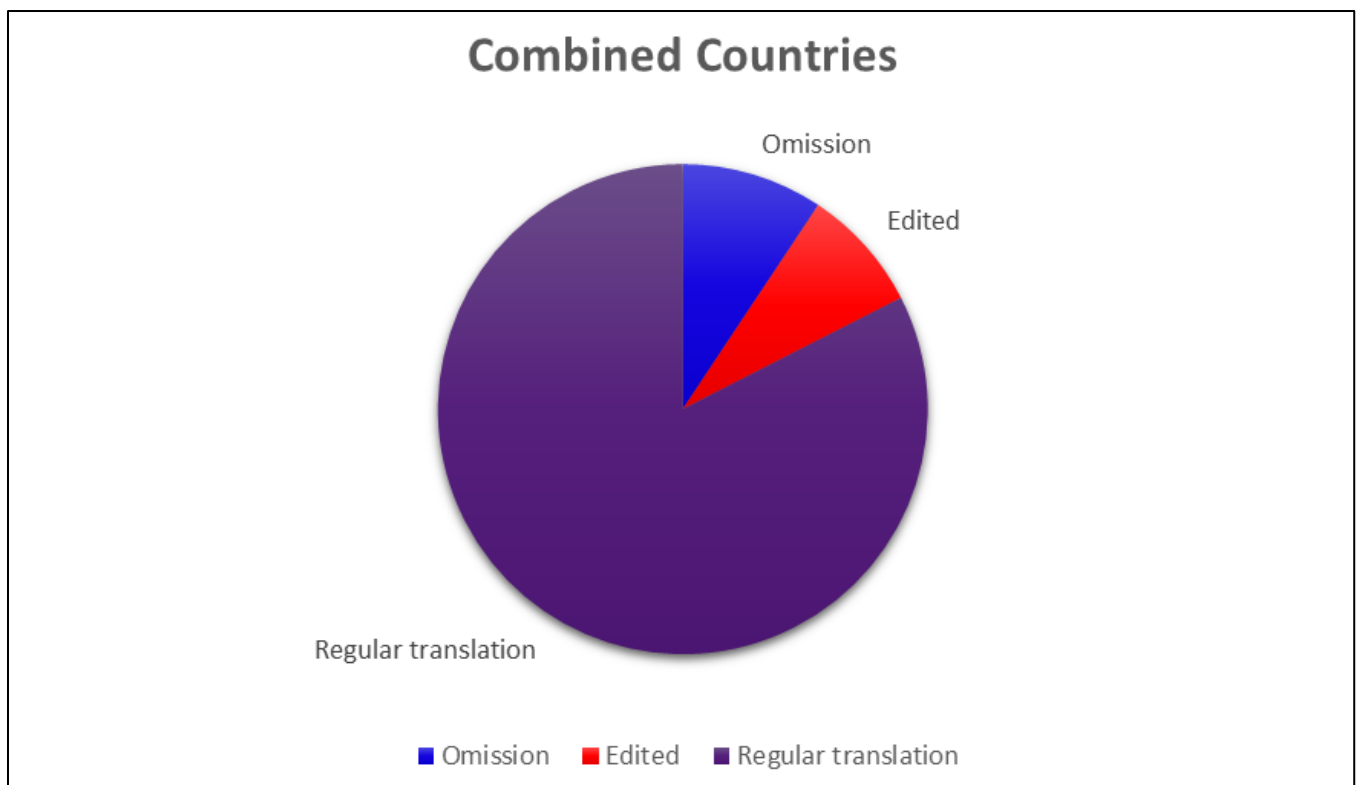
- 56 out of 600 were omitted: 9,33% → 1 fully: 0.17%, 55 partially: 9.16%

- 49 out of 600 were edited: 8.17%

- 495 out of 600 were regularly translated: 82.50

The combined results are quite representative of the individual results. There is an average of 14 omissions per text; Brazil's dataset peaks with 19 omissions, whereas Kenya's dataset only contains 8 omissions. The average for edited adjectives is 12.25; Laos's dataset peaks with 17 edited adjectives, whereas again Kenya's dataset only contains 8 edited adjectives. The average of regularly translated adjectives per text is 123.75; this is where Kenya's dataset peaks with 134 regularly translated adjectives, while Brazil's dataset only has 117 regularly translated adjectives.

It can be said that 17.5% of all the adjectives from the combined dataset are either omitted or edited, while 82.5% were regularly translated. The same three strategies for edited adjectives were employed throughout all four datasets: "emphasis change", "information change", and the replacement of an adjective with a lexically deviant adjective. The effect of these omissions and these strategies are similar to what was concluded in the previous chapter, but on a smaller scale. The writing style is impacted, as well as the reader's perception, but to a lesser degree, as there are not as many omissions and edited adjectives in the countries' dataset.

The ratio of subjective and objective adjectives for the combined dataset is as follows:
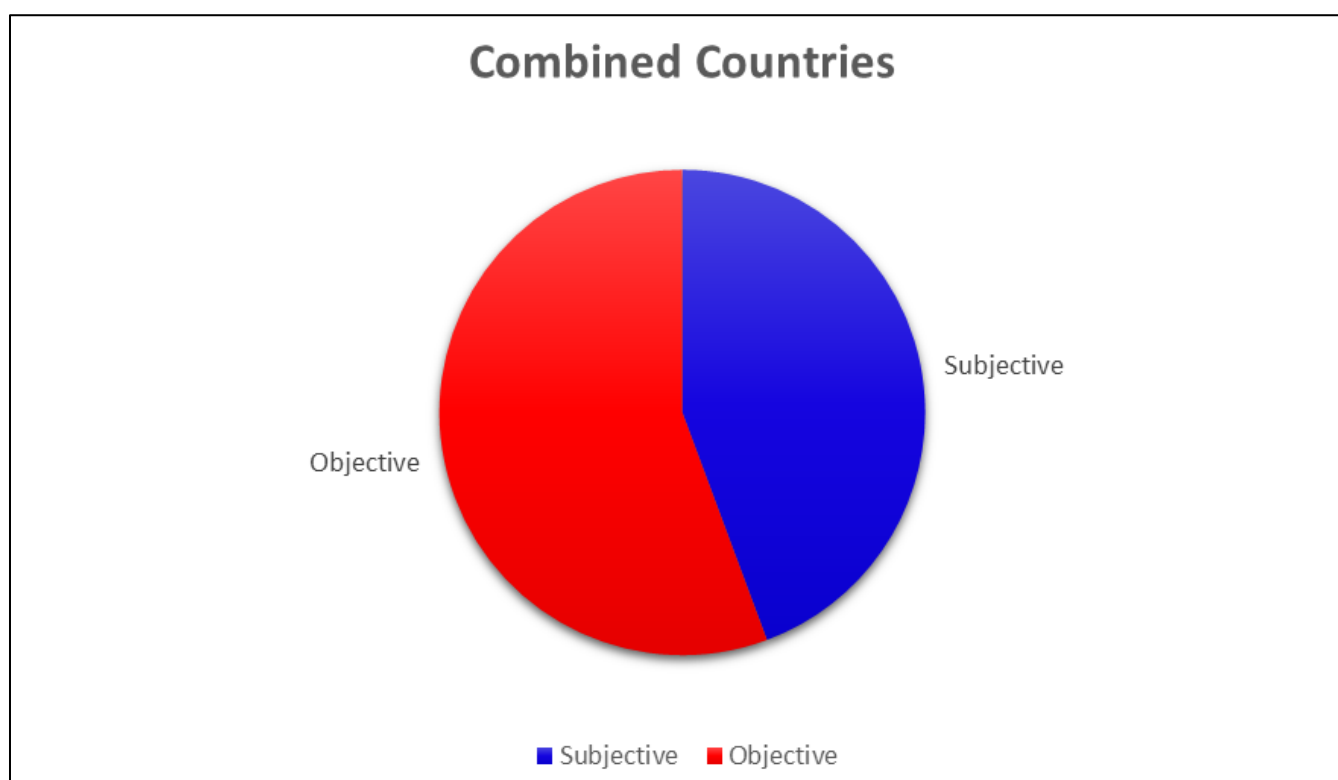


Figure 11, 'Combined countries subjective-objective ratio'

- 266 out of 600 adjectives are subjective: 44.33%
- 334 out of 600 adjectives are objective: 55.67%

All countries' datasets also show that there is no direct correlation in the trends of translation of adjectives, and whether they are subjective or objective.

## 6. Discussion

*I haven't been everywhere, but it's on my list.*

-Susan Sontag

In this final chapter, the full dataset (all seven individual datasets combined) will be discussed in detail. This chapter will also serve to draw a comparison between the cities' results and the countries' results; up to now, they have been discussed on their own, but not how they relate to the other. Thirdly, the effects of these results will be discussed, as well as the possible factors that may have caused these effects. Finally, I will reflect upon the possible pitfalls of this research and make some suggestions for further research. Underneath is the graph containing all the results from all datasets:
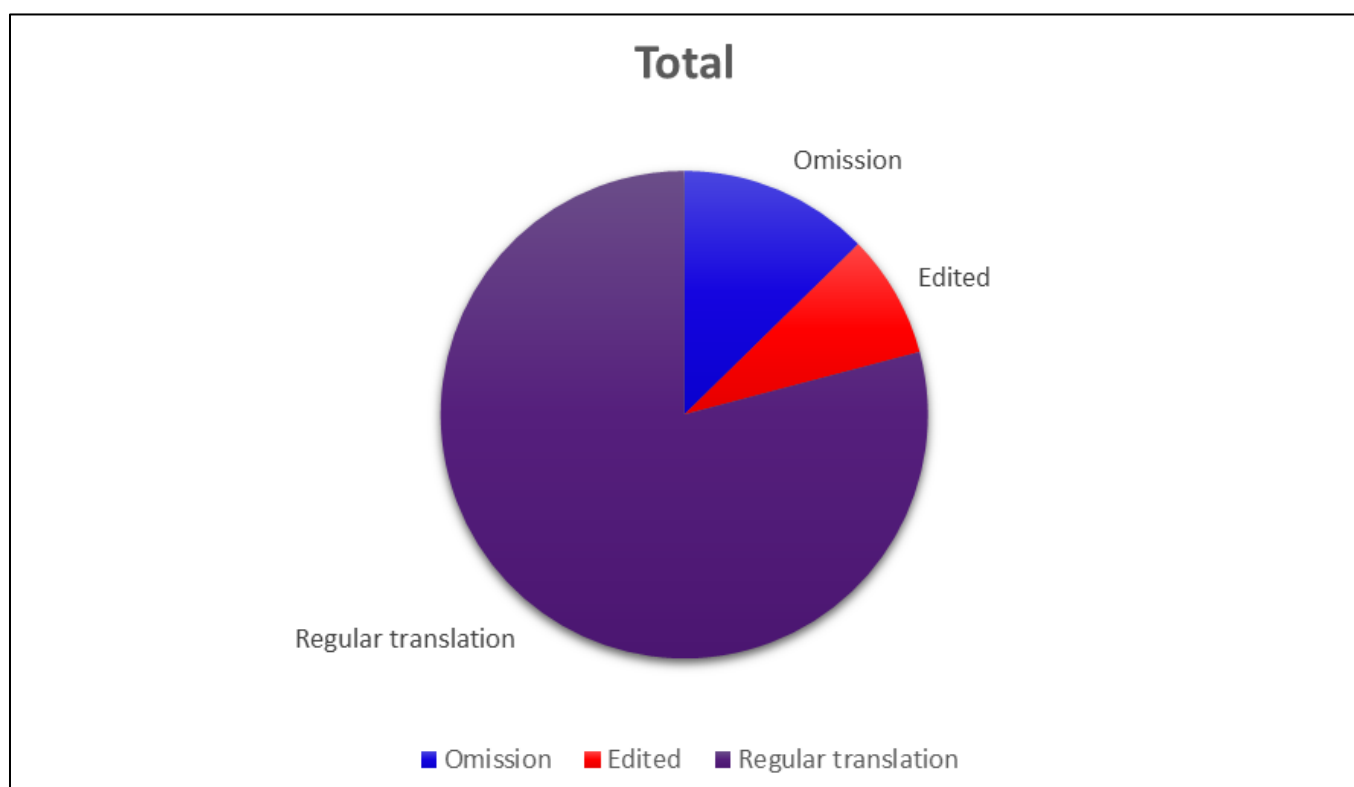


Figure 12, 'Total translation data'

- 133 out of 1,050 are omitted: 12.67% → 16 fully: 1.52%, 117 partially: 11.15%

- 86 out of 1,050 are edited: 8.19%

- 831 out of 1,050 are regularly translated: 79.14%

It is natural for translations to not be perfect copies of the ST. Nuances, wordplay, and untranslatable words, for example, can always cause trouble, and such problems may tempt the translator to omit small parts of the ST in the TT. These omissions may be caused by (but are not limited to) a need to create order in the translation, to fit a limited amount of words on a page, or to promote the flow of a sentence or text. However, the omission of 133 adjectives in a dataset of 1,050 adjectives is quite remarkable, especially as there is no clear reason *why* they are omitted. Adjectives in themselves pose no larger problem to translation than any other word type. What is even more curious is that the omissions are not equally divided among the two subgenres. Despite the fact that the cities' combined dataset is smaller than the countries' combined dataset (by 150 words), it contains more omissions, both absolutely and relatively. The cities combined had 77 omissions, which is 17.11% of their total, while the countries combined only had 56 omissions, which is 9.33% of their total. The logical assumption would be that the largest dataset would contain the most omissions, but instead, the smallest dataset contained significantly more omissions (full as well as partial). It would then be reasonable to conclude that the specific subgenre (cities) might be the factor behind this translation trend.

The ratio of the edited adjectives between the two combined datasets was closer to what could be expected. 37 out of 86 edited adjectives were from the cities' dataset, while 49 out of 86 edited adjectives came from the countries' dataset. This is a logical ratio, seen that the countries' dataset was larger. It can be concluded from both combined datasets that there are three strategies that are most commonly used when editing adjectives. The replacement of adjectives with a lexically deviant adjective is the most commonly used strategy; it was used

37 out of 86 times, which is 43.02%. The second most used strategy is "emphasis change"; it was used 35 out of 86 times, which is 40.70%. The final most used strategy is "information change"; it was used 12 out of 86 times, which is 13.95%. Together, these three strategies make up for 84 out of 86 edited adjectives. This curious conclusion shows that there are three definitive trends in translation, and they are linked to three strategies, but also shows that the other strategies that were mentioned in the theoretical background are hardly present or not present at all. Even though there were at least nine different strategies to choose from, while translating adjectives, only three strategies were used. This shows the general preference (by all translators) for those three strategies.

When combining the omitted and edited adjectives from the cities' dataset and the countries' dataset, it can be clearly stated that they are more present in the cities' dataset. Roughly 25% of that dataset contained omitted and edited adjectives, while only 17.5% of the countries' dataset contained omitted and edited adjectives. Therefore, there is a clear distinction in translation patterns between the two subgenres. It is possible to speculate what factors may be the cause of this distinction, but naturally nothing can be said with ultimate certainty; translators' and publishers' opinions or preferences may have been the cause, and it is impossible to figure those out without their direct aid.

The first factor that can be discussed in order to figure out why there is a distinction in the results of the subgenres, is the ratio of subjective and objective adjectives in both datasets.
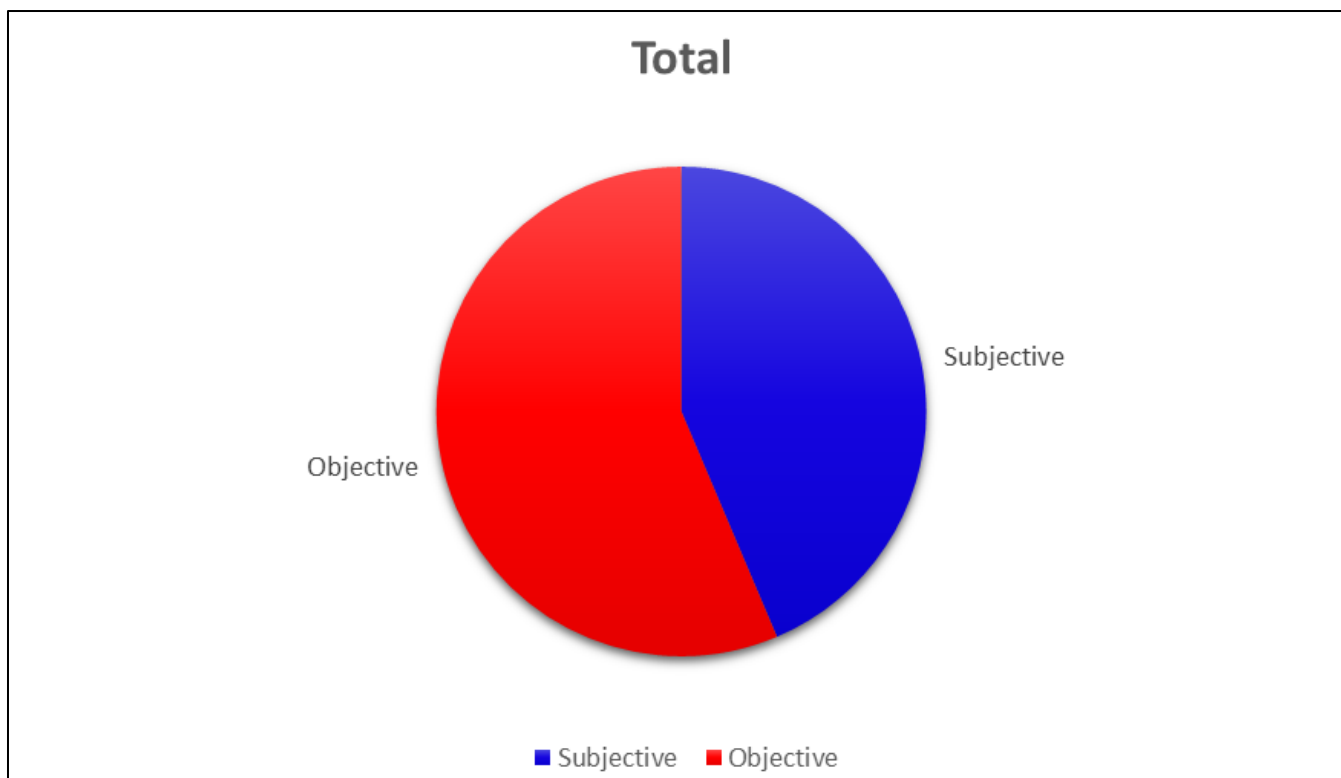
Figure 13, 'Total subjective-objective ratio'

- 458 out of 1,050 adjectives were subjective: 43.62%

- 592 out of 1,050 adjectives were objective: 56.38%

Out of the total of 133 omitted adjectives, 60 were subjective (45.11%), and 73 were objective (54.89%). Out of the total of 86 edited adjectives, 48 were subjective (55.81%), and 38 were objective (44.19%). Out of the total of 831 regularly translated adjectives, 350 were subjective (42.12%), and 481 were objective (57.88%). A strange phenomenon can be concluded from these results: objective adjectives are both more likely to be omitted, but they are also more likely to be regularly translated, compared to subjective adjectives. If a text's main function is to be informative, it would make more sense to omit more subjective than objective adjectives. This is because objective adjectives convey relevant information for the reader (e.g. "*red* brick", "*sour* juice"), whereas subjective adjectives are more often used to dramatize or emphasize (e.g. "*stunning* scenery", "*finest* temples"). This conclusion could

lead to the statement that either the Dutch translators or the publisher did not think that the TT should have mainly an informative function, but an expressive and appellative function as well. This may also have been influenced by the TA. It could also be that the TA (the Dutch in this case) has different options of what a travel guide should be, and translations of foreign travel guides are adapted accordingly. This is, however, only speculation based on the results that have been gathered, as there is no research on the reception of travel guides by a Dutch audience yet.

There is another speculation as to why perhaps TTs are adapted to the new TA. As mentioned in the beginning of the theoretical background, guidebook sales have dropped significantly in a short span of time. Adapting a translation to the TA so that the TT might be more positively received is a clever sales strategy to possibly prevent a further decline in sales. Omitting and editing adjectives might be specific strategy to close the gap between TT and TA as much as possible.

While the question of *why* cannot be answered with certainty, it can be confidently said what the *effects* of these omissions and edited adjectives are. As briefly discussed above, the omission of objective adjectives cause the reader to miss possibly relevant information. The omission of subjective adjectives cause the specific style of writing that so distinctively Rough Guides is partially lost. Wit and enthusiasm can be tempered if they are not properly translated; for example, "a cheeky glass of tasty, fizzy wine" becoming "een glas wijn" ("a glass of wine") in the TT changes the reading experience for the reader of the TT. This can therefore decidedly be categorized under the negative effects of omission.

Editing has a slightly different effect, as the noun is still modified to some degree, but not in the same way as before. This changes the reader's perception of the location they are reading about. This may result in the reader of the TT forming a different image of the location than a reader of the ST. Although this effect does not seem inherently negative, it is

in this genre. Travel guides can be used to research a location you are traveling to, as inspiration to travel somewhere, or just for fun. Especially in the first two cases, it does not seem desirable to change a reader's perception based on what version they are reading. All travel guides, regardless of whether they are the ST or the TT, should be able to fulfill those three functions in a similar manner. If they are changed too much, they become adaptations, rather than translations. As these TTs are decidedly marketed as translations, it is important to treat them as such.

The effects and consequences that I have discussed until now were directly related to the results found in the corpus. However, it is possible that a similar study of travel guides a few years from now may yield very different results. Earlier, I have mentioned that in the past few years, guidebook sales have decidedly dropped, and that new alternatives are being created. Such alternatives, like applications for mobile devices, and personal digital guidebooks, are replacing physical travel guides as main source of information in a steady pace. Now this replacement is not necessarily directly a threat to the translation of travel guides, as these new alternatives will still need to be translated as well. However, these shifts in mediums will likely have consequences for the amount of translators that are used per project. As can be seen in this thesis, there are groups of translators working on one translation. It is more likely that the new alternatives will only use one translator per project. This would be in line with the quickly developing technological aids for translators, as well as the high work pressure that is currently characteristic of the industry. It is also the case that these new alternatives will not be published by official publishers, but by companies instead, who are more likely to contract a single translator for a project. This is unlike publishers, as they will already have a pool of translators they are familiar with, and know which ones can work together, which will eventually lead to a quicker publication of the TT. This switch from a group of translators to one translator per project may lead to shifts in the current trends, as

pointed out by this thesis. Another factor that might cause different results is the possibility of personalization; the reader of the TT will be able to choose certain features that are most applicable to them. Not only might different translation strategies be employed in the future, it will also be easier to conclude whether the strategies present in the text are related to the genre (travel guides), the translator, or the personal preferences of the TA. For example, if a comparison is drawn between three TTs, and two out of three show clearly that similar strategies are used, and these two texts were translated by the same translator, then it can be said that the translator's choices are reflected in the TT. At the moment, in this case study, it is not possible to draw such conclusions, as several translators were involved in each TT, and it is not known which translator translated which chapters.

It is therefore very possible to conclude that the results drawn from this case study might be very different in the near future, as travel guides are a quickly changing genre. However, these developments may be beneficial to scholars, as they should present a clearer path as to why certain strategies were employed. In the future, it should then be possible to not only observe the effects of the translation choices, but also the reason behind these choices, whereas now it is only possible to speculate about the latter.

There are several suggestions for future research. Firstly, a bigger dataset would provide more in-depth results. This thesis's dataset only contains 1,050 adjectives, from only six chapters per travel guide. It is therefore not necessarily useful to have a larger corpus, but a larger dataset instead. For example, 50 adjectives from each chapter would yield a much larger overall dataset, which in turn might show the nuances in translation a lot better. Secondly, a comparative research between different publishers can aid the exploration of factors behind certain translation choices. If a certain strategy is only found in the translation of one publisher, and not in the other, then it is likely not the TA that has influenced these choices, but the personal preferences of the publisher or translator. This thesis was not able to

do that, as only travel guides by the publisher Rough Guides were used. Thirdly, and lastly, a deeper exploration of the role of objectivity and subjectivity in the translation of adjectives would be relevant in future research. Clearer boundaries between which adjective is objective and which is subjective may aid a deeper understanding into this topic.

## 7. Conclusion

*Traveling tends to magnify all human emotions.*

\- Peter Hoeg

The theme of this thesis was to explore the translation of adjectives, as well as the effects and consequences thereof, and possible factors that could be the root to certain translation strategies. The final results show that around twenty percent of all collected adjectives were *not* regularly translated; they were either omitted or edited. These omitted and edited adjectives had three main consequences that could be deduced from this dataset. Firstly, the style that Rough Guides is known for; their witty, enthusiastic, yet critical style is diminished. Combined with the fact that subjective adjectives were more often translated with the same repetitive Dutch adjectives, as mentioned in the conclusion of chapter 5, cause that the TT loses some of the important aspects that made the STs so diverse and interesting. This in turn might have economic consequences, which is considered an undesirably effect, as guidebook sales are already declining. Secondly, the larger amount of omissions in objective adjectives cause the reader of the TT to miss relevant information that is present in the ST. This shows that the TT's main function is not to be informative, but rather that it is a blend of all three functions: informative, expressive, and appellative. This may also be related to the TA's preference for how travel guides should be in the Netherlands. Thirdly, the edited adjectives cause the reader to perceive the text, and thus the location, differently. This may impact the reader's decision to visit certain places. As this does not seem a desirable trait, it is considered a negative effect of edited adjectives in the TTs.

Naturally, these results can only be drawn within the limits of this thesis. Especially with regard to the potentially subjective objective adjectives, future research may clarify the criteria for categorization, and more confidently attribute certain translation trends to either objectivity or subjectivity. It may also help to use three categories instead of two: objective

adjectives, subjective adjectives, and potentially subjective objective adjectives. There was also subjectivity present in the selection criteria for the dataset, and different criteria may also yield different results.

This thesis has its limitations, but it has also shown how these limitations may be taken away by the current developments in the genre of travel guides. Clearer relations between translator and translation strategy will be an important part of future research, as well as more insight into both the effects of the translation of adjectives, as well as the factors that cause certain translation choices.

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## Appendices

### Appendix I: Dataset

I-A: Barcelona

Introduction
1. Most exciting destination – Meest opwindende stad
2. Neglected Franco-era backwater – Verwaarlozing en isolement in de Franco-tijd
3. Dominant national force – Dominante nationale macht
4. Dazzlingly inventive architecture – Buitenissige architectuur
5. Most vivid expression – Spreekt boekdelen
6. Tireless self-confidence – Onuitputtelijke zelfvertrouwen
7. Unfinished church of rapturous ambition – Onvoltooid meesterwerk van onbeschrijflijke vindingrijkheid
8. Most celebrated street – Beroemdste straat
9. Almost overpowering self-promotion – Overweldigende zelfpromotie
10. Political and cultural identity – Politieke en culturele identiteit
11. Natural pride – Trots
12. Dynamic rebuilding process – Dynamische renovatieproject
13. Independent spirit – Onafhankelijke geest
14. Extensive medieval old town – Uitgestrekte middeleeuwse binnenstad
15. Stupendous artistic legacy – Verbluffende artistieke erfenis
16. Cutting-edge restaurants – Trendy restaurants
17. Mercurial, incomparable FC Barcelona – Onvergelijkbare FC Barcelona
18. Spruced-up waterfront – Opgeknapte waterkant
19. Unduly paranoid – Bang
20. Self-contained quarters – Afzonderlijke wijken
21. Major attractions – Bezienswaardigheden
22. Twisting streets – Kronkelige straten
23. Terrific Santa Caterina market – Geweldige markt
24. Thrusting expansionism – Dynamische expansionisme
25. Peaceful Parc de Collserola – Vredige Parc de Collserola

The Ramblas
1. Important buildings – Belangrijke gebouwen
2. Acclaimed Boqueria market – Beroemde markt Boqueria
3. Vibrant street life – Bruisende straatleven
4. Greatest attraction – Grootste attractie
5. Stately balconied buildings – Statige huizen met balkons
6. Tree-lined swath – Bomenrijke boulevard
7. Five separate sections – Vijf achtereenvolgende secties
8. Seedy – Sjofel
9. Mixed clientele – Gemengde cliëntele
10. Bleary-eyed stallholders – Marktlui met waterige ogen
11. Never-ending show – Film zonder einde
12. Huge Plaça de Catalunya square – Enorme plein Plaça de Catalunya
13. Formal arrangement – Geometrisch geheel
14. Towering angular slab – Hoge, overhangende steen
15. White-faced El Corte Inglès – Witte gebouw van El Corte Inglès

16. Stupendous views – Schitterend uitzicht
17. Supercilious waiters – Arrogante obers
18. Iron fountain – IJzeren fontijn
19. Modern replacement – Moderne vervanging
20. Sculpted portal – Bewerkt portaal
21. Exterior staircase – Trap
22. Elegant great hall – De grote entreehal is bijzonder elegant
23. Illustrated tiles – Geïllustreerde tegels
24. Egalitarian spirit – Egalitaire geest
25. Anarchist flags – Anarchistische vlaggen

LGBT+ Barcelona
1. Vibrant gay and lesbian scene – Levendige homoscene
2. Established organizational infrastructure – Gedegen organisatorische infrastructuur
3. Generally supportive city council – Welwillende gemeenteraad
4. Easy – Makkelijk
5. Gay and lesbian clientele – Homos's en lesbiennes
6. Nominally straight dance bars – Gewone danscafés
7. Sympathetic accommodation – Accommodatie
8. Gay-friendly vibe – Homovriendelijke sfeer
9. Out-and-out gay hotel – Echt homohotel
10. Up-to-date information – Actuele informatie
11. Lesbian and gay city telephone hotline – Gayhotline
12. Single best English-language website – Verreweg de beste Engelstalige website
13. Useful contacts – Handige adressen
14. Feminist and lesbian organisations – Organisaties voor feministen en lesbiennes
15. Hottest, most stylish lesbian bar – Voor lesbiennes hipste en meest stijlvolle café
16. Exclusively gay and lesbian bookshop – Boekwinkel exclusief voor homo's en lesbiennes
17. Hedonistic – Hedonistischer
18. Stylish café-bar – Stijlvol café
19. Biggest event – Grootste evenement
20. Gay-friendly resort – Homovriendelijke deel van het land
21. Main city bash – Belangrijkste stadsfeest
22. Fun-fair parties – Kermisattracties
23. Frenetic house – Wilde house
24. Crowded – Drukbezochte
25. Vintage chart hits – Oude top 40 hits

Accommodation
1. High – Vrij hoog
2. Stylish rooms – Stijvolle kamers
3. Reasonable – Vallen ze behoorlijk mee
4. Very stylish and pricey boutique bolt-holes – Heel stijlvol en prijzig onderkomen
5. Various names – Verschillende termen
6. Smaller boutique-style pensions – Kleinere pensions
7. Impersonal feel – Onpersoonlijke sfeer
8. Well-equipped, well-run modern hostels – Goed uitgeruste modern hostels
9. Famous boulevard – Fameuze boulevard
10. Some classy boutique choices – Enkele uitgelezen boetiekhotels

11. Cheapest accommodation – Goedkoopste accommodatie
12. Safely sited budget, mid-range and boutique options – Verscheidene budget-, middenklassen- en boetiekhotels
13. Convenient – Handig
14. Excellent bars – Uitstekende bars
15. Swankier hotels – Chiquere hotels
16. Real value for money – Goede prijs-kwaliteitverhouding
17. Cheery Ramblas pensió – Vrolijk pension aan de Ramblas
18. Snappy little boutique rooms – Nette, kleine kamers
19. Not too pricey – Betaalbaar
20. Imaginatively furnished – Weelderig ingericht
21. Surprisingly democratically priced – Verrassend redelijk
22. Brightest rooms – Lichtste kamers
23. Noisy – Lawaaiig
24. Soundproofed windows – Geluiddichte ramen
25. Internal patio – Patio

Food & Drink
1. Main tourist areas – Toeristische plekken
2. Indifferent – Vaak te wensen over
3. High – Hoog
4. Excellent restaurants – Uitstekende restaurants
5. Big-ticket, destination-dining restaurants – Duurdere restaurants
6. Nice village-like place – Gezellige wijk met een dorpse uitstraling
7. Quick sandwich – Lekker broodje
8. Unique neighbourhood haunts – Unieke buurttentjes
9. Flavoured, crushed-ice drinks – Drankje met gestampt ijs in verschillende smaken
10. Old-style, hanging-ham and counter-display tapas bars – Ouderwetse tapasbars in de stad met een grote ham in de etalage
11. New-wave places – Serieuze restaurants
12. Usual range – Gebruikelijke pizzeria's
13. Minimalist, food-as-chemistry approach – Minimalistische benadering
14. Economic, bistro-style dining – Betaalbare, eetcaféachtige gerechten
15. Current fad – Nieuwste trend
16. Gastro-temples – Culinaire tempels
17. Local, market-fresh ingredients – Plaatselijke ingrediënten
18. Fancier, fashionable places – Chiquere establissementen
19. More fashionable end of the market – Duurdere establissementen
20. Decent buffet spread – Uitgebreid buffet
21. Overpriced coffee-and-croissant option – Prijzige koffie-met-croissants
22. Popular choice – Populaire keuze
23. Long, fried, tubular doughnuts – Lange, kokervormige donuts
24. Good cold-weather starter – Goed begin bij koud weer
25. Traditional country breakfast – Traditionele ontbijt van de streek

History
1. Catalan cultural identity – Catalaanse culturele identiteit
2. Eventual inclusion – Inlijving
3. Eventual subjugation – Uiteindelijk tot de onderwerping
4. Social and cultural divorce – Sociale en culture afscheiding

5. Cave-dwelling hunter-gatherers – Jagers-verzamelaars
6. Fortified villages – Versterkte dorpen
7. Famous commander – Beroemde bevelhebber
8. Indigenous Iberians – Inheemse Iberiërs
9. Sketchy ruins – Schaarse ruïnes
10. Extremely fine monuments – Fraaie monumenten
11. Unprecedented wealth – Grote rijkdom
12. Stable prosperity – Stabiliteit en welvaart
13. Little interference – Geruisloos
14. Heretical – Heidens
15. Islamic expansion – Islamitische expansie
16. Limited autonomy – Zelfbestuur
17. Famous grandson – Beroemde kleinzoon
18. Succesful siege – Belegering
19. Greater independence – Steeds onafhankelijker
20. Dynastic line – Dynastie
21. Considerable territory – Breidde zijn rijk aanzienlijk uit
22. Loose and tenuous federation – Zwakke federatie
23. Superior status – Superieure status
24. Decisive defeat – Versloegen
25. Rebellious nobles – Rebelse adel

Introduction

1. Unique – Uniek
2. Consecutive Christian and Islamic empires – Opeenvolgende christelijke en islamitische rijken
3. Imposing bulk – Ontzagwekkende Aya Sofia
4. Even more impressive legacy – Nog indrukwekkender erfenis
5. Wonderful remnants – Prachtige overblijfselen
6. Teeming, vibrant urban centre – Druk, vibrerend stedelijk centrum
7. Powerful, almost mystical hold – Krachtige, bijna, mystieke greep
8. Crucial waterways – Belangrijkste waterwegen
9. Glittering blue waters – Zeestraat
10. Angry horsefly – Agressieve horzel
11. Fuel-starved Europe – Europa
12. Vital metropolis – Vitale metropool
13. Triangular peninsula – Driehoekig schiereiland
14. Twisting, cobbled lanes – Kronkelende keienstraatjes
15. Exotic shopping centre – Exotisch winkelcentrum
16. Grandiloquent station – Exuberante station
17. Olfactory delights – Geurige heerlijkheden
18. Wonderful Byzantine church – Prachtige Byzantijnse Chorakerk
19. Ultra-orthodox Fatih district – Ultra-orthodoxe wijk Fatih
20. Skull-capped men – Mannen in een lang gewaad met capuchin
21. Sweet black tea – Zoete zwarte thee
22. Monumental, mock-castle structure – Monumentaal pseudokasteel
23. Stunning views – Spectaculair uitzicht
24. Far-flung sites – Afgelegen delen
25. Major attractions – Belangrijkste attracties

The Grand Bazaar and Around

1. Best-known and largest historic covered bazaar – Grootste historische overdekte bazaar
2. Myriad alleyways – Smalle steegjes
3. Major attraction – Belangrijke bezienswaardigheid
4. Finest mosque complex – Mooiste moskeecomplex
5. Distinctive silhouettes – Silhouet
6. Key sights – Belangrijkste bezienswaardigheden
7. Famed Column of Constantine – Beroemde Zuil van Constantijn
8. Most popular and atmospheric Turkish baths – Populairste en sfeervolste Turkse baden
9. Wonderfully well-preserved stretch – Prachtig stuk
10. Busiest thoroughfares – Drukste doorgaande straten
11. Earliest imperial mosques – Oudste keizerlijke moskeeën
12. Itinerant vendors – Straatverkopers
13. Worthwhile Byzantine and Ottoman monuments – Mooie Byzantijnse en Ottomaanse monumenten
14. Notable Ottoman hamam – Opmerkelijke Ottomaanse hamam
15. Humming workshops – Ateliers

16. Unhealthy competition – Ongezonde concurrentie
17. Similar unwritten laws – Ongeschreven weten
18. Maroon-uniformed security guards – Mannen in bruin uniform
19. Local shoppers – Winkelende mensen uit de buurt
20. More expensive collector's pieces – Duurdere tapijten
21. Authentic experience – Authentiek
22. Anthropomorphized Arabic letters – Arabische letters die op mensen lijken
23. Ultranationalist youth –
24. Semicircular apse-like projection – Een sort halfronde apsis
25. Horseshoe-shaped – Hoefijzervormig

LGBT+ Istanbul

1. Transvestite and transsexual singers – Travestiete en transseksuele zangers
2. Consensual acts – Wederzijdse instemming
3. Societal taboo – Taboe
4. Ambiguous legal prohibitions – Echter niet propageren
5. Foremost gay-liberation group – Belangrijkste pro-homogroep
6. Largest gay march – Enige gay-parade
7. Predominantly Moslim country – Overwegend islamitisch land
8. Conservative – Conservatief
9. Straight males – Heteromannen
10. Moderately hedonistic atmosphere – Enigszins hedonistische sfeer
11. Very bad insult – Dodelijke belediging
12. Premier gay website – Website
13. Best gay bars – Beste homobars
14. Lesbian Istanbul – Lesbisch Istanbul
15. Good tips – Goede tips
16. Favourite diva – Favoriete diva
17. Common sight – Vaak te zien
18. Social deviant – Sociaal afwijkend
19. "Legal" female – Legaal vrouw
20. Flamboyant behavior – Flamboyante gedrag
21. Popular lesbian-friendly café-cum-meeting point – Lesbo-vriendelijk eethuis annex trefpunt
22. Low-key meeting and hangout joint – Laagdrempelig trefpunt en plaats om wat rond te hangen
23. Most popular, long-standing gay club – Zeer populaire, al lang bestaande mainstream club
24. Occasional drag shows – Soms een dragshow
25. Gay-only dance club – Dansclub alleen voor homo's

Accommodation

1. Multinational hotel chains – Internationale hotelketens
2. Exclusive boutique establishments – Exclusieve boetiekhotels
3. Hot, humid summers – Warme, drukkende zomers
4. Winter chills – Winterkou
5. Biggest decision – De vraag
6. Most popular choice – Populairste keuze
7. Attractive alternative – Aantrekkelijke keuze

8. Landmark sites – Beroemd monument
9. Major attractions – Grote attracties
10. Historical perspective – Historisch perspectief
11. Nearby Cankurtaran – Naburig Cankurtaran
12. Most tasteful boutique hotel – Boetiekhotel […] buitengewoon smaakvol ingericht
13. Stylish, modern interior – Stijlvol modern
14. Very friendly establishment – Vriendelijk hotel
15. Interesting side street – Aardige zijstraat
16. South-facing sea-view rooms – Kamers aan de voorkant kijken op zee uit
17. Fine views - Uitzicht
18. Attractive room – Aantrekkelijke kamers
19. Refreshing change – Welkome afwisseling
20. Main sights – Grote monumenten
21. Convenient – Pluspunt
22. Well-established hotel – Hotel
23. Small but immaculate shower-bathrooms – Kleine maar perfect afgewerkte badkamer
24. Boasting marble, Turkish-bath-style bathrooms – Marmeren badkamer in Turkse stijl
25. Faux-Ottoman style – Ottomaanse stijl

Food & Drink

1. Rich and varied cuisine – Rijkheid en gevarieerdheid ervan
2. Multi-ethnic Ottoman heritage – Multi-etnische erfenis van het Ottomaanse rijk
3. Freshest ingredients – Kakelverse ingrediënten
4. Important rural economy – Belangrijke agrarische economie
5. Stunning array – Heel veel
6. Succulent – Zo sappig
7. Thick, creamy and delicious – Dik en romig
8. Central Asian nomadic pastoralism – Centraal-Aziatische steppen
9. Sesame-seed-coated bread ring – Een met sesamzaad bedekt broodje
10. Tasty takeaway chicken-filled döner wrap – Een met kip gevulde döner-wrap
11. Chic fusion-style joint – Chique fushionrestaurant
12. Fresh, oven-baked pide – Versgebakken pide
13. Good-value meals – Goed kunt eten
14. Culinary gaps – Gaten in het geurenpalet
15. Copious amounts of raki – Flink wat raki
16. Finest Ottoman cuisine – Ottomaanse keuken
17. Fine Mediterranean or Asian-influenced cuisine – Mediterrane of Aziatische keuken
18. Secularized Moslim country – Geseculariseerd moslimland
19. Passable options – [trendy] zijn er een paar
20. Decent range of coffees – Aardig wat koffievarianten
21. Well-deserved reputation – Befaamd
22. Signature rice puddings – Karakteristieke rijstpudding
23. Major sights – Belangrijkste bezienswaardigheden
24. Cold baked aubergine – Koude gebakken aubergine
25. Flat, semi-leavened pide bread – Platte, halfgegiste pide-brood

History

1. Greatest empires – Grootste rijken
2. Long, glorious past – Lange, glorieuze verleden

3. Numerous colonies – Talloze kolonies
4. Newly established colonies – Zwarte Zeekoloniën
5. Crucial conduit – Cruciale verbinding
6. Cryptic fashion – Typisch cryptische antwoord
7. Naturally defensible triangular peninsula – Natuurlijk verdedigbare schiereiland
8. Natural deep-water harbour – Natuurlijke haven met diep water
9. Increasing resentment – Toenemende wrevel
10. Independently minded inhabitants – Op hun onafhankelijkheid gestelde Grieken
11. Incensed Darius – Vertoornde Darius
12. Newly emerging Macedonia – Het opkomende Macedonië
13. Superstitious inhabitants – Bijgelovige inwoners
14. Repeated Scythian attacks – Herhaaldelijk te lijden onder Scytische aanvallen
15. Huge and unwieldy domain – Uitgestrekte rijk
16. Superb location – Schitterende ligging
17. Worthy imperial capital – Waardige keizerlijke hoofdstad
18. Monumental new church – Monumentale nieuwe kerk
19. Much-reduced empire – Sterk verkleind rijk
20. Ignominious reversal – Smadelijke nederlaag
21. Heavy tribute – Zware schattingen
22. Brilliant Belisarius – Briljante Belisarius
23. Ecclesiastical buildings – Religieuze gebouwen
24. Formidable new weapon – Formidabel nieuw wapen
25. Lethal substance – Dodelijke substantie

Introduction
1. Giant, see-before-you-die sights – Bezienswaardigheden die je eens in je leven gezien moet hebben
2. Monumental city – Stad […] met zoveel monumenten
3. Thin, crispy-based Roman pizza – Echte, knapperige Romeinse pizza
4. Fascinating city – Fascinerende stad
5. Modern epoch – Moderne tijd
6. Ponderous Neoclassical architecture – Pompeuze neoklassieke architectuur
7. Self-aggrendizing edifices – Imponerende bouwwerken
8. Various eras – Periodes [Omitted]
9. Overwhelming degree – [Omitted]
10. Medieval churches – Middeleeuwse kerken
11. Imperial palaces – [Omitted]
12. Renaissance *Palazzi* – [Omitted]
13. Ancient temples – Tempels uit de oudheid
14. Eroded Roman columns – Bouwfragmenten
15. Ancient theatres and stadiums – Antieke theaters en stations
16. Provincial – Provinciaals
17. Delicious – Erg lekker
18. Earthy – Aards
19. Refined – Verfijnd
20. Busy capital – Monumentale, drukke hoofdstad
21. Relaxed place – Relaxte sfeer
22. Picturesque parks – Pittoreske parken
23. Distinct blocks – Aantal blokken
24. Major sites – [Omitted]
25. Huge expanse – [Omitted]

Piazza Venezia en de Capitolijn
1. Many people – Veel mensen
2. Modern centre – Moderne centrum
3. A good place – [Omitted]
4. Great white bulk – [Omitted]
5. Best landmarked open space – [Omitted]
6. Key sights – Belangrijkste bezienswaardigheden
7. Splendid views - Uitzichten
8. Unmissable museums – Musea
9. Marble monstrosity – Marmeren monster
10. Modest man – [Omitted]
11. Sweeping terraces – [Omitted]
12. Weighty symbolism – Symbolisme
13. Eternal flames – Eeuwige vlam
14. Largest statues – Grootste beelden
15. Major cities – Belangrijkste steden
16. Huge, sweeping gallery – Galerij
17. Amazing views – Geweldig uitzicht
18. Southeastern wing – Zuidoostelijke vleugel
19. Echoing chambers – [Omitted]

20. Temporary art exhibitions – Tijdelijke exposities
21. First large Renaissance palace – Eerste grote Renaissancepaleis
22. Under-visited museum – Een museum
23. Oldest basilicas – Oudste basilieken
24. Dark, cosy church – Donkere, gezellige kerk
25. Graceful portico – Sierlijke zuilengang

LGBT+ Rome
1. Same-sex couplings – Homosexualiteit
2. Conservative – [Omitted]
3. Huge progress – Enorm veel vooruitgang
4. Past decade – Afgelopen tien jaar
5. LGBT+ clubs – Clubs speciaal voor homoseksuelen
6. Gay nights – Homoavonden
7. Growing scene – Groeiende scene
8. Succesful Gay Village – Succesvolle Gay Village
9. Ever-popular Gay Pride – Altijd populaire Gay Pride
10. Well spread out – Goed verspreid
11. Short stretch – Kort stukje
12. Gay area – Homogebied
13. Very few – Zeer weinig
14. Great strides – Vooruitgang
15. Ready – klaar
16. Rome branch – Romeinse afdeling
17. Italian gay organization – Italiaanse homo-organisatie
18. Annual membership – Jaarlijks lidmaatschap
19. Arcigay-organized events – Clubs en bars
20. Gay organization – Organisatie
21. Old convent – Oud klooster
22. Rome's most important gay activist organization – De belangrijkste homoactivistenorganisatie van Rome
23. Broad range – Heel scala
24. Social and health services – Gezondheids- en sociale diensten
25. Weekly welcome group – Wekelijkse bijeenkomsten van een welkomstgroep

Accommodation
1. Designer makeovers – Ontwerpers hebben zich erop uitgeleefd
2. Plenty of hotels – Veel hotels
3. Aren't all that expensive – Best betaalbaar
4. Upscale accommodation – Duurdere accommodatie
5. Affordable options – Betaalbare adressen
6. Lively Trastevere – Levendige Trastevere
7. Budget options – Budgethotels
8. Major sights – Belangrijkste bezienswaardigheden
9. Cheaper hotels – Iets goedkoops
10. Not the city's most atmospheric quarter – Bepaald niet sfeervol
11. Widest choice – Verreweg de meeste keus
12. Cheapest double room – Goedkoopste tweepersoonskamer
13. Most exclusive of the boutique hotels – Een topboetiekhotel
14. Homely touches – Huiselijke sfeer

15. Classy choice – Stijlvolle keuze
16. Magnificent views – Magnifiek uitzicht
17. Perfect position – Perfecte locatie
18. Quiet, comfortable rooms – Rustige, comfortabele kamers
19. Cosy – Gezellig
20. Small terraces – Terrasjes
21. Deluxe junior suites with sky-lit sitting rooms – Luxueuze suites van twee verdiepingen met zitkamers met een glazen dak
22. Decent, classically furnished rooms – Keurige, moderne kamers
23. Picturesque piazza – Rustige, schilderachtige piazza
24. Lovely rooftop restaurant – Mooie dakterras
25. Antique ceilings – Antieke plafonds

Food and Drink
1. Major-league city – Gastronomisch paradijs
2. Bad news – Nadelig
3. Standard Italian dishes – Standaard-Italiaanse keuken
4. Adventurous places – Avontuurlijke restauranten
5. Geographical centre – Geografische midden
6. Reasonable number – Redelijk aantal
7. Blessed – Gezegend
8. Cool people – Goed gezelschap
9. Hot takeaway food – Warm hapje
10. Obvious choice – [Omitted]
11. Great places – Goede adressen
12. Decent-sized portion – Behoorlijke punt
13. Deep-fried delights – Gefrituurde lekkernijen
14. Truly bad food – Zeer slecht eten
15. Rip-off prices – Belachelijke prijzen
16. Outlandish [prices] – Hoog
17. Fresh fruit juice – Versgeperst sap
18. Numerous restaurants – Talloze restaurants
19. Earthy preferences – Nuchtere voorkeuren
20. Hearty and satisfying – Smaakvol en rijk
21. Unspeakable parts – Ongebruikelijke delen
22. Coarse, gutsy sauces – Pittige basissauzen
23. Milk-fed lamb – Lamsvlees
24. Thick hunks of rustic bread – Dikke sneden boerenbrood
25. Flattened and deep-fried – Geplet en gefrituurd

History
1. Hazy realm – In nevelen gehuld
2. Defensible Capitoline and Palatine hills – De Palatijn en de Capitolijn waren goed verdedigbaar
3. Etruscan architecture – Etruskische stad
4. Central urban nuclei – Stedenbond
5. Urban infrastructure – Stadse trekken
6. Patrician families – Patricische (adellijke) families
7. Bronze tablets – Bronzen platen
8. Most important central space – Belangrijkste openbare ruimte in Rome

9.  Heavy defeat – [Omitted]
10. Other dominant force – Enige andere grootmacht
11. Present-day Greece – Griekenland
12. First paved example – De eerste
13. Military tools to move troops – Het troepentransport
14. New laws and far-sighted political reforms – Nieuwe bestuursorganen en politieke structuren
15. Sole leader – Alleenheerser
16. Powerful military leader – Sterke militaire leider
17. Greater turmoil – Hevige onlusten
18. Ramshackle Republican city – Rome
19. Imperial grandeur – Ideologische programma
20. Possibly insane ruler – Heeft de naam krankzinnige maniak te zijn geweest, maar dat is deels latere propaganda
21. Enormous amphitheatre – Gigantisch theater
22. Paranoid and despotic ruler – Wrede en hebzuchtige tiran
23. Moderate policies – Gematigd optraden
24. Maximum extent – Grootste omvang
25. Expansionist agenda -  Expansionistische politiek

Introduction
1. Relatively large African population – Afro-Braziliaanse bevolking
2. Explosive economic growth – Snelle industrialisatie
3. Stunning architecture – Bijzondere architectuur
4. High crime rates – Misdaadcijfers die in veel andere landen als acuut nationaal probleem gezien zouden worden
5. Largest cities – Grootste steden
6. Beautiful – Mooi
7. Spectacular Iguaçu Falls – Spectaculaire Iguaçuwaterval
8. Great natural wonders of South America – Grote natuurlijke wonderen van Zuid-Amerika
9. Vibrant cities – Bruisende steden
10. Space-age capital, built from scratch – Hoofdstad … compleet heropgebouwd
11. Brazil's interior – Uitgestrekte binnenland
12. Largest wetland – Grootste moerasgebied
13. Richest wildlife reserve – Het natuurgebied met de meest diverse fauna
14. A mosaic of jungle, rivers and marshland – Een mozaïek van jungle, savanne, moeras en rivieren
15. Other major sub-region – Andere belangrijke regio
16. Colonial remains – Koloniale overblijfselen
17. Atmospheric Afro-Brazilian cities – Steden
18. Gorgeous town of Olinda – Olinda
19. A region of dramatic contrasts – Gebied vol contrasten
20. Lush tropical coastline – Weelderige tropische kustgebied
21. Semi-arid interior -Semi-aride gebied
22. Four distinct climatic regions – Vier klimaatzones
23. Fairly mild – Mild
24. Extreme south of the country – Zuidelijkste puntje
25. Exceptionally good – Bijzonder aangenaam

The Amazon
1. Vast forest – Uitgestrekt oerwoud
2. Giant river system – Gigantisch rivierstelsel
3. Muddy light brown – Modderig en lichtbruin
4. Navigable river – Bevaarbaar
5. Vitally important cog – Essentiële radar
6. Enormous biodiversity – Enorme biodiversiteit
7. Exotic forest products – Exotische producten
8. Unlikely economic boom – Economische opleving
9. Only city that is truly old – Enige werkelijk oude stad
10. Elegant central avenues – Elegante boulevards
11. Luxuriant squares – Centrale pleinen
12. Intensive revitalization efforts – Veel restauratiewerkzaamheden
13. Proportionately massive – Imposant
14. Broiling sun – Broeiende zon
15. Colonial heart of Belém – Koloniale hart van Belém
16. Proper burial – Fatsoenlijk konden worden begraven
17. Marvellous view – Fraai uitzicht

18. Elegant blue-and-white Neoclassical colonnaded exterior – Elegante, blauw-witte neoklassieke gevel met een zuilenrij
19. Beautiful inlaid wooden floors – Fraai ingelegde houten vloeren
20. Dazzling white Palácio Lauro Sodré – Verblindend witte Palácio Lauro Sodré
21. Historical pieces – De gebruikelijke én saaie historische getuigenissen
22. Perfectly preserved and quite gorgeous Largo do Carmo – Goed bewaard gebleven en prachtige Largo do Carmo
23. Very distinctive tribal-influenced ceramics – Opmerkelijke indiaanse keramiek
24. One of the most beautiful churches in South America – Behoort tot de mooiste kerken van Zuid-Amerika
25. Fine wooden ceiling – Fraai houten plafond

Festivals
1. The most important festival – Belangrijkste festival
2. Entire populations – De hele bevolking
3. Ecclesiastical calendar – Kerkelijke kalender
4. Continuous, determined celebration – Continu flink feestvieren
5. Entire period – Hele periode
6. Pretty wild – Aardig wild
7. Enormous collective hangover – Kater
8. Most familiar and most spectacular Carnaval – Bekendste en spectaculairste carnival
9. Enormous concrete expanse – Enorme betonvlakte
10. Great sights – Grootste spektakels
11. Old city centre – Oude centrum
12. Parading schools – Paraderende scholen
13. Magical colonial setting – Magische koloniale décor
14. Fast, whirling beat of Pernambuco – Een muziekstijl met een snel wervelend ritme uit de provincie Pernambuco
15. Less frantic – Minder hectisch
16. Large papier-mâché figures – Grote poppen van papier-maché
17. Olinda street parades – Carnavalsparades
18. Impressive Carnaval – Indrukwekkend carnival
19. Notoriously bad – Juist weinig te bieden
20. Very distinctive – Heel eigen
21. Amazonian food – Gerechten van het Amazonegebied
22. Good reputation – Goede reputatie
23. Patriotic speeches – Patriottische toespraken
24. Very simple event – Eenvoudige feesten
25. Secular pleasures – Wereldlijke genoegens

Accommodation
1. Full range – Alle soorten en maten
2. Basic lodgings – Eenvoudige pensions
3. Clean double room – Schone tweepersoonskamer
4. One of the most expensive [cities] – Aanzienlijk duurder
5. Better accommodation – Betere accommodatie
6. Single travellers – Mensen die alleen reizen
7. Bureaucratic requirements – Bureaucratische regels
8. Perfectly good hotels – Goede hotels
9. Cheaper hotels – Goedkope hotels

10. Safest option – Veiligste optie
11. Modern, central mid-range hotel – Redelijk middenklassenhotel
12. Rarely too expensive – Zelden duur
13. Small, family-run hotels – Kleine familiehotels
14. Friendlier and better value – Vriendelijker en goedkoper
15. Places of considerable character and luxury – Veel charme hebben en luxueus zijn
16. Main tourist destinations – Sommige toeristische steden
17. Purpose-built *fazenda* lodges – Lodges die bij een fazenda zijn gebouwd
18. Small and very basic hotels – Kleine, Spartaanse hotels
19. Usually unsavoury – Vaak vies
20. Downright dangerous – Regelrecht gevaarlijk
21. Extensive network – Uitgebreid netwerk
22. Major advantage – Belangrijk voordeel
23. Fancier sites – Luxere campings
24. Ecotourism regions – Ecotoerismebestemmingen
25. Great caution – Erg voorzichtig

Food and Drink
1. Numerous very distinct regional ones – Groot aantal verschillende lokale keukens
2. Abundant variety of fruit, vegetables and spices – Talloze soorten vruchten, groenten en kruiden
3. Five main regional cuisines – Vijf belangrijke regionale keukens
4. Most exotic palates – Meest exotische keuken
5. Hot peppers – Hete pepers
6. Rehydrated, dried or salted meat – Gedroogd of gezouten vlees
7. Most carnivorous diet – Grootste vleeseters
8. Standard fare – Standaardvoedsel
9. Cheaper restaurants – Goedkope restaurants
10. A single large plate – Een groot bord
11. Mouthwateringly tender [pork] – Boterzacht
12. Exotic fruits – Exotische soorten
13. Extraordinary *cupuaçú* – Buitengewone *cupuaçú*
14. Most delicious [fruit] – Overheerlijk
15. Spiced meat – Gekruid vlees
16. Delicious fried bean mix – Heerlijk gerecht van gebakken bonen
17. Ubiquitous [restaurants] – Alomtegenwoordig
18. Extremely reasonable prices – Heel redelijke prijzen
19. Great national drink – Nationale drank
20. Strong green infusion – Sterke groene thee
21. Noticeable caffeine hit – Met veel caffeine
22. Wonderfully refreshing way – Heerlijk
23. Delicious drink – Heerlijke drank
24. Undrinkable [juice] – Ondrinkbaar
25. A fizzy and very sweet drink – Een erg zoet koolzuurhoudend drankje

History
1. Recorded history – Geschreven geschiedenis
2. Rich blend – Rijke mix
3. Boom-and-bust cycle of economic development – Afwisselend voor economische bloeiperioden en crises gezorgd

4. Competent leadership – Competente regeringen
5. Exquisitely worked, glazed ceramic jars – Fraai gemaakte geglazuurde aardewerken potten
6. Lucrative Far East spice trade – Lucratieve specerijenhandel met het Verre Oosten
7. Indigenous resistance – Indiaans verzet
8. Far-flung Portuguese Empire – Het Portugese rijk
9. Bitter war of independence – Onafhankelijkheidsoorlog
10. Enraged settlers – Woedende kolonisten O
11. Hastily assembled combined Spanish and Portuguese fleet – Een Spaans-Portugese vloot
12. Rich sugar zones of Pernambuco – Rijke suikerplantages van Pernambuco
13. Enlightened policies – Verlicht beleid
14. Climactic battles – Beslissende slagen
15. Devout Catholic cut-throats – Diep katholieke bandeirantes
16. Fresh impetus – Nieuwe impuls
17. Filthy, disease-ridden port – Vieze havenstad vol ziekten
18. Most important agents – Belangrijkste drijvende kracht
19. Complex [impact] – Dubbelzinnig
20. The missionaries' intrepid penetration of remote areas – De onversaagde trek naar afgelegen gebieden
21. Half-hearted efforts – Riep hen  halfhartig op te vertrekken
22. Superior fire power – Overweldigende vuurkracht
23. Peaceful transition to independence – Vreedzame wijze naar onafhankelijkheid
24. Twelve prominent citizens – Twaalf vooraanstaande inwoners
25. Young and headstrong – Jong en eigenzinnig

Introduction
1. Enchanting Québec – Charmante Québec
2. Trendy Vancouver – Hippe Vancouver
3. Cosmopolitan Toronto – Kosmopolische Toronto
4. Stylish Montréal – Modieuze Montréal
5. Historical and cultural treasures – Historisch en cultureel interessant
6. Hotchpotch of immigrant groups – Mengelmoes van immigrantengroepen
7. Widely differing cultural, artistic and culinary experiences – Het culturele, artistieke en culinaire aanbod is uitermate gevarieerd
8. Austere religious enclaves – Religieuze enclaves
9. Always acrimonious debate – Altijd scherpe debat
10. Pine-studded islets – Eilandjes vol dennen
11. Beautiful waterscape – Prachtig waterlandschap
12. Superb restaurants – Voortreffelijke restaurants
13. Most vibrant place – Meest levendige plek
14. Glittering spires – Glimmende torenspitsen
15. Mind-blowing tides – Geweldig getijde
16. Superb maritime landscapes – Prachtige kustlandschappen
17. Distinctive culture – Karakteristieke cultuur
18. Finest landscapes – Mooie landschappen
19. Flat southern parts – Vlakke zuidelijke uithoek
20. Magnificent canoeing – Geweldige kanotrips
21. Main cities – Belangrijkste steden
22. The most spectacular scenery – Een van de fascinerendste landschappen
23. Anglophile little city – Het anglofiele stadje
24. Ramshackle villages – Krakkemikkige dorpjes
25. Hugely varied [climate] – Enorm gevarieerd

Newfoundland and Labrador
1. Controversial move – Controversiële stap
2. Remarkable family of dialects – Een groep dialecten
3. Untouched wonderland – Ongerepte wildernis
4. Mesmerizing fjords – Betoverende fjorden
5. Flouring folk music scene – Bloeiende folkmuziekscene
6. The most beguiling [outport] – De charmantste
7. Wondrous mountains – Schitterende bergen
8. Jaw-dropping national park – Nationaal park
9. Spectacular shoreline – Spectaculaire kustlijn
10. Dramatic jaw-shaped inlet – Indrukwekkende inham
11. Main downtown attractions – Grootste aantrekkingskracht
12. Double-layered waterproof coat – Dikke waterdichte vacht
13. Anglican cathedral – Basilica
14. Spendthrift commanders – Spilzieke bevelhebbers
15. Elegant red sandstone Government House – Elegante, in rode zandsteen opgetrokken symmetrische Government House
16. Leafy grounds – Lommerrijke tuinen
17. Twin-towered limestone and granite mass – Kalkstenen en granieten kerk met twee torens

18. Huge, grass-covered chunk of rock – Met gras bedekt stuk rots
19. Flashy Johnson Geo Centre – Het Johnson Geo Centre
20. Well-chosen displays – Goedgekozen stukken
21. Dramatic twenty-minute multimedia presentation – Multimediapresentatie
22. Bitter struggle – Bittere strijd
23. Short and stout stone structure – Laag, stevig stenen bouwwerk
24. Fixed-seat rowing races – Roeiwedstrijden
25. Jagged, roughly rectangular slab of land – Een min of meer rechthoekig stuk land met grillige kustlijn

Festivals
1. Local events – Lokale gebeurtenissen
2. More prestigious theatrical seasons – Meer gerenommeerde theaterfestivals
3. Relevant account – Desbetreffende beschrijving
4. Free festival and events calendars – Gratis evenementenkalenders
5. Freezing waters -IJzige water
6. Incredible International Ice Sculpture Competition – Fantastische internationale wedstrijd in ijssculpturen
7. Winter-warming activities – Winterse activiteiten
8. Canadian ski marathon – Canadese skimarathon
9. Whale-spotting expeditions – Walvissafari's
10. Community-oriented festival – Op de gemeenschap gericht festival
11. Apple-producing valley – Appels producerende dal
12. Gigantic celebration – Grootse viering
13. Patriotic shenanigans – Patriottische evenementen
14. Traditional Aboriginal Canadian celebrations – Traditionele vieringen van de First Nations van Canada
15. Usual cowboy trappings – Gebruikelijke cowboyvertoon
16. Family-targeted festival – Op gezinnen gericht festival
17. First-class jazz festival – Eersteklas jazzfestival
18. Most prestigious alternative-theatre festivals – Een van de meest prestigieuze alternatieve theaterfestivals
19. Finest fiddlers – Beroemdste folkartiesten
20. Impressive logging competitions – Imposante wedstrijden op dit gebied
21. Internationally acclaimed film festival – Internationaal vermaard filmfestival
22. Vine-growing region – Wijnstreek
23. Major gay arts festival – Belangrijk homokunstfestival
24. Pure Canuck rodeo – Canadese rodeo
25. Sparkly boats – Verlichte boten

Accommodation
1. Least expensive options – Goedkoopste opties
2. Remote parts of the country – Afgelegen delen van het land
3. Quoted price – Vermelde prijs
4. High-class establishments – Eersteklas hotels
5. Plain downtown places – Gewone stadshotels
6. Roadside motels – Motels langs een autoweg
7. Top-notch hotels – Eersteklas hotels
8. Middling motels – Gemiddeld motel
9. Well-known resort – Populair vakantieoord

10. Bottom-bracket hotels – Goedkope hotels
11. Adjoining restaurant – Een restaurant dat er bij hoorde
12. Extremely central [hotels] – Heel centraal
13. Seaside or mountain resort – Vakantieoord aan zee of in de bergen
14. Driver-friendly, reasonably priced and reliable places – Automobilistvriendelijke, redelijk geprijsde, betrouwbare adressen
15. Triple- or quadruple-bedded rooms – Drie- of vierpersoonskamers
16. Off-season rates – Buiten het seizoen […] lagere tarieven
17. Wonderful room – Prachtige kamer
18. Great location – Fraaie locatie
19. Summer student accommodation -  Studentenaccommodatie
20. Smart, private hotels – Gewoon hotel
21. Adequate and functional, if soulless [accommodation] – Bruikbaar, maar sfeerloos
22. Farm-based B&Bs – B&B's op de boerderij
23. Government-run sites – Kampeerterreinen die door de staat worden beheerd
24. Municipal campgrounds – Stadscampings
25. Iodine-based purifier – Middel op jodiumbasis

Food and Drink
1. Sheer number – Het aantal
2. Fast-food joints – Fastfoodtenten
3. Staggering [number] – Verbijsterend
4. Mainstream Canadian urban cuisine – Gemiddelde Canadese stedelijke keuken O
5. Plethora of international and speciality restaurants – Overvloed aan specialiteiten- en exotische restaurants
6. First-rate, family-run cafés – Eersteklas cafés
7. Best-value and most filling meal – De maaltijd die het meeste waar biedt voor zijn geld
8. Favourite breakfast options – Favoriet zijn ook
9. Posher places – Chiquere gelegenheden
10. Mountainous meaty sandwiches – Dik met vleeswaren belegde boterhammen
11. Excellent value [menus] – Lunchmenus die hun geld waar zijn
12. Family-owned restaurants – Kleine familierestaurants
13. White-collar workers – Kantoorpersoneel
14. Nutritionally dogmatic – Niet streng in de leer
15. Excellent selection of daily lunch specials – Uitstekende keuze aan dagelijkse lunchspecialiteiten
16. Smaller, family-owned restaurants – Klein, door een gezin gerund restaurant
17. Not overly inventive [meals] – Niet al te inventief
18. Fancier establishments – Modieuzere zaken
19. International restaurants – Exotische restaurants
20. More fashionable regional European and international cuisines – Modieuzere regionale en exotische keukens
21. Local game and fish – Lokaal wild en vis
22. Bizarre dishes – Zeldzamer gerechten
23. Seal flipper pie – Zeehondenzwempotenpastei
24. Outstanding French-style cuisine – Geweldige keuken in Franse stijl
25. Chewy Montréal-style bagels – Bagels

History
1. Intertwining histories – Vervlochten geschiedenissen
2. Considerable degree of autonomy – Behoorlijke mate van autonomie
3. Complex mosaic militates – Complex mozaïek verzet
4. Grooved, chipped-stone spearheads – Gegroefde, stenen pijlpunten
5. Distinctive cultures and languages – Eigen culturen en talen
6. Skin-covered boats – Boten van huiden
7. Largest draught animal – Grootste trekdier
8. Precarious conditions – Hachelijke omstandigheden
9. Harsh environment – Harde omgeving
10. Most sophisticated cultures – Meest geavanceerde culturen
11. Bellicose side – Oorlogszuchtige kant
12. Protracted intertribal warfare – Langdurige strijd
13. Militaristic culture – Militaristische cultuur
14. Rich ceremonial and cultural life – Rijk ceremonieel en cultureel leven
15. Conspicuous manifestations – Meest in het oog lopende voorbeelden
16. First recorded contact – Eerste vastgelegde contact
17. Fairly short-lived stay – Nogal kort bezoek
18. Much-publicized comments – Geruchtmakende verslag
19. Friendly reception – Vriendelijk ontvangen
20. Native dress – Inheemse kledij
21. Dangerous weakness – Gevaarlijke zwakte
22. Naval superiority – Superioriteit op zee
23. Mixed blessing – Geen onverdeeld genoegen
24. Vital importance – Cruciaal belang
25. Imperial sanction – Decreet vanuit het Britse rijk

Introduction
1. Magnificent landscape – Schitterende landschap
2. Dramatic geography – Indrukwekkende geografie
3. Great range of natural habitats – Grote verscheidenheid
4. Huge variety of wildlife – Enorme faunarijkdom
5. Fascinating social panorama – Boeiend sociaal panorama
6. World-famous national parks – Wereldberoemde nationale parken
7. Superb beaches – Prachtige stranden
8. Exotic image – Exotisch imago
9. Magnetic appeal – Magnetische aantrekkingskracht
10. Ceaselessly active scene – Immer bedrijvig platteland
11. Crammed buses – Overvolle bussen
12. Superb scenery – Schitterende landschappen
13. Deep economic and social tensions – Ernstige economische en sociale spanningen
14. Most obvious targets – De meest voor de hand liggende bestemmingen
15. Predictable tourist bottlenecks – Toeristische drukte
16. Major national parks and reserves – Belangrijkste nationale parken en reservaten
17. Gentler countryside – Wordt het landschap lieflijker
18. Rolling tea plantations – Golvende theeplantages
19. Steep volcanic massif – Steile vulkanische massief
20. Gigantic Lake Turkana – Gigantische Turkanameer
21. Almost unnaturally blue [lake] – Bijna onnatuurlijk blauw
22. Arid plains – Schrale vlakten
23. Almost continuous coral reef – Ligt bijna langs de hele kust een koraalrif
24. Shallow, safe lagoon – Ondiepe, veilige lagune
25. Complicated and rather unpredictable weather patterns – Ingewikkeld en vrij onvoorspelbaar klimaat

The National Parks and Mombasa Highway
1. Well-travelled route – Drukke route
2. Most important thoroughfare – Belangrijkste verkeersader
3. Relaxed atmosphere - Ontspannen sfeer
4. Major occupation – Belangrijke bezigheid
5. Truly splendid and quite venerable mosque – Werkelijk prachtige en eerbiedwaardige moskee
6. Fine, upstanding Catholic cathedral – Mooie, rijzige katholieke kathedraal
7. The largely dry stretch of central Kenya – Het grotendeels droge stuk van centraal Kenia
8. Broad cultural base – Brede culturele fundament
9. Frenetic dancing – Woest dansen
10. Surprisingly attractive location – Verrassend aantrekkelijke omgeving
11. Boulder-dotted hills – Met keien bespikkelde heuvels
12. Lost-looking Maasai – Verdwaalde Masaï
13. Sikh temple – Opzichtige Sikhtempel
14. Grand, sweeping views – Grootse vergezichten
15. Spiky green soursops – Stekelige, groene zuurzakken
16. Vital source of liquid – Onmisbare bron van vloeistof
17. Most beautiful sights – Mooiste uitzichten
18. Man-eating lions – Mensenetende Leeuwen

19. Brick-red [elephants] – Baksteenrood
20. Virtually disused, slightly eerie train station – Vrijwel verlaten plattelandsstation
21. Infamous Mau Mau detention centre – Berucht Brits detentiecentrum voor Mau Mau
22. Good stopover – Goede stopplaats
23. Relentless Maungu Plains – Meedogenloze Maungu Plains
24. Less significant, migratory corridor for wildlife – Minder belangrijke corridor voor de trek van wilde dieren
25. Huge and beautiful mosque – Enorme en prachtige moskee

Festivals
1. Main Christian religious holidays – Belangrijkste christelijke feestdagen
2. Muslim festival of Id al-Fitr – Islamitische Suikerfeest
3. Local seasonal and cyclical events – Plaatselijke seizoens- of cyclische evenementen
4. Lunar Islamic calendar – Islamitische maankalender
5. Religious purposes – Religieuze doeleinden
6. Less expected booths – Minder voor de hand liggende kramen
7. Best-known forms of Kenyan dance – Bekendste vormen van Keniaanse dans
8. Non-agricultural people – Niet-boerenvolken
9. Indigenous music scene – Inheemse muziekwereld
10. Vigorous Congolese contribution – Energieke inbreng uit Congo
11. Sacred image of Bob Marley – De als heilige vereerde Bob Marley
12. Wildly popular [football] – Waanzinnig populair
13. Devoted fans – Toegewijde supporters
14. Enormous clouds of dust – Enorme stofwolken
15. Isolated parts – Afgelegen gebieden
16. Main tracks – Hoofdwegen
17. Good source of advice – Goede bron voor advise
18. Technical ascents -Technische beklimmingen
19. One of the world's biggest lava tube systems – Een van de grootste lavatunnelcomplexen ter wereld
20. Camel safaris – Kamelensafari's
21. Superb offshore coral reef – Schitterende koraalrif vlak bij de kust
22. Luxury fishing lodges – Luxueuze visserslodges
23. Immense coral reef – Immense koraalrif
24. Undersea landscape – Onderzeese landschap
25. Spectacularly varied [landscape] – Spectaculair gevarieerd

Accommodation
1. Huge diversity of accommodation – Mooie verscheidenheid aan accommodatie
2. Luxury lodges – Luxelodges
3. Smaller safari camps – Kleinere kampen
4. Very broad spectrum – Zeer breed spectrum
5. Big tourist and business-class establishments – De grote toeristische establissementen
6. Shabby and overpriced [establishments] – Sjofel en te duur
7. Older settlers' haunts – Oude koloniale panden
8. Charmingly decrepit – Charmant vervallen
9. Fairly smart and semi-efficient – Redelijk chic en semiprofessioneel
10. Boozy and uninteresting – Tamelijk slonzig
11. Decent double or twin room – Redelijke kamer met een tweepersoonsbed of twee eenpersoonsbedden

12. Unimaginative design – Weinig creatief ontwerp
13. Boring little rooms – Saaie kleine kamers
14. Stunning views – Indrukwekkende uitzichten
15. Invigorating open-air showers – Verkwikkende openluchtdouches
16. Luxurious "mess tent" – Luxeuze 'kantinetent'
17. Discreet, or not so discreet, electric fence – Discreet, of niet zo discreet, schrikdraad
18. Large mammalian intruder – Binnendringend groot zoogdier
19. Traditionally dressed, spear-carrying *askaris* – Traditioneel geklede, speerdragende *aksari's*
20. Organic, vegetable gardens – Eigen biologische groente- en kruidentuinen
21. Very cheapest places – Goedkoopste plekken
22. Clean and comfortable [B&Ls] – Schoon en comfortabel
23. Informal brothels – Onofficiële bordelen
24. Noisy, sleazy ones – Lawaaige en armoedige
25. Suitable, safe site – Geschikte, veilige plek

Food and Drink
1. Meals are plain and filling – Het eten is over het algemeen sober en voedzaam
2. Exotic spices – Exotische specerijen
3. Most basic local restaurant – Eenvoudigste lokale restaurants
4. Fancier meals – Luxere maaltijden
5. Predictable dishes – Voorspelbare gerechten
6. Stiff cornmeal porridge – Dikke maïspap
7. Gigantic [portions] – Gigantisch
8. Sweet, puffy, deep-fried dough cakes – Zoete, opgeblazen gefrituurde cakejes
9. Light wheat-flour pancake – Lichte tarwepannekoek
10. Captive-farmed ostrich – Gefokte struisvogel
11. Meat-free pasta dish – Vleesloos pastagerecht
12. Major delight – Werkelijk verrukkelijk
13. The familiar shrivelled brown variety – De bekende gerimpelde bruine soort
14. The sweeter and less acidic smooth yellow ones – De zoetere en minder zure, zachte gele
15. All highly distinctive and delicious – Alle zeer apart en heerlijk
16. Freshly cut, green-husked condition – Vers gesneden vorm met groene schil
17. Filling and nutritious [coconut] – Voedzaam en gezond
18. Quite addictive and very reviving [tea] – Verslavend en zeer verfrissend
19. Wildest corners of the country – Wildste uithoeken van het land
20. A bit watery and insipid [ginger ale] – Waterig en smakeloos
21. Fruit-juice heaven – Paradijs voor vruchtensap
22. Excellent [juice] – Uitstekend
23. Watered-down concentrate – Aangelengd concentraat
24. Plastic-bottled spring water – Bronwater in plastic flessen
25. Surprisingly ugly misunderstandings – Verrassend akelige misverstanden

History
1. Oldest fossils of ancestral hominins – Oudste resten van onze menselijke voorouders
2. Concrete evidence – Concrete aanwijzingen
3. Ideal territory – Bij uitstek geschikt
4. First major site – Eerste belangrijke vindplaats
5. Evolutionary divide – Evolutionaire scheidslijn

6. Modern-day great apes – Grote apen
7. "Click" languages – 'Klik'-talen
8. Earliest distinct migration – Eerste duidelijk herkenbare migratie
9. Beautiful arrowheads – Prachtige pijlpunten
10. Important cultural rituals – Belangrijke rituelen
11. Broad economic base – Diverse economie
12. Complex, stratified communities – Complexe, hiërarchische gemeenschappen
13. Pragmatic, resourceful people – Praktisch en vindingrijk
14. Far-reaching effects – Grote gevolgen
15. Close, if not always peaceable, relations – Hechte, zij het niet altijd vreedzame, relaties
16. Rinderpest epidemics – Veepestepidemieën
17. White calico cloth – Witte katoenen stiffen
18. Most intractable enemies – Meest geduchte vijanden
19. Most feared adversaries – Meest gevreesde tegenstanders
20. Ugly massacres and manhunts – Bloedbaden en strafexpedities
21. Most revealing background – Een onthullend beeld
22. Snowcapped, equatorial mountain – Sneeuwbedekte bergtop aan de evenaar
23. Young and totally inexperienced English clerks – Jonge en volstrekt onervaren Britse ambtenaren
24. Landless aristocrats – Landloze aristocraten
25. Hardy, local breeds – Geharde inheemse soorten

Introduction
1. Landlocked Laos – Door land omsloten Laos
2. One of [the] most beguiling destinations – Een van de bekoorlijkste bestemmingen
3. Slow, rustic charm – Ouderwetse charme
4. Incredibly laidback and friendly [people] – Ontspannen en zeer vriendelijke bevolking
5. Forest-clad mountains – Beboste Bergen
6. Surprisingly diverse [Laos] – Verrassend gevarieerde bevolking
7. Colorfully-dressed hill tribes – Bergstammen met kleurrijke kleding
8. Exotic local aromas – Exotische lokale aroma's
9. Unexploded ordnance – Niet-ontplofte munitie
10. Rickety old bus – Gammele oude bus
11. Staggeringly beautiful scenery – Prachtige landschappen
12. Utterly fascinating country – Bijzonder fascinerende land
13. A modest capital city – Meest bescheiden hoofdstad
14. Frenetic buzz – Bedrijvigheid
15. Increasingly cosmopolitan food scene – Kosmopolitische restaurants en cafés
16. Finest temples – Fraaie tempels
17. Breakneck tours of monuments and museums – In sneltreinvaart langs monumenten en musea razen
18. Mammoth religious statues – Gigantische religieuze beelden
19. One of Laos's more bizarre sights – Een van de boeiendste en vreemdste bezienswaardigheden van Laos
20. Once-sleepy town – Een stad
21. Glimmering green paddies – Glanzende groene rijstvelden
22. Sawtoothed karst hills – Karstgebied met getande heuvels
23. Wild tubing scene – *Tubing*-mogelijkheden
24. Some of Laos's most stunning scenery – Een van de mooiste landschappen van Laos
25. Spellbinding majesty – Betoverende grandeur

The Far North
1. Elevated northern fringes – Noordkant
2. Stunning part of Laos – Afgelegen streek
3. Fertile valleys – Vruchtbare valleien
4. Animist tribal peoples – Animistische volken
5. Near-pristine cultures – Bijna zuivere culturen
6. Some of the region's most dramatic scenery – Een van de fraaiste landschappen van de streek
7. Endlessly windy roads – Eindeloze winderige wegen
8. Memorable, slow boat trip – Prachtige boottocht
9. Old-growth forests – Oude bossen
10. Striking red-faced cliff – Opvallend rood klif
11. Towering blue-green limestone escarpments – Hoge blauwgroene kalkstenen hellingen
12. Some of the most dramatic scenery in Indochina – Een van de mooiste landschappen van Indochina
13. Beautiful scenery – Fraai landschap
14. Wonderful river views – Prachtig uitzicht op de rivier
15. One of the most atmospheric options – De sfeervolste accommodatie

16. Spacious rooms – Groot en aangenaam
17. Lush garden – Weelderige groene tuin
18. Justifiably popular guesthouse – Terecht een populair pension
19. Proper hot-water showers – Goede warme douches
20. Beautiful flowers – Prachtige bloemen
21. Gorgeous views of the river – Schitterend uitzicht op de rivier
22. Breezy terrace – Balkon
23. Precarious-looking wooden suspension bridge – Roestige hangbrug
24. Rugged and hilly surrounding countryside – Ruig en heuvelachtig[e] omgeving
25. Nice communal veranda – Mooie gemeenschappelijke veranda

Festivals
1. Genuinely friendly people – Oprecht vriendelijk[e] Laotianen
2. Respectful manner – Respectvolle manier
3. Conservative dress – Behoudend te kleden
4. Disrespectful manner – Niet-respectvolle manier
5. Provocative [clothes] – Provocatie
6. Long-standing tradition – Oude traditie
7. Low and unclean [feet] – Laag en onrein
8. Sacred [heads] – Heilig
9. Modified kneeling position – Licht knielende positive
10. Prayer-like gesture – Alsof ze bidden
11. Excellent trekking opportunities – Uitstekende trekkingsmogelijkheden
12. Crashing whitewater rivers – Rivieren
13. Inexpensive, organized, adventure tours – Goedkope, georganiseerde avontuurlijke reizen
14. Virgin rainforest – Maagdelijk regenwoud
15. Steep, narrow valleys – Steile, smalle valleien
16. Environmentally conscious ethos – Een milieuvriendelijk trekje
17. Colourful ethnic hill tribes – Kleurrijke etnische bergstammen
18. Traditional Lao music – Traditionele Laotiaanse muziek
19. Excellent tourist facilities – Uitstekende faciliteiten voor toeristen
20. Ancient forests – Oude bossen
21. Sacred lakes – Geheime meren
22. Rare and exotic flora and fauna – Exotische flora en fauna
23. River-journey enthusiasts – Liefhebbers van een reis over de rivier
24. Dusty front yards – Stoffige voortuinen
25. Grapefruit-sized woven wicker ball – Gevlochten, rieten bal zo groot als een grapefruit

Accommodation
1. Rapid increase – Snelle toename
2. Greatest variety – [Omitted]
3. Popular stopovers – Populaire haltes
4. Main tourist areas – Grote toeristencentra
5. Blurry [distinction] – Onduidelijk verschil
6. Bamboo-and-thatch hut – Bamboehut met rieten dak
7. Multistorey concrete monstrosity – Betonnen monster van meer verdiepingen
8. Mid-range hotels – Hotels in de middenklasse
9. Spacious, air-conditioned rooms – Kamers
10. Atmospheric room – Sfeervolle kamer

11. Restored colonial villa – Gerestaureerde koloniale villa
12. Peak months – Hoogseizoen
13. Top-end hotels – Luxehotels
14. International-class facilities – Faciliteiten van internationale klasse
15. Longer-term stays – Als je wat langer blijft
16. Tired machinery of Laos's infrastructure – Verouderde Laotiaanse infrastructuur
17. Yawning distances – Grote afstand
18. Local well – Lokale bron
19. Very authentic cooking – Op zeer authentieke wijze
20. High-end hotel – Luxehotel
21. Recently built establishments – Pasgebouwd complex
22. Colonial-era hotels – Hotels in koloniale panden
23. Consistently clean [sheets and quilts] – Altijd schoon
24. Brand new [bathroom fittings] – Splinternieuw
25. Poor [construction] – Slecht

Food and Drink
1. Fiery and fragrant, with a hint of sourness – Pittige, geurige en een tikje zure [voedsel]
2. Distinctive taste – Aparte smaak
3. Main source of protein – Belangrijkste eiwitbron
4. Remote mountainous regions – Afgelegen berggebieden
5. Daily sustenance – Dagelijkse kost
6. Excellent Lao food – Uitstekende Laotiaanse keuken
7. Well-developed tourist infrastructure – Veel faciliteiten voor toeristen
8. Well-beaten tourist trail – Toeristische buurten
9. Cheapest options – Goedkoopste eten
10. Grilled skewered meat – Spiezen met gegrild vlees
11. More interesting, less touristy food – Interessanter en minder toeristisch eten
12. Makeshift kitchen – Provisorische keuken
13. Spicy papaya salad – Gekruide papajasalade
14. Corrugated tin roof – Dak van golfplaten
15. Fairly sophisticated, un-Lao surroundings – Mooie, niet-Laotiaanse inrichting
16. Lidded wicker basket – Rieten mandje met deksel
17. Proper technique – Goede techniek
18. Plain steamed white rice – Gewone gestoomde witte rijst
19. Vital addition – Belangrijk ingrediënt
20. Gritty texture – Korrelige textuur
21. Fermented fish mixtures – Melanges van gefermenteerde vis
22. Warm, salty smell – Warme, zilte geur
23. Coarser and shinier [seasoning] – Grover en glanzender
24. Spicy beef salad – Pittige rundvleessalade
25. Round, white, translucent flour noodles – Ronde, witte, doorschijnende noedels van bloem

History
1. Legendary kingdom of Lane Xang – Legendarische koninkrijk Lan Xang
2. Earliest indigenous culture – Eerste inheemse cultuur
3. Large stone funerary urns – Grote stenen urnen
4. Valley- and lowland-dwelling subsistence farmers – Zelfvoorzienende boeren die in de dalen en het laagland woonden

5. Less desirable upland areas – Minder aantrekkelijke hooglanden
6. Well-organized military state – Goed georganiseerde militaire staat
7. Crossed tusks – Gekruiste slagtanden
8. Prosperous reign – Vruchtbare regeringsperiode
9. Classical Indianized civilizations – Klassieke Indiase gemeenschappen
10. Prosperous, expansive civilization – Welvarende, expansiegerichte beschaving
11. Important trade routes – Belangrijke handelsroutes
12. Newly acquired areas – Pas verworven gebieden
13. Significant portion – Veel
14. Localized Buddhism – Boeddhisme
15. Still nebulous northern neighbour – Nog vage noordelijke buurland
16. Fledgling Lao principality – Jonge Laotiaanse vorstendom
17. War elephant – Oorlogsolifant
18. Royal prestige – Koninklijk aanzien
19. Sparsely populated land – Schaars bevolkt land
20. New civil administrative system – Nieuw civiel bestuurssysteem
21. Bitter political infighting – Bittere politieke strijd
22. Superior moral merit – Buitengewone morele waarden
23. Striking temples – Prachtige tempels
24. Peaceful state – Vredige staat
25. Flatter and more fertile [land] – Vlak en vruchtbaar

## Appendix II: Chapter-specific Graphs

II-A: Barcelona
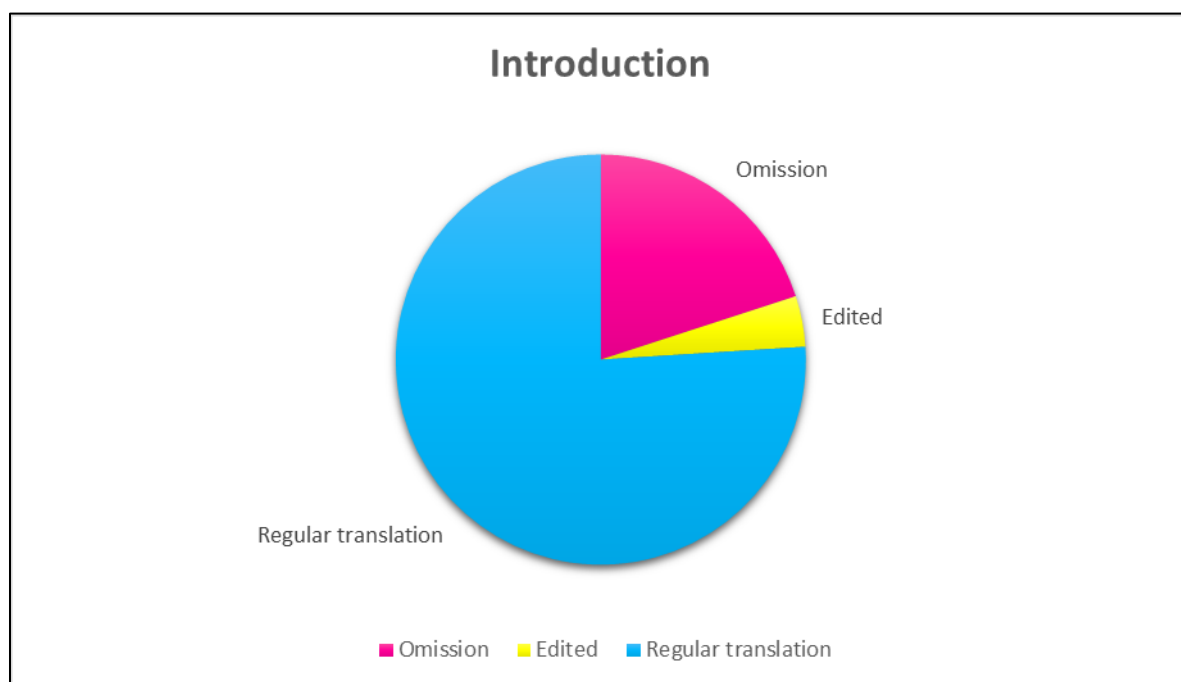


Figure 14, 'Barcelona introduction'
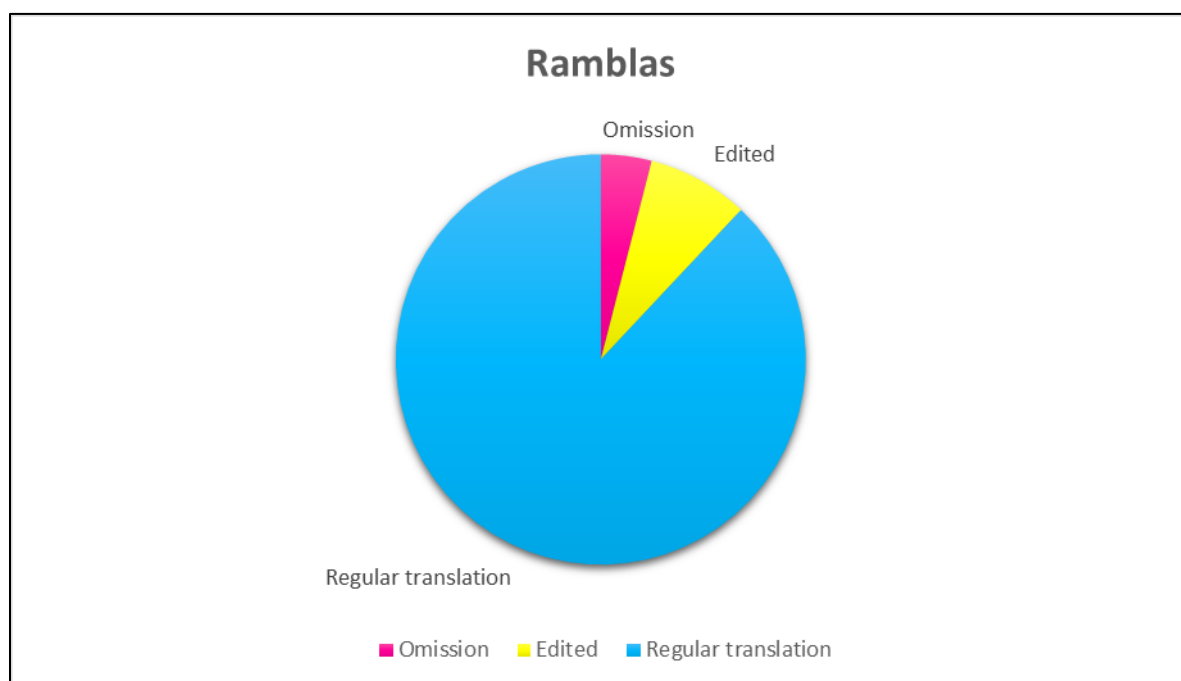


Figure 15, 'Barcelona Ramblas'
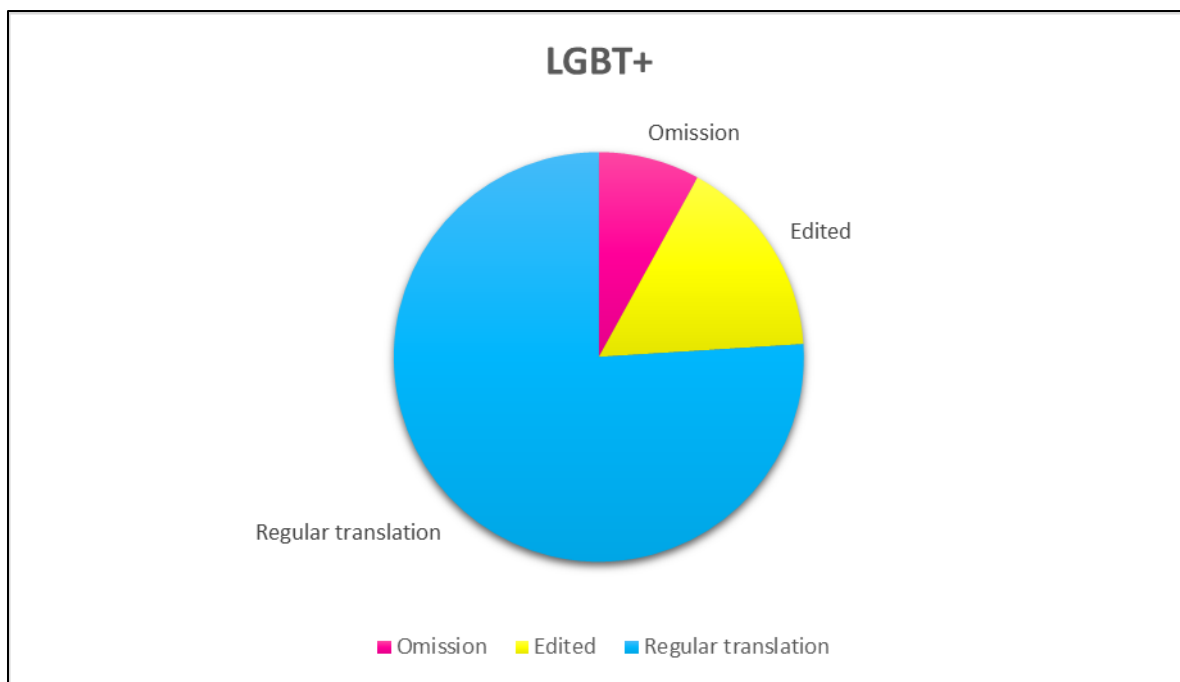
Figure 16, 'Barcelona LGBT+'
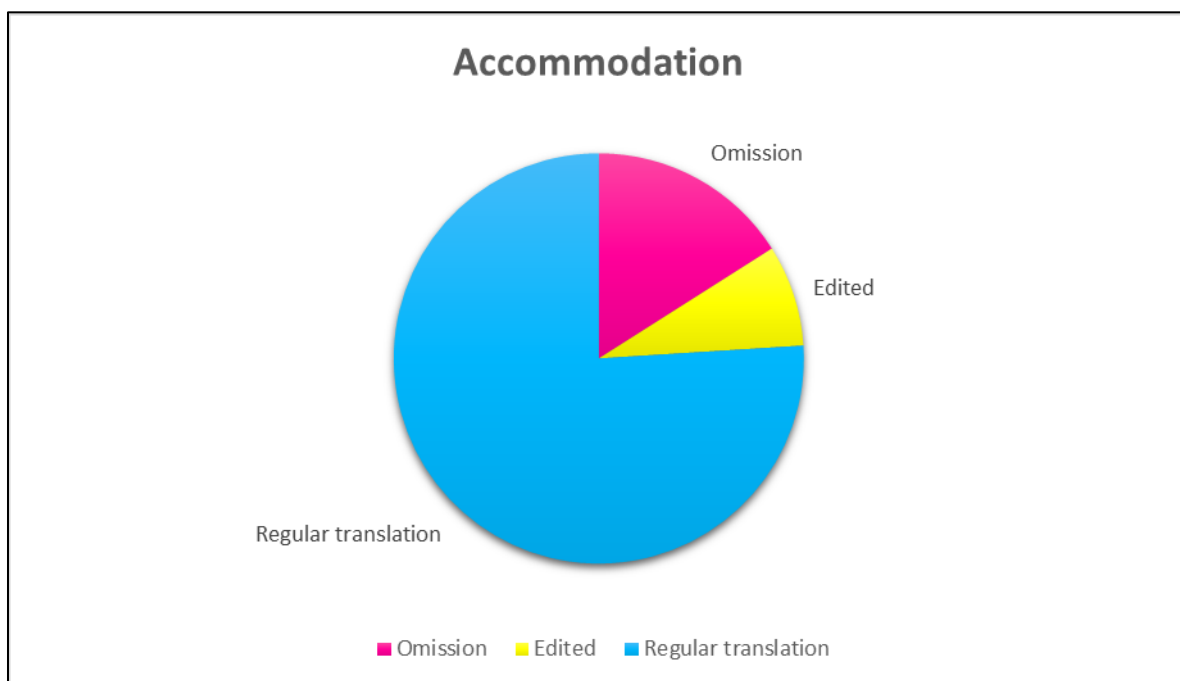


Figure 17, 'Barcelona accommodation'

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Figure 18, 'Barcelona food & drink'
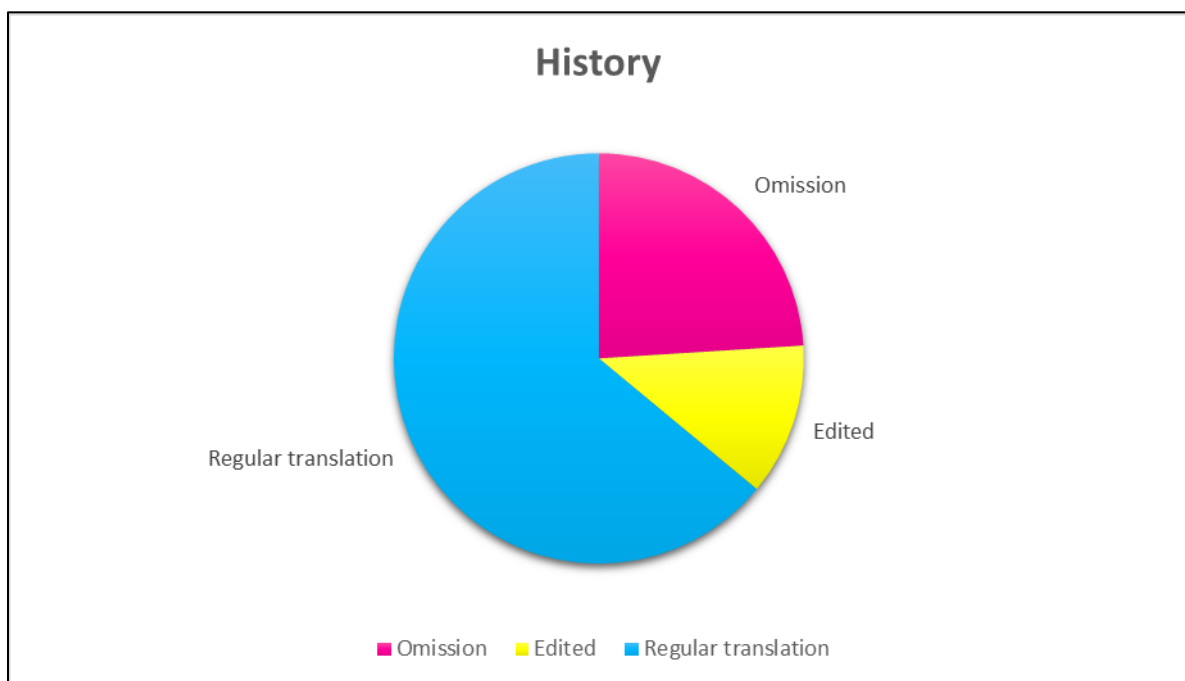


Figure 19, 'Barcelona history'
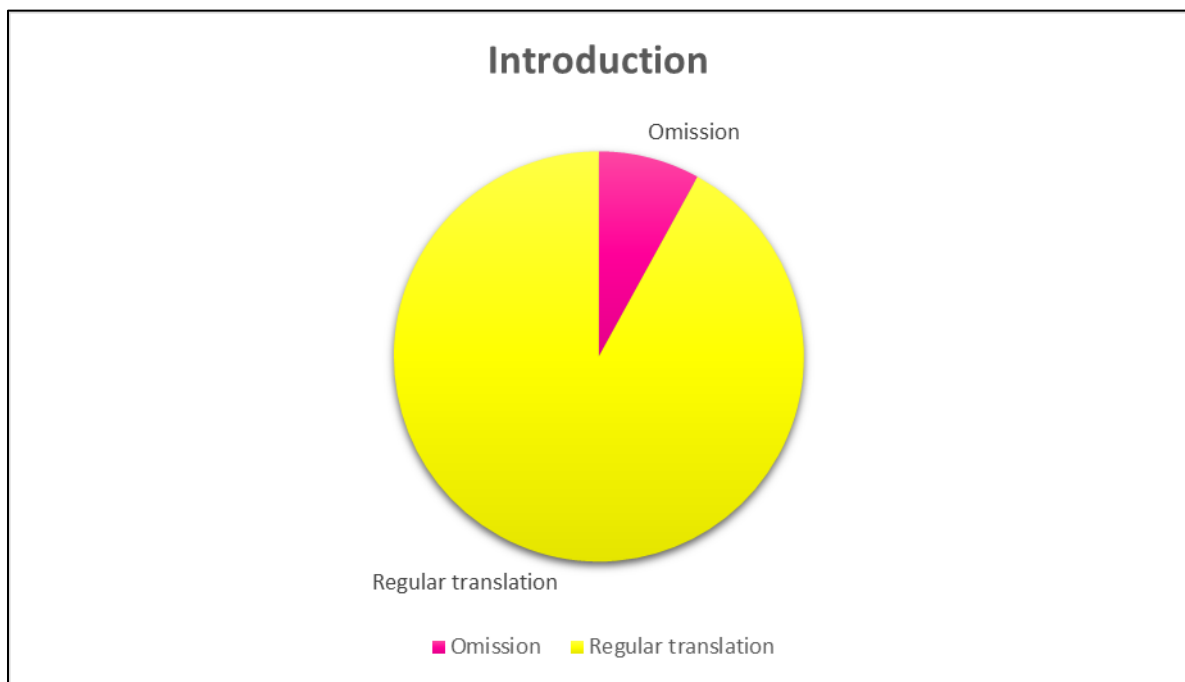
Figure 20, 'Istanbul introduction'
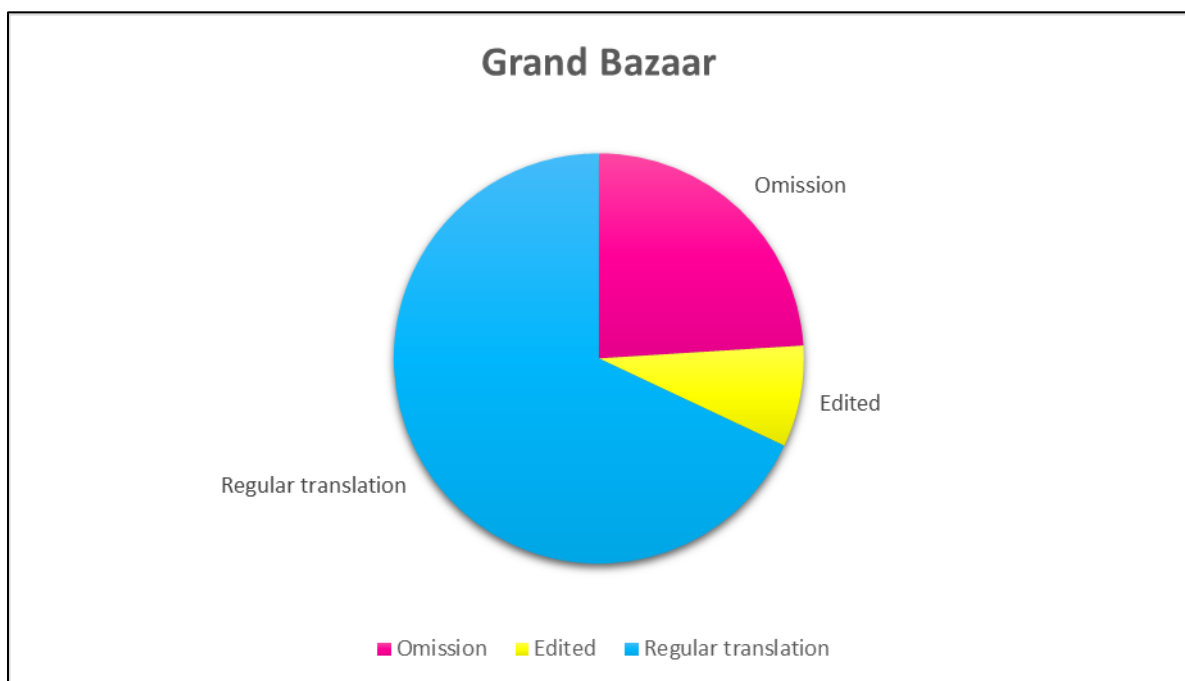


Figure 21, 'Istanbul Grand Bazaar'
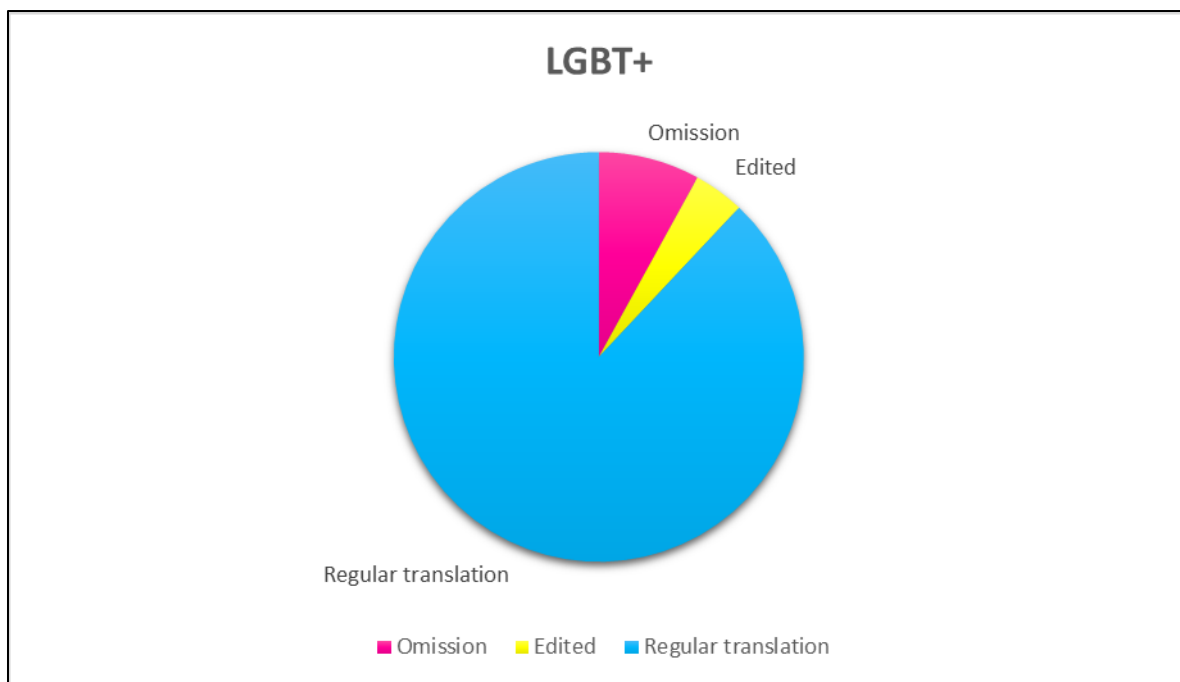
Figure 22, 'Istanbul LGBT+'
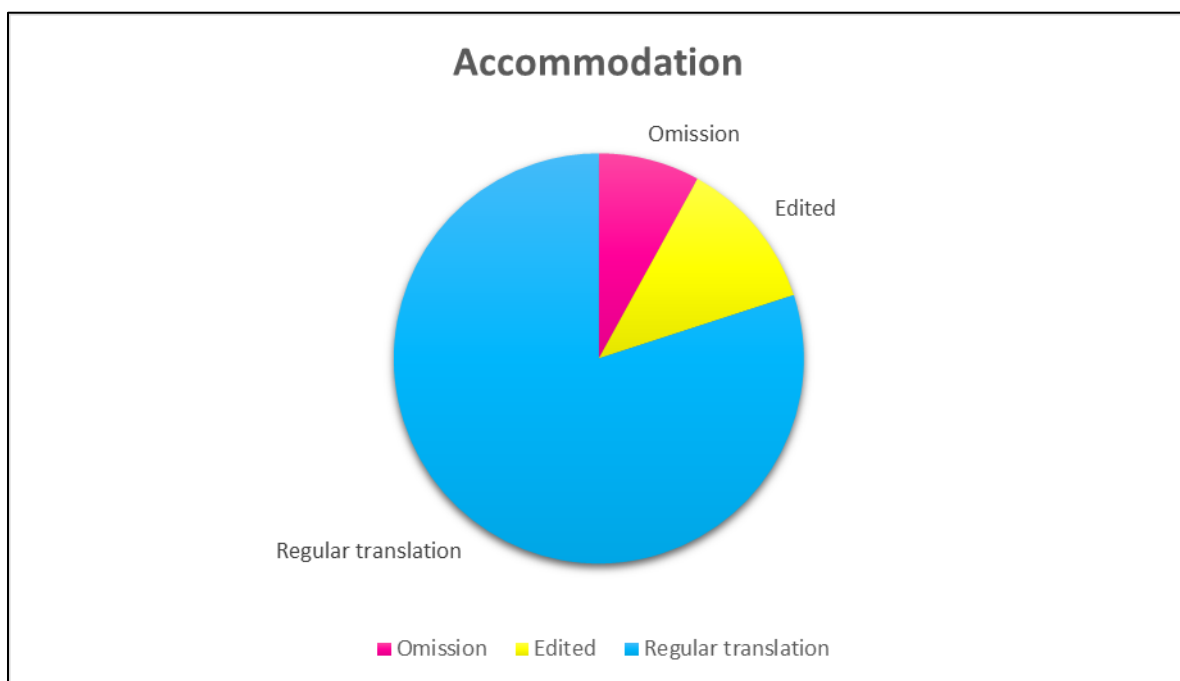


Figure 23, 'Istanbul accommodation'

Figure 24, 'Istanbul food & drink'
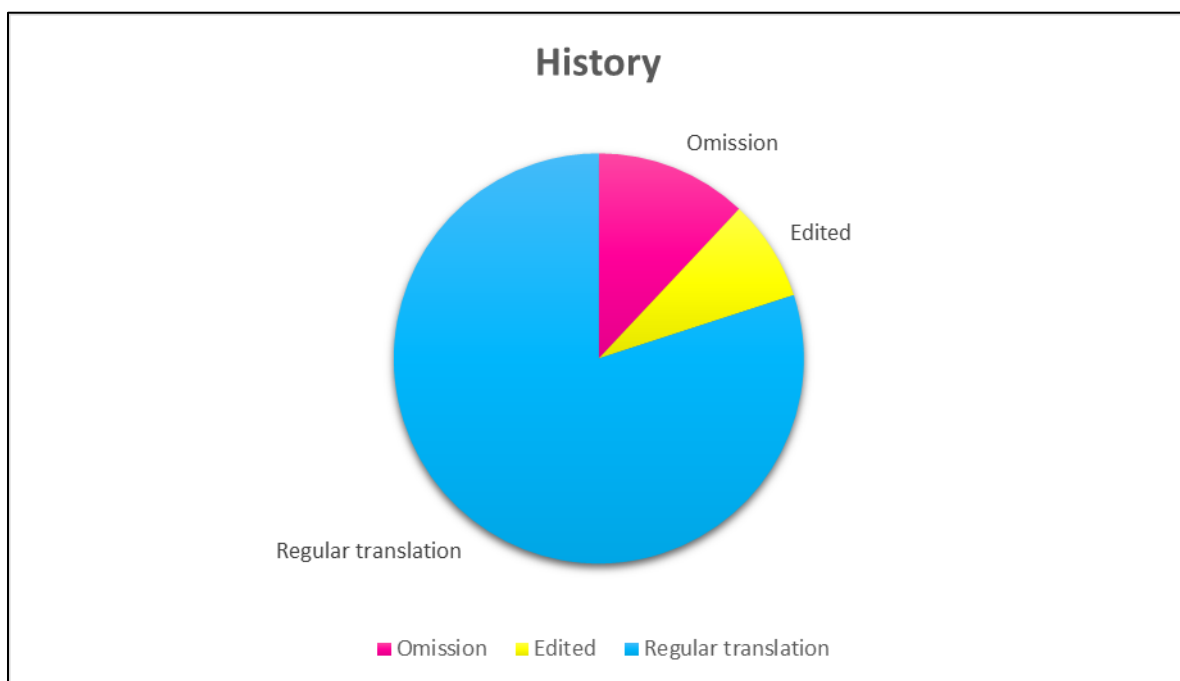


Figure 25, 'Istanbul history'
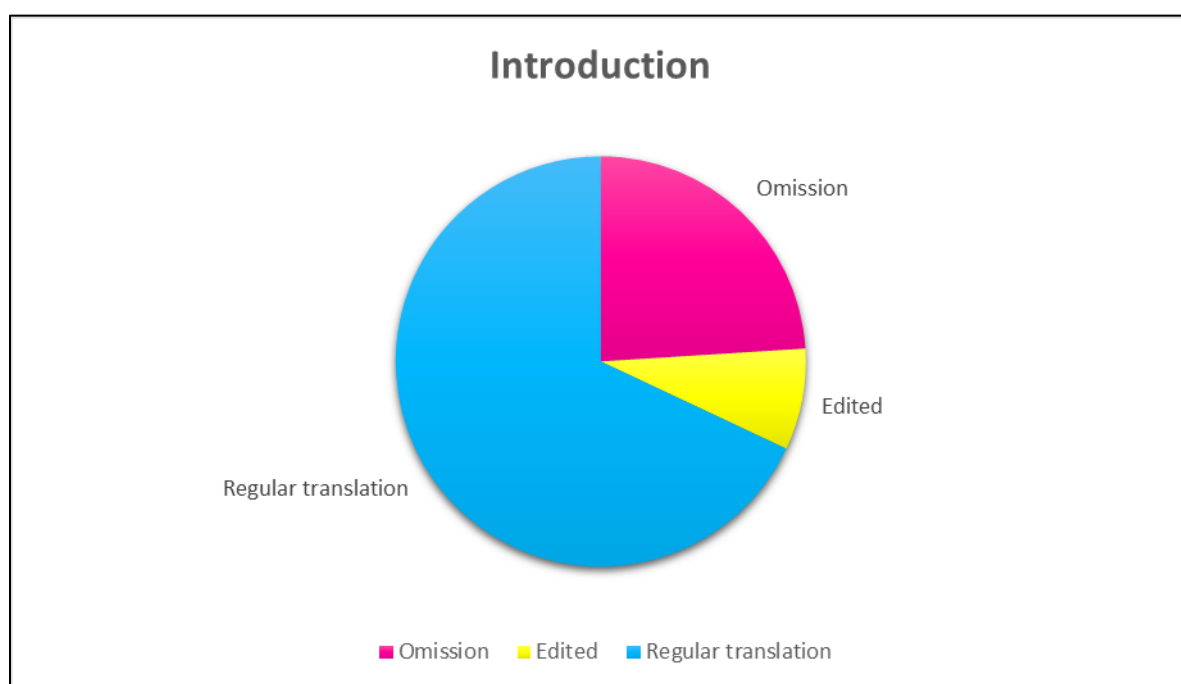
Figure 26, 'Rome introduction'
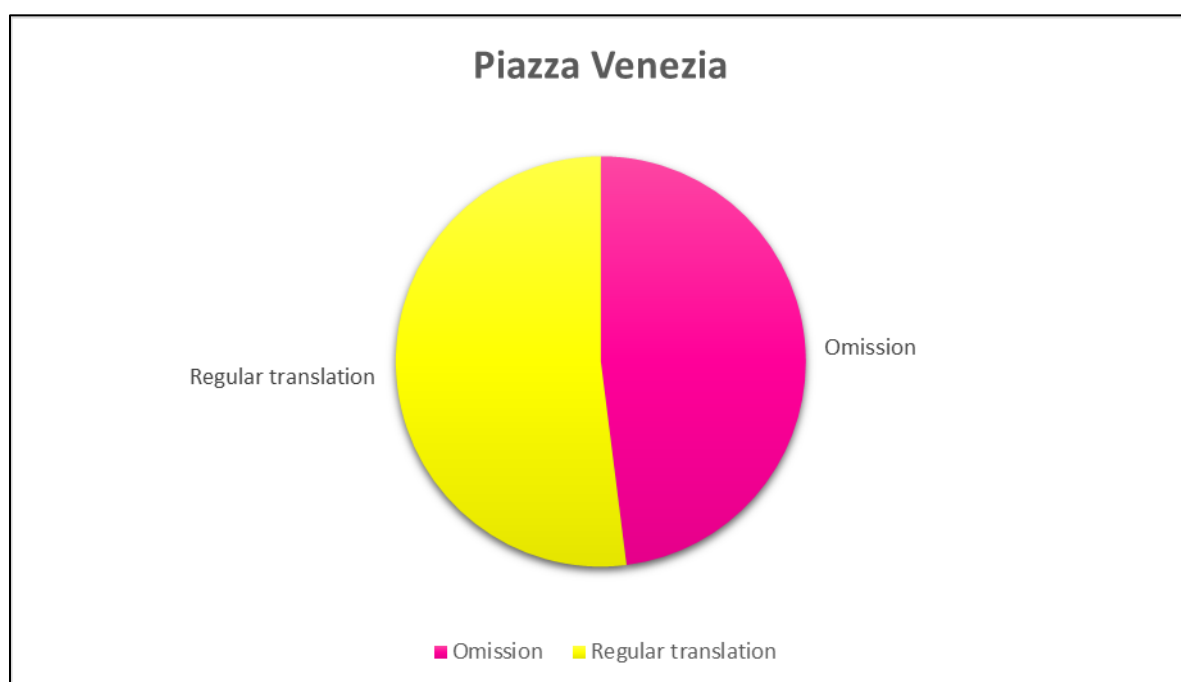


Figure 27, 'Rome Piazza Venezia'
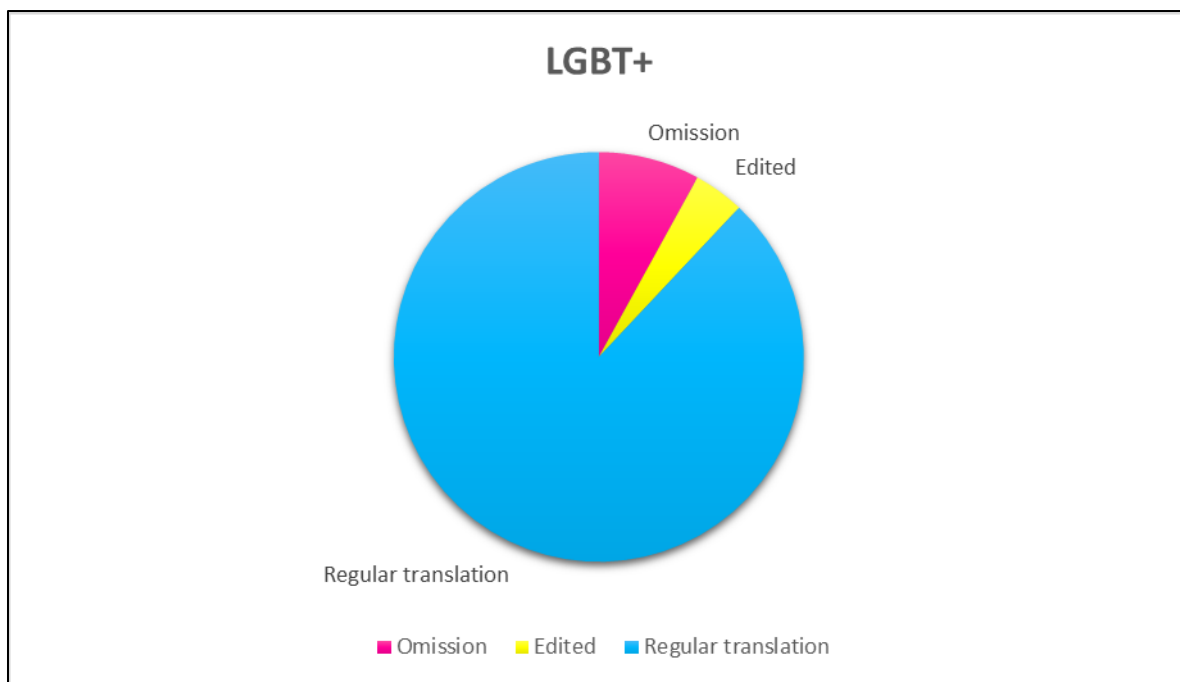
Figure 28, 'Rome LGBT+'
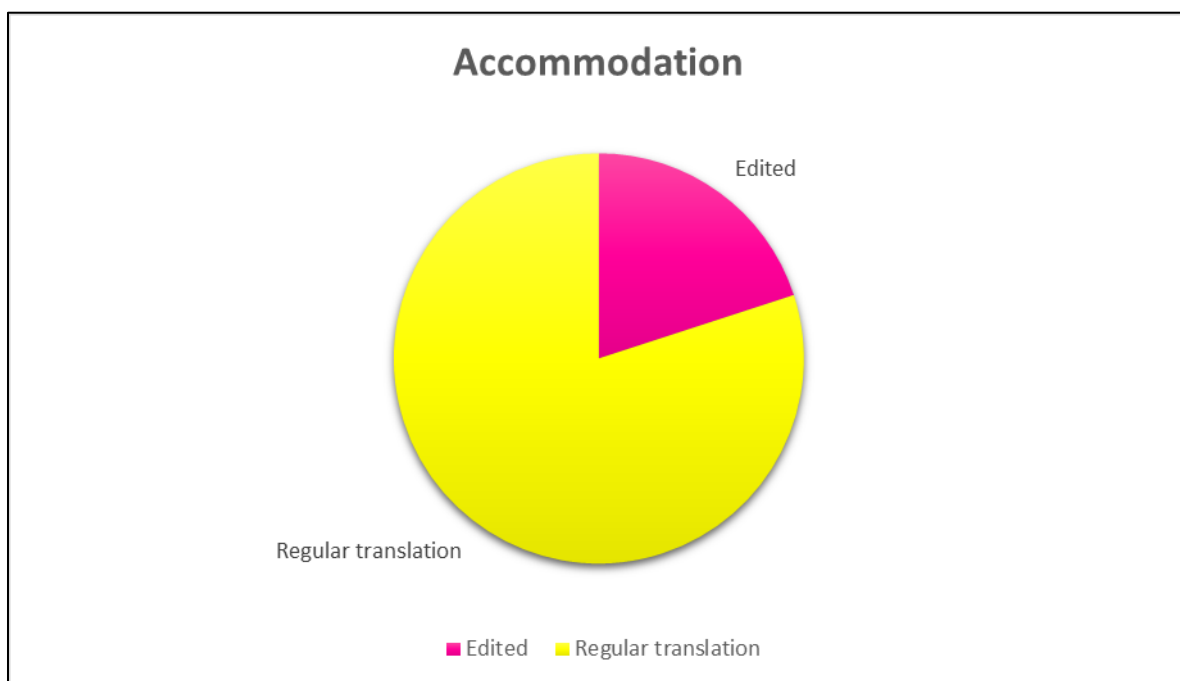


Figure 29, 'Rome accommodation'

Figure 30, 'Rome food & drink'
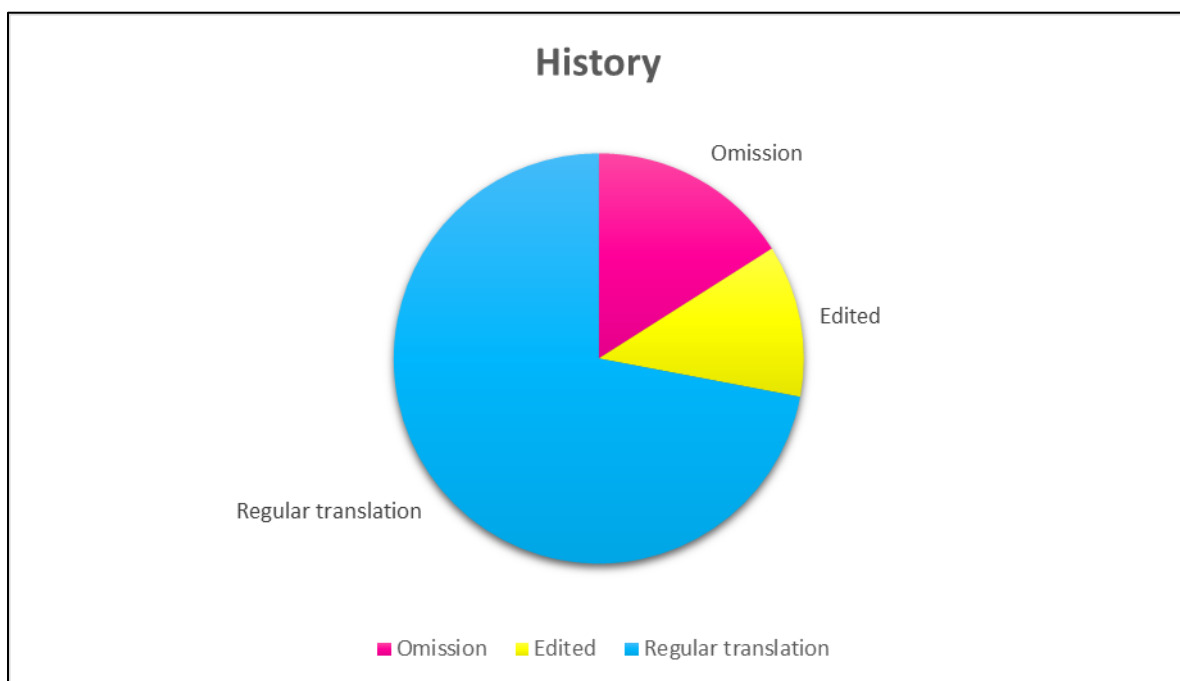


Figure 31, 'Rome history'
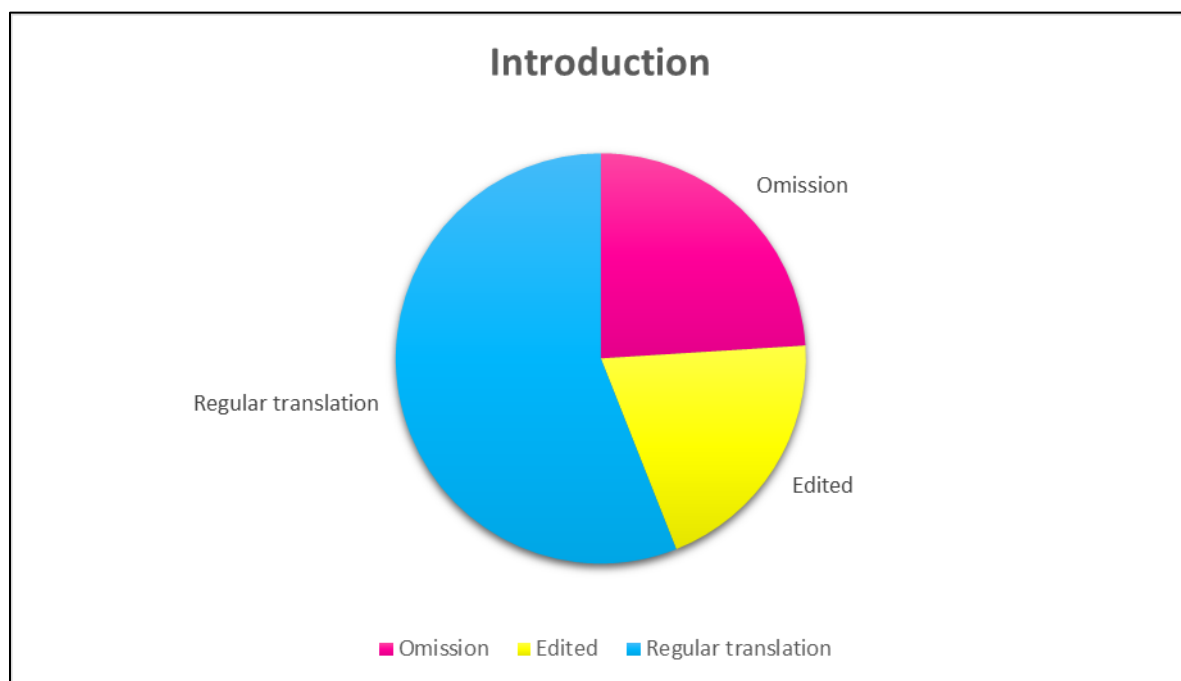
Figure 32, 'Brazil introduction'



Figure 33, 'Brazil the Amazon'
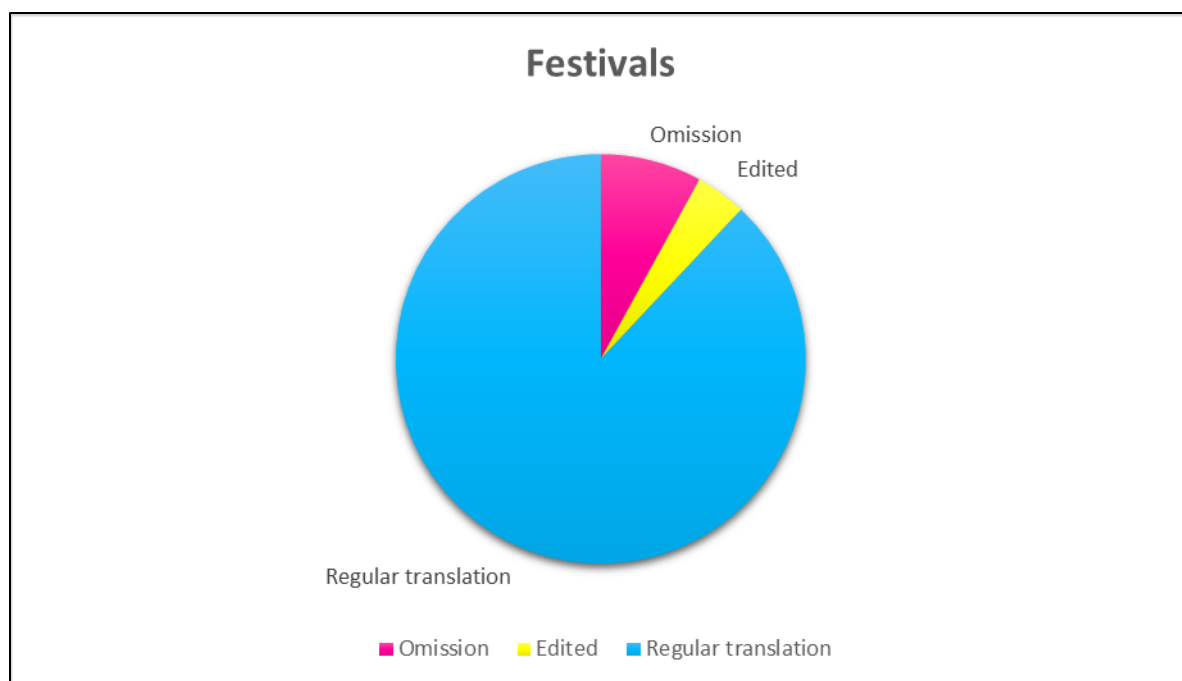
Figure 34, 'Brazil festivals'
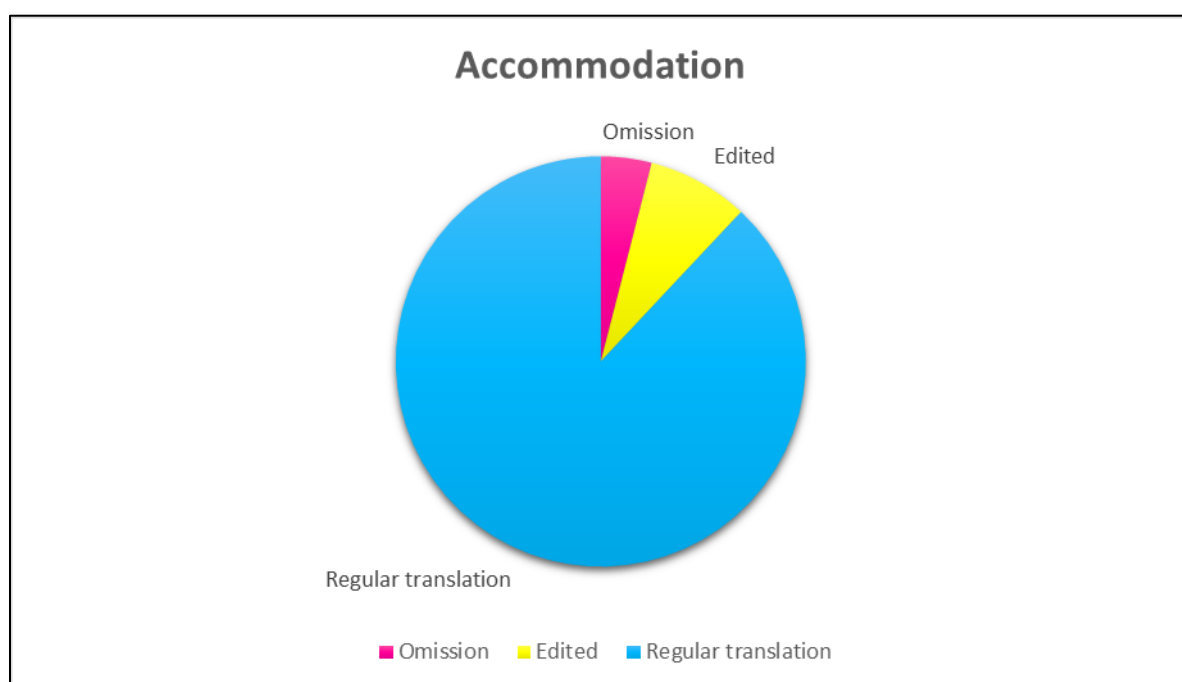


Figure 35, 'Brazil accommodation'

Figure 36, 'Brazil food & drink'
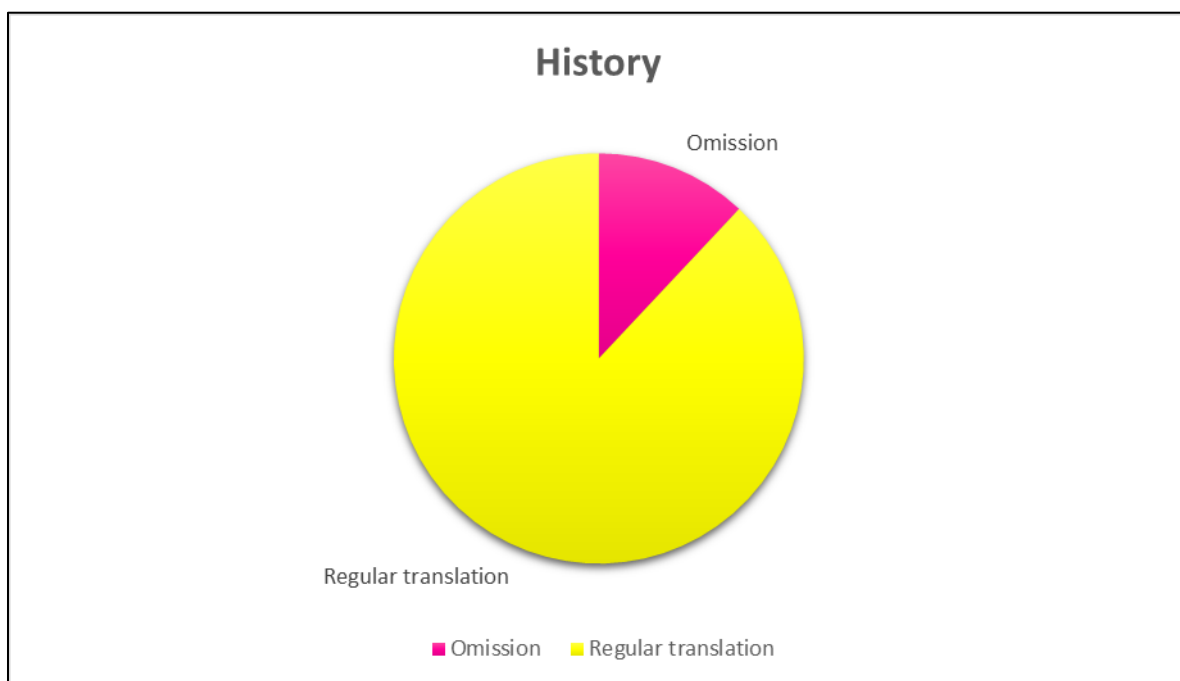


Figure 37, 'Brazil history'
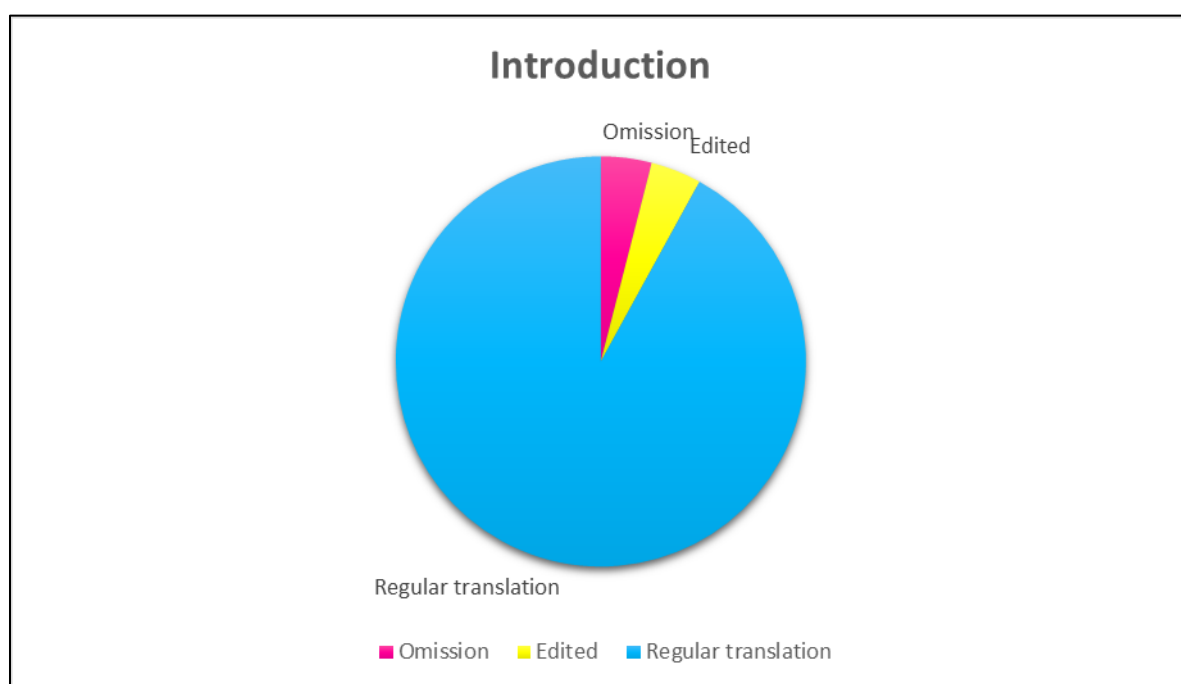
Figure 38, 'Canada introduction'
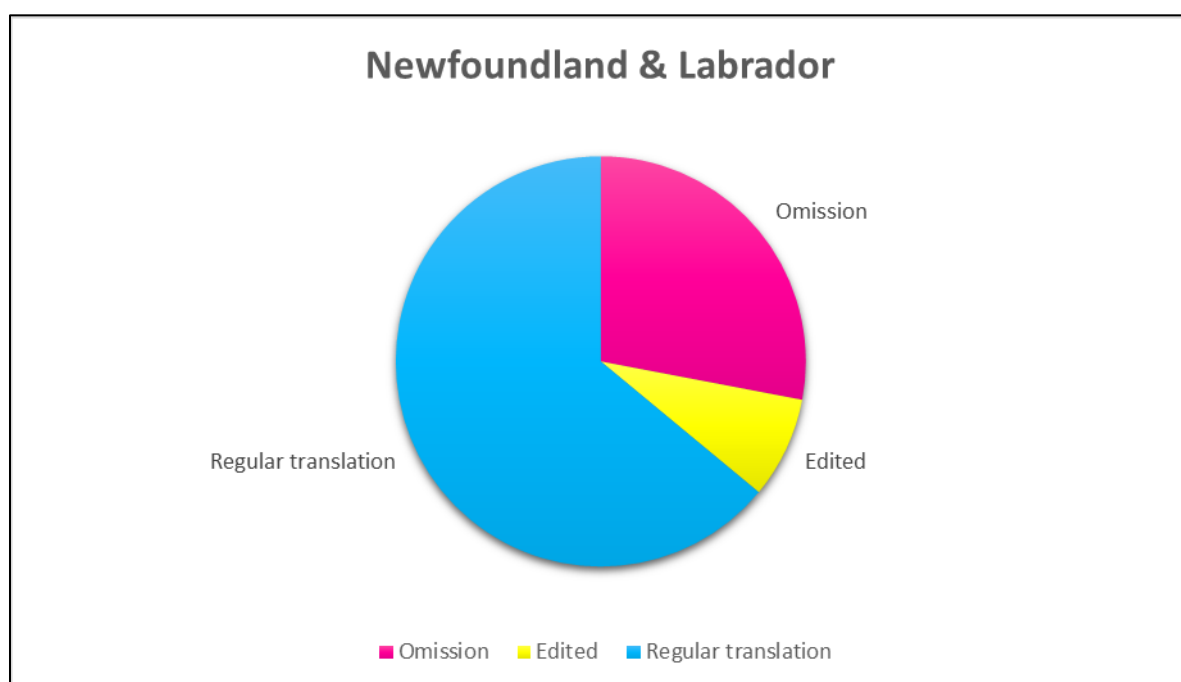


Figure 39, 'Canada Newfoundland & Labrador'
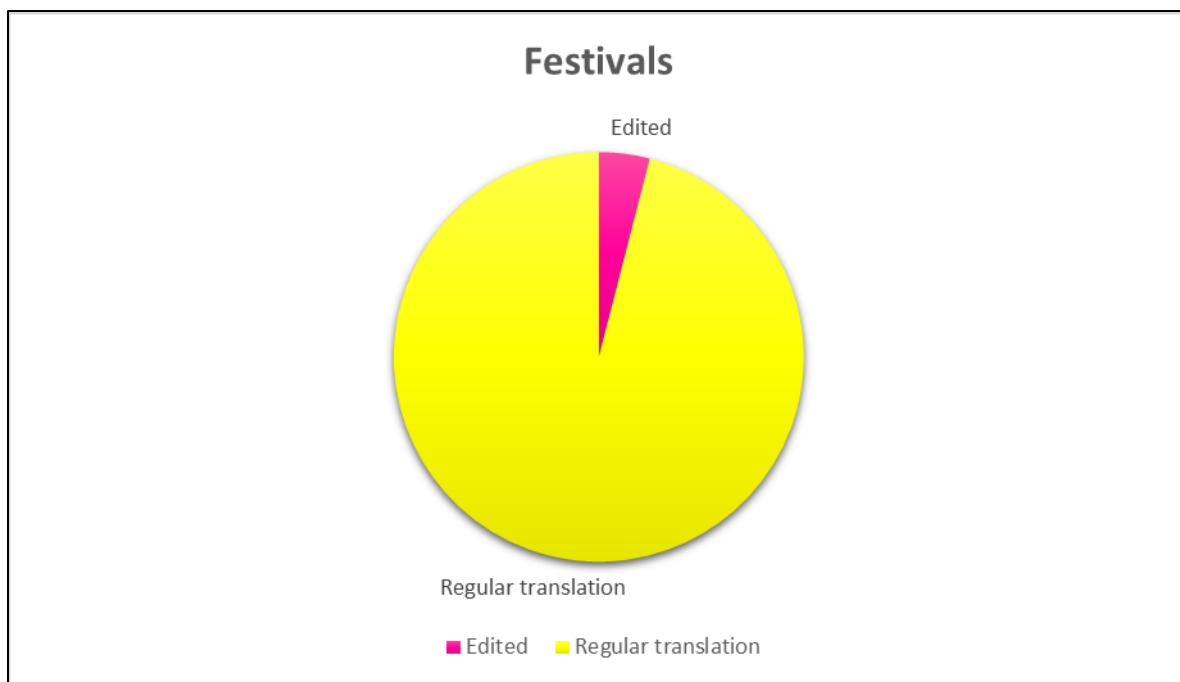
Figure 40, 'Canada festivals'
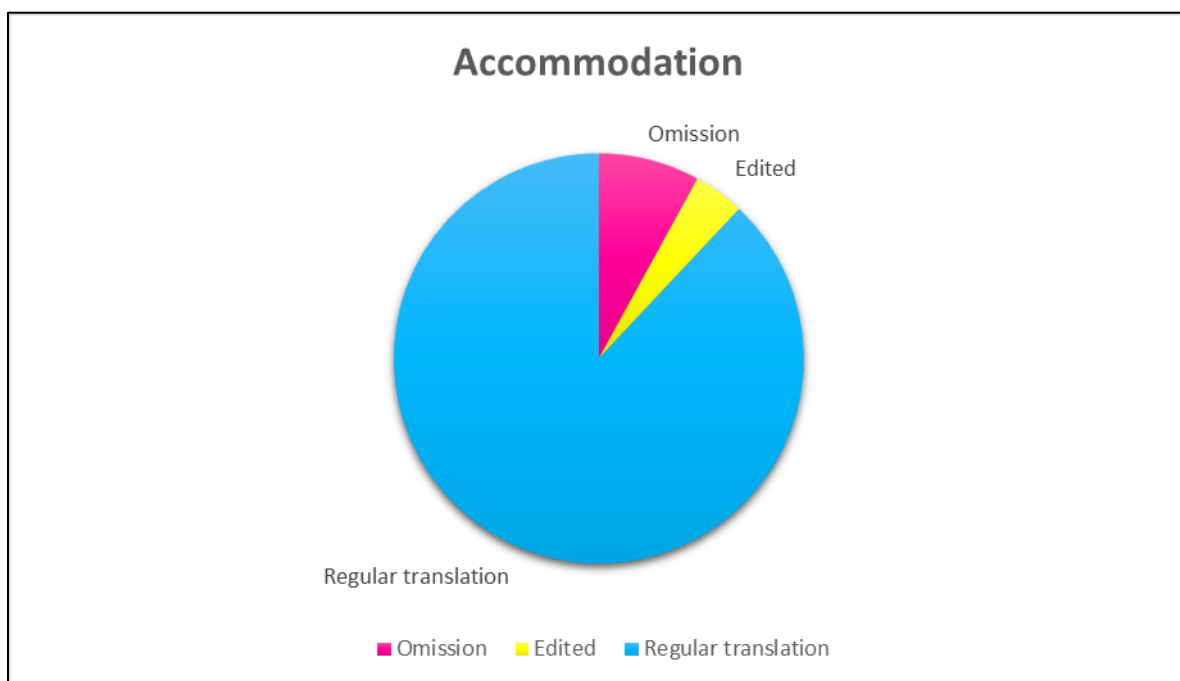


Figure 41, 'Canada accommodation'

Figure 42, 'Canada food & drink'
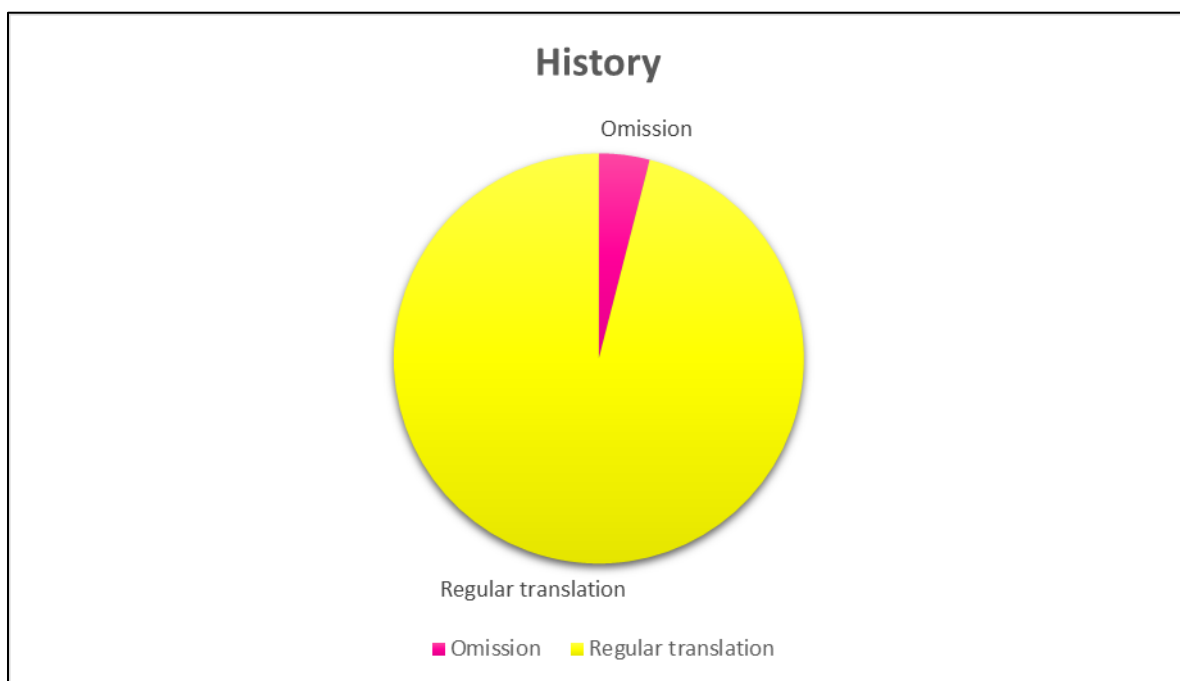


Figure 43, 'Canada history'
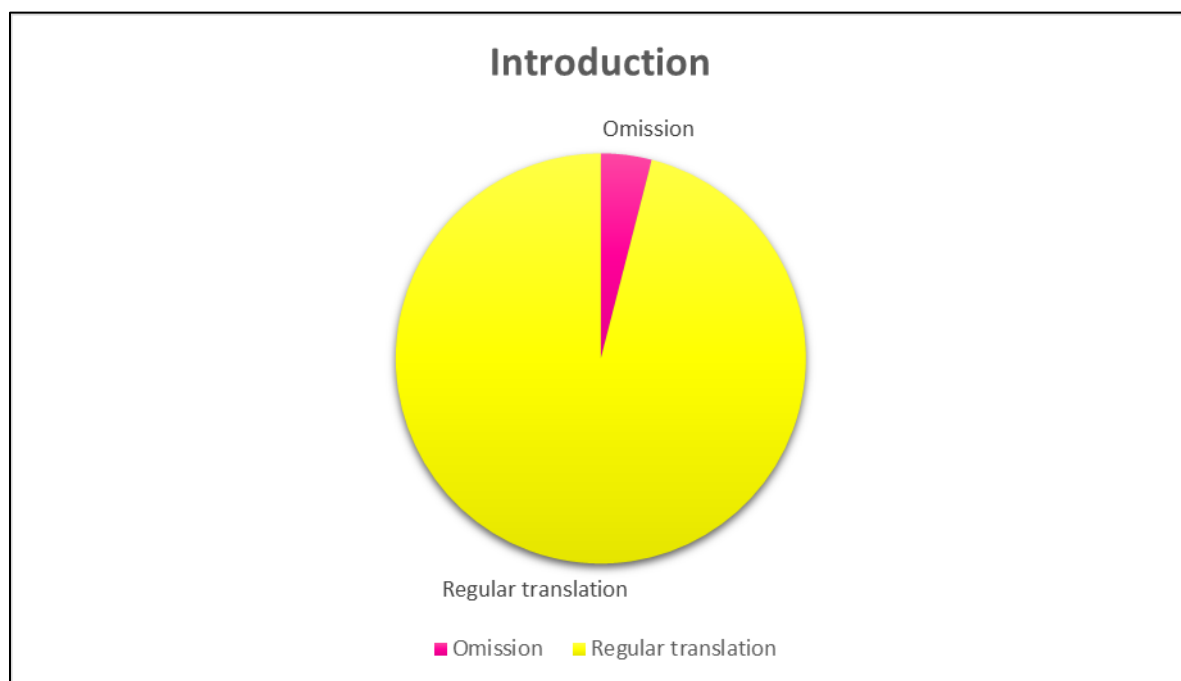
Figure 44, 'Kenya introduction'
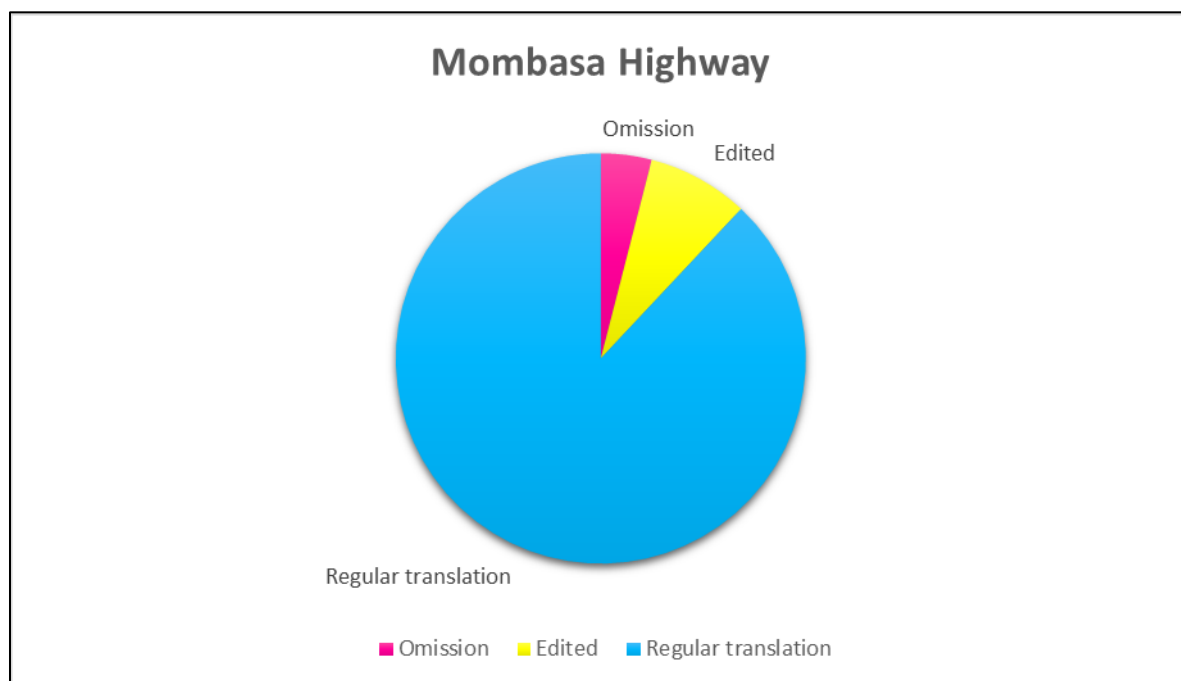


Figure 45, 'Kenya Mombasa Highway'
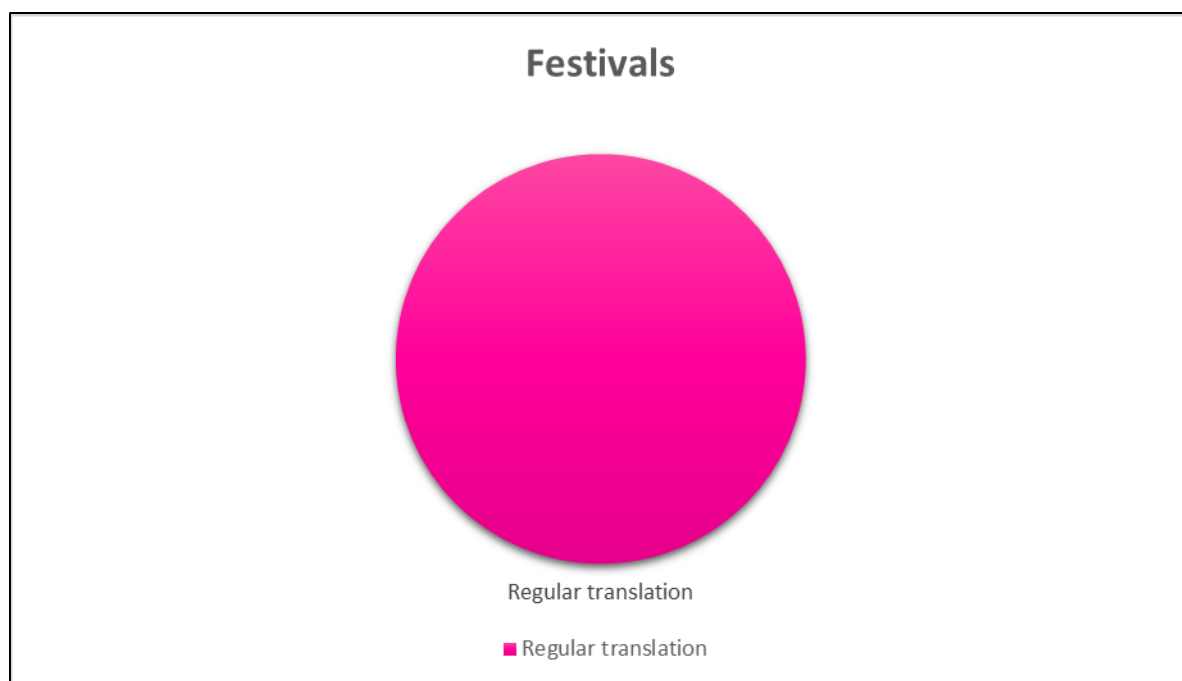
Figure 46, 'Kenya festivals'
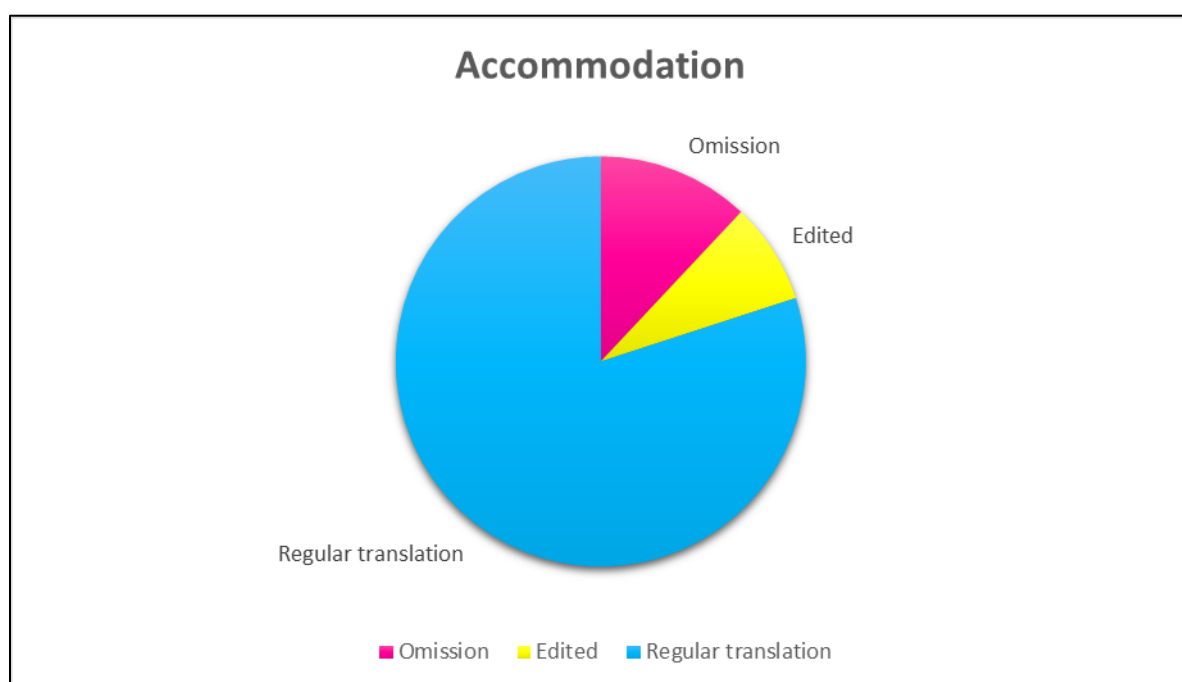


Figure 47, 'Kenya accommodation'

Figure 48, 'Kenya food & drink'
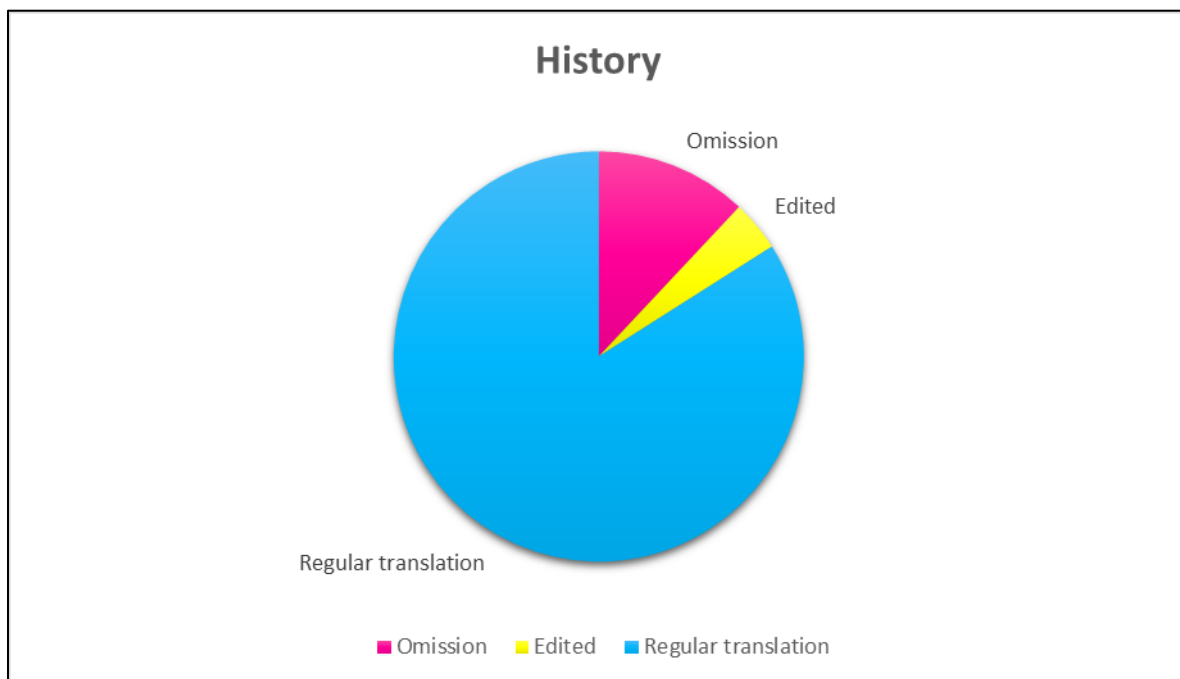


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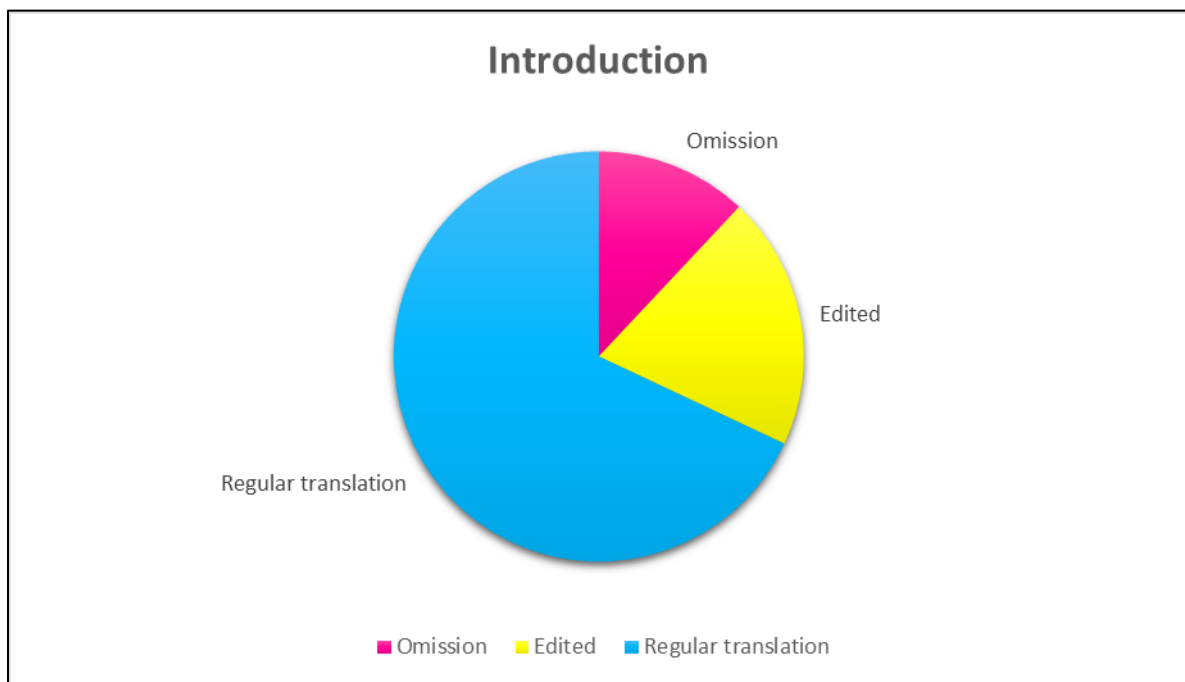
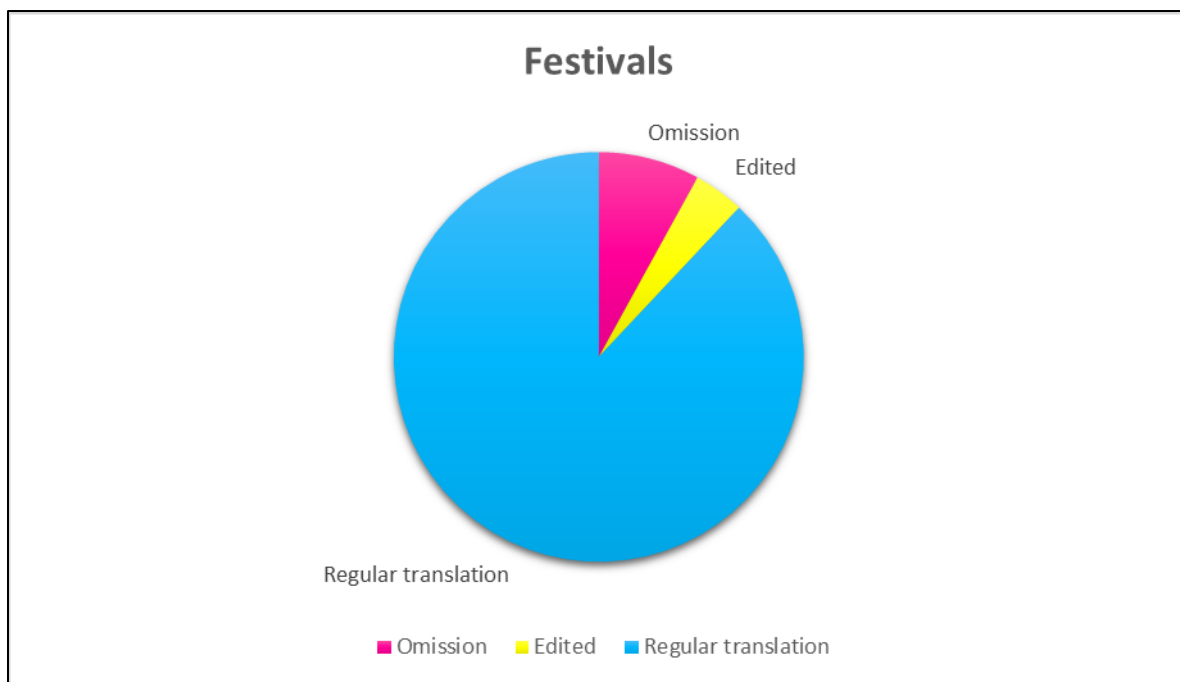Figure 50, 'Laos introduction'
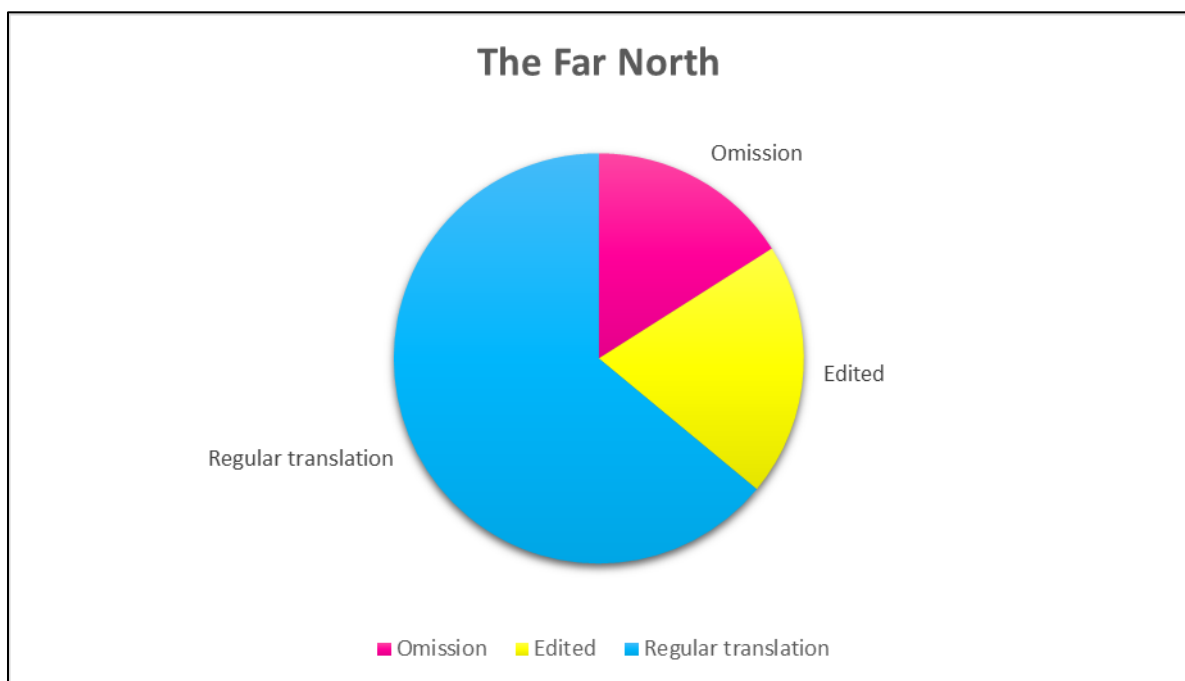


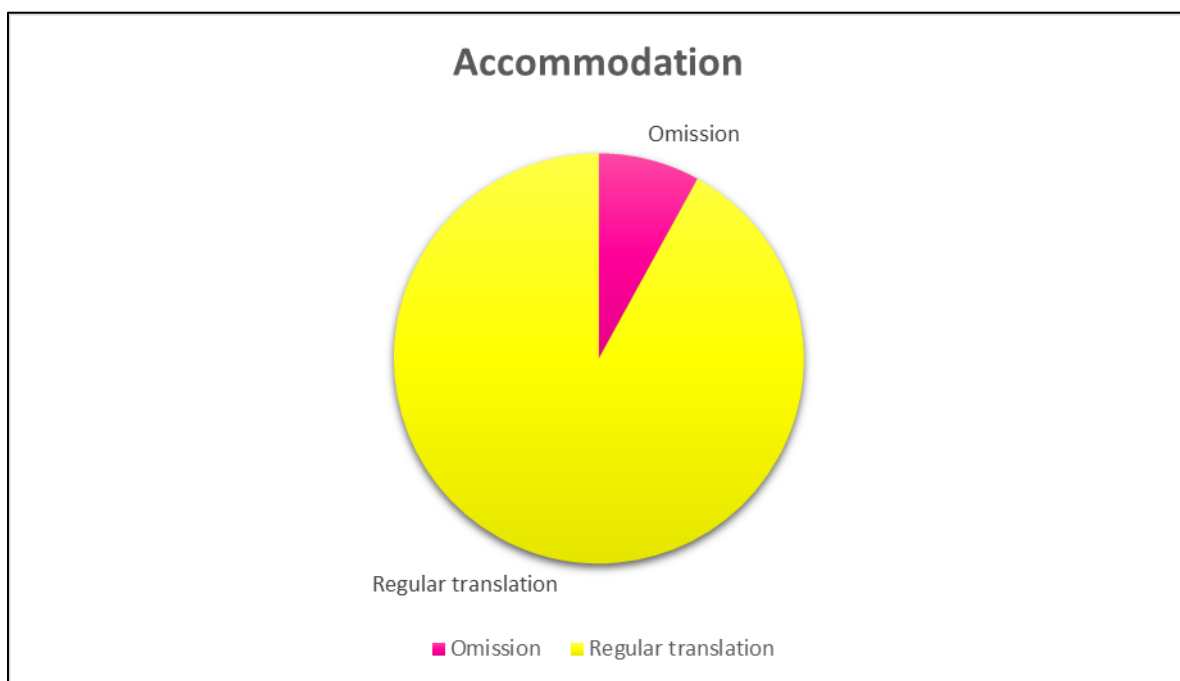Figure 51, 'Laos the Far North'

Figure 52, 'Laos festivals'
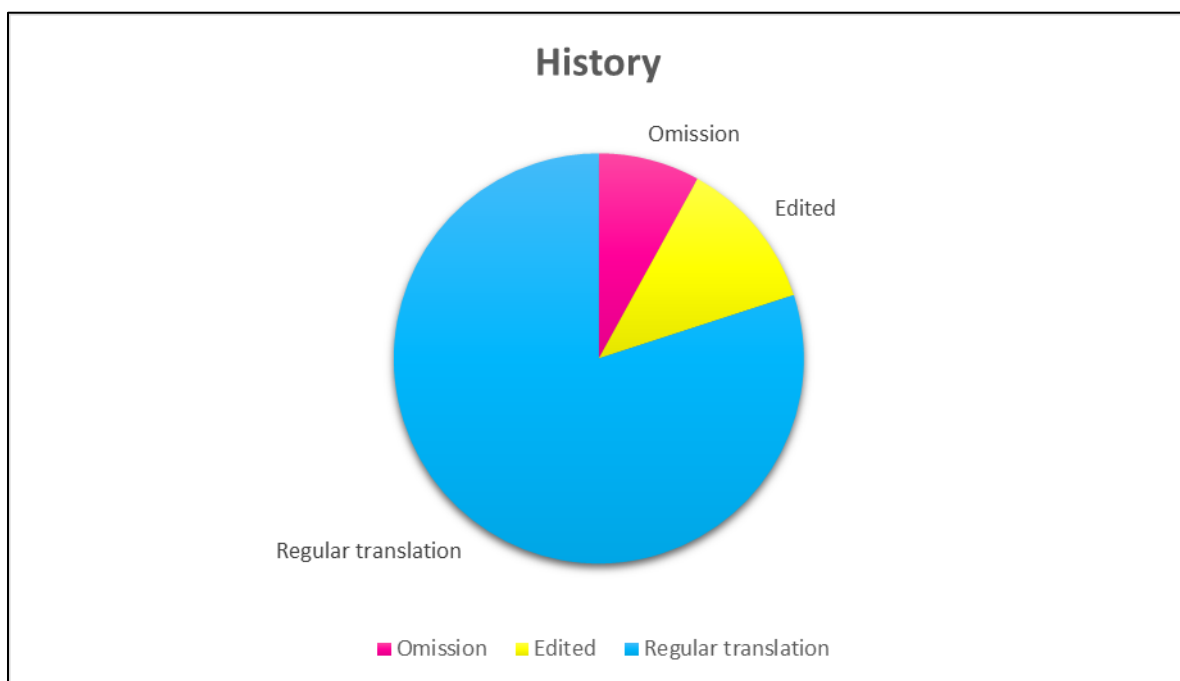


Figure 53, 'Laos accommodation'

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Figure 54, 'Laos food & drink'



Figure 55, 'Laos history'