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TRABAJO DE FIN DE GRADO

Translation procedures through the years: Analysis of
1976 and 2005 translations of *Walden* by Henry David
Thoreau

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ABSTRACT

This paper is based on the analysis of two translations, separated by almost three decades, of Henry David Thoreau's *Walden*. In order to reach this goal, we have compared both translations and analysed the different translation procedures used in them, considering reference experts in translation such as Peter Newmark, J.J.Zaro and M.Truman. The goal of this dissertation is to achieve a precise and complete analysis which may help to understand the similarities, differences, virtues, and difficulties of translation through ages.

Key words: translation, textual typology, analysis, procedures, methods, comparison

RESUMEN

Este trabajo se basa en el análisis de dos traducciones, con casi tres décadas de diferencia entre ellas, de *Walden*, obra de Henry David Thoreau. Para ello hemos comparado ambas traducciones y localizado los diferentes procedimientos de traducción utilizados en las mismas empleando como referencia a expertos en traducción como Peter Newmark, J.J.Zaro y M.Truman. La finalidad de este escrito es conseguir un análisis certero y exhaustivo que ayude a entender las similitudes, diferencias, virtudes y dificultades de la traducción a lo largo del tiempo.

Palabras clave: traducción, tipología textual, análisis, procedimientos, métodos, comparación

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1. INTRODUCTION

Translation and its analysis are two complex challenges due to their constant evolution and changing characteristics. We recognize the complexity and broadness of the field and will direct our efforts towards two translations of one work written by a key author: Henry David Thoreau's *Walden*.

Translators must reach two goals: creating a faithful translation of the original work providing the right meaning and keeping the essence of the source language. We have chosen this work because of Thoreau's peculiar way of writing, the message it provides, and my personal admiration for the author and this work. Our aim is to find all the procedures both translations work with and to discover which procedures are the most used. In doing so, we will evaluate which Spanish translation, the one made by H. Quinto or the one by Javier Alcoriza and Antonio Lastra's, provides a most accurate result.

There is an important amount of writers and translators that explained their vision and opinion about translation procedures and how to use them to get a correct translation. We have taken into account many of these theories, but we will focus in discussing the ones by Peter Newmark, Juan Jesús Zaro, and Michael Truman and we will guide our analysis with the theory of Zaro and Truman. We also have analysed and found support in the ideas of great experts on this topic, including Juan Gabriel López Guix, Jacqueline Minett Wilkinson, Valentín García Yebra, and James Boyd White.

This project is structured in nine sections, including the appendix and this introduction, which is the first one. In section 2, we define the concept of translation according to different authors, establishing certain common characteristics. We have given special attention to the author's intention and the text intention, because we have considered this a crucial aspect in the translation.

Section 3 explores the importance of the typology of the text and we define in which category we place *Walden*. The inclusion of poetry, socio-economic elements, and even an educational interest make the assignment of a typology for *Walden* a harsh job. In section 4, we will explore the theories of Newmark, Zaro, and Truman about translation procedures and methods, discovering the differences between them and how they work.

Having their works as context, in section 5, we define our hypothesis and the methodology that we have developed in order to get our results.

In section 6, we present the results after including our analysis of the original work by Henry David Thoreau and its Spanish translations made by H. Quinto and Javier Alcoriza and Antonio Lastra (providing alternative translations in some cases). In order to get a complete analysis and significant results, the extracts of the original text and the translations are provided, explained, and documented.

Finally, section 7 provides the conclusions that we have obtained from this undergraduate dissertation. We summarize our results focusing on the number and percentage of translation procedures used and the differences between both translations. In section 8, we have included all the works that we have consulted for this dissertation, producing a complete list of references and in section 9 we have added an appendix comprising all the procedures used in this analysis.

2. WHAT IS TRANSLATION?

If we are going to deal with translation, we first need to define what it is. We have compared several theories or definitions of translation in order to reach our own definition, so we can work with and analyse it. The most accurate definition that we have found is the one provided by James Boyd White:

“the art of facing the impossible, of confronting unbridgeable discontinuities between texts, between languages, and between people. AS such it has an ethical as well as an intellectual dimension. It recognizes the other –the composer of the original text- as a center of meaning apart from oneself”. (Boyd White, 1990: 257)

From this we can observe the grade of difficulty that translation has. It is not just taking a word, a phrase, a paragraph, or a text and changing it from one language to another. It is a process where the translator, by taking continuous decisions, plays a crucial role in order to avoid the loss of meaning from the source text to the target text (TT), showing respect in every step to the author’s point of view, and adapting that work to the target audience, whose characteristics have to be known too.

We must treat the author for what it is, the creator of the work, so we must try to reflect every idea and aspect that is shown in the original work. The importance of the author’s point of view is reflected by Peter Newmark, who states:

“the intention of the text is attached to understanding such text, and also that it depends on the author’s perspective with respect to the topic. Secondly, the translator’s and the author’s intention is generally the same. Thus, if there is a text addressed to an audience that is not cultured, the translator will have to adapt the original text, and therefore, the resulting text may be longer than the ST.” (Newmark, 1988:12-13)

From this, we can find the influence of both intentions, the author’s one and the text’s one, in the final result of the translation. We must take into account both in order to express the original meaning of the text.

This meaning is also expressed by connotations, which are another important element in the translation because all texts have connotations that express the feelings and the point of view of the author. This is the main reason why Newmark concluded:

“From a translator’s point of view this is the only theoretical distinction between a non-literary and a literary text. In fact, the greater the quantity of a language’s resources (e.g. polysemy, word-play, sound effect, metre, rhyme) expend on a text, the more difficult it is likely to be to translate, and the more worthwhile” (Newmark, 1988:17).

This distinction between non-literary and literary texts, the connotations and their usages and the importance of all of them are also related with the distinction between communicative and semantic translation that we studied in *Teoría y práctica de la traducción*, a course given by Carlos Herrero between 2013 and 2014, where he said:

“we must distinguish between communicative and semantic translation, because communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership while original expression (where the specific language of the speaker or writer is as important as the content), whether it is philosophical, religious, scientific, legal, technical or literary, needs to be translated semantically. A communicative translation may well be a useful introduction, a simplified version, to the semantic translation of such texts. The syntax in semantic translation which gives the texts its stresses and rhythm is as sacred as the words.” (2013-2014)

3. TYPOLOGY OF TEXTS: WHICH TYPE OF TEXT IS *WALDEN*?

In order to reach a complete analysis of the translations, we need to find out what type of text the source text (ST) is. As we have seen, *Walden* is not a normal or standardized text, we could not just define it as a literary text, because it shows many properties of other types of texts. The typology of texts is not an established topic, it is always changing, as Zaro and Truman explained:

“None of the suggested typologies of text in translation theory can be considered definitive, although all of them – to a greater or lesser degree – are still used to define or differentiate between texts.” In this case, at first sight and in general terms, we defined or established *Walden* as a Literature and Entertainment book in order to translate it as this type of text.” (Zaro and Truman, 1999: 56)

Nonetheless, there are several problems in the translation of this type of texts and Zaro and Truman expressed these difficulties perfectly:

“Translation problems associated with literature and the audio-visual media are unique and highly specific. The greatest of these is the absence of a skopos that is as clearly defined as it is in other types of translation since the sender’s intention is basically to engage the recipient’s interest for various purposes (and not normally for utilitarian reasons), and which can be interpreted in different ways by different translators. Furthermore, the so-called ‘literary sociolects’ are shaped by the genres in which they appear. Poetry, for instance, is highly symbolic, and is prone to deviate from the norms of everyday language.” (Zaro and Truman, 1999: 110)

Although *Walden* is a personal book that expresses the feelings and livings of Thoreau, there are many poems in it. The problem of these poems, as Zaro and Truman previously exposed, is that poetry is highly symbolic and deviate from the norms of everyday language making the translation of these poems much more difficult.

As we have mentioned, *Walden* is not a typical literature and entertainment book because, besides poetry, the work contains other types of texts too. It includes socio-economic reflections and bills where Thoreau explained the amount of money which he

spent and gained during his stage in Walden Pond and how he managed his resources in order to live the way he wanted. Accordingly, we must take into account too the translation of socio-economic texts, with characteristics and difficulties that have also been explained by Zaro and Truman (1999: 140):

“The texts themselves tend to be stereotyped and repetitive, so the translator can often rely upon existing templates or phrases stored in computer databases. Knowledge of legislation and commercial practices – both of which are being harmonised in the conventions which apply to different text types (e.g. business letters) are also becoming more standardised. In this case, those of the predominant business language (i.e. English) are becoming the norm.”

By these bills and economic proves of his self-sufficiency, *Walden* taught the society of his time and all the societies from then until nowadays how a man can survive by himself in the nature without the help of social accommodations and its multiple advantages. These proofs and results of his experience have a didactic purpose and all the work shows an educational tone, forcing us to consider the translation of academic and educational texts too in order to reach a complete analysis. So, to summarize and establish the type of text that *Walden* is in order to analyse its translations, we can define it as a literature and entertainment text with socio-economic, academic, and educational distinctive features that must be taken into account.

4. TRANSLATION TOOLS: TRANSLATION METHODS AND TRANSLATION PROCEDURES

We will find two types of tools inside the field of translation: Translation methods and translation procedures. The main difference between them is that translation methods are related to whole texts while translation procedures work with sentences and small units of language. We have focused our analysis in translation procedures but, in order to distinguish them from translation methods, we will also see how methods work from Peter Newmark's perspective (1998). Although Newmark also explained his stance on the use of translations procedures, we will present his point of view and we have taken it into account in our analysis, but we have worked using the point of view of Juan Jesús Zaro and Michael Truman because we have considered that this theory sets the different procedures perfectly organised and eases the search of these procedures in the texts.

4.1 Translation methods by Peter Newmark

As Peter Newmark explained in *A Textbook of translation* (1998), translation methods are classified into word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation idiomatic translation, and communicative translation (Newmark, 1998: 46-17):

a) Word for word translation: The source language (SL) word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a preparation process.

b) Literal translation: The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language (TL) equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

c) Faithful translation: A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the cultural words and preserves the degree of

grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer.

d) Semantic translation: 'faithful' and 'semantic' translations are very similar but their distinction is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

e) Adaptation: This is the 'freest' form of translation, it is used mainly for plays and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten.

f) Free translation: Free translation reproduces the matter without the matter, or the content without the form of the original.

g) Idiomatic translation: It reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

h) Communicative translation: Attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

4.2 Translation procedures by Peter Newmark

While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. These procedures are transference, naturalisation, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonyms, through-translation, transpositions, modulation, recognised translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, and couplets (Newmark, 1998: 81-91).

a) Transference: The process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure. The word then becomes a 'loan word'. E.g. Dolce vita.

b) Naturalisation: This procedure succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL. E.g. Edimbourg.

c) Cultural equivalent: This is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word. E.g. Palais Bourbon as '(the French) Westminster'.

d) Functional equivalent: This common procedure, applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific term; it therefore neutralises or generalises the SL word. E.g. Sejm - 'Polish parliament'.

e) Descriptive equivalent: In translation, description sometimes must be weighed against function. Thus for 'machete', the description is a 'Latin American board, heavy instrument' the function is 'cutting or aggression'; description and function are combined in 'knife'.

f) Synonymy: This procedure is used for a SL word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent. E.g. 'personne gentille', 'kind' person.

g) Through-translation: The literal translation of common collocations, names of organisations, the components of compounds and phrases. E.g. EEC Communauté Economique Européenne.

h) Transposition: It involves a change in grammar from SL to TL. E.g. 'furniture'; 'des meubles'.

i) Modulation: Variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often a category of thought. E.g. 'chateau d'eau', 'water tower'.

j) Recognised translation: The usage of the official or generally accepted translation of any institutional term. E.g. 'Mitbestimmung' 'co-determination'.

k) Translation label: Provisional translation for a new institutional term which should be made in inverted commas and can later be withdrawn. E.g. 'langue d'heritage' 'heritage language'.

l) Compensation: This occurs when loss of meaning, sound effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part of it.

m) Componential analysis: the splitting up of a lexical unit into its sense components.

n) Reduction and expansion: imprecise translation procedures intuitively practised in order to reduce or expand the information of the ST.

- o) Paraphrase: Explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text.
- p) Couplets: This procedure combines the other mentioned procedures for dealing with a single problem.

4.3 Translation procedures by J. J. Zaro and M. Truman

The act of translation implies the use of specific procedures or strategies. These strategies are compiled in two lists, one for oblique translation procedures and another of direct procedures according to Zaro and Truman (1999: 38-42).

OBLIQUE PROCEDURES

- a) Transposition: Procedure used to express an idea in one language or the other in different categories, especially grammatical ones. E.g. “concerning” ⇒ “con relación a”.
- b) Modulation: Procedure used to change the conceptual basis within a clause without altering the meaning of the latter. E.g. “students” ⇒ “alumnus”.
- c) Equivalence: Procedure that conveys the same situation in different modes, especially idiomatic ones. E.g. “out of sight, out of mind” ⇒ “ojos que no ven, corazón que no siente”.
- d) Adaptation: The replacement of cultural elements present in SL by their equivalents in TL. E.g. “solicitor” ⇒ “abogado”.
- e) Amplification: The procedure whereby more monemes are deployed in the language of the translated text than in SL to express the same idea. E.g. “mi hijo tiene, y puede” ⇒ “my son has plenty, and he knows how to manage it”.
- f) Explicitation: The procedure by which what is implicit in the context of SL is expressed in the language of the translated text. E.g. “to me, fair friend, you never can be old” ⇒ “para mis ojos nunca serás vieja”.
- g) Omission: The deletion in the language of the translated text of certain unnecessary segments of the statement in SL. E.g. “a difficult achievement for true lovers...” ⇒ “para dos amantes de verdad, es difícil...”

h) Compensation: Procedure used when a loss of meaning occurs in a segment or unit of translation, which must be compensated for at some other point in the text. E.g. “pasen (muy affable, llena de hipocresía humilde)” ⇒ “please, come in. Would you like to come in? They’ll be here soon”.

DIRECT PROCEDURES

a) Literal translation: The procedure whereby one language is translated into another by seeking precise equivalences in terms of structure and meaning from moneme to moneme. There are two types of literal translations:

-Calque: The form or meaning of the foreign word or phrase is imitated but not its phonetic structure. E.g. “skyscraper” ⇒ “rascacielos”.

-Borrowing: The imitation of form, meaning and phonetic structure of the foreign word. E.g. “welcome to the Metropolitan Museum of Art” ⇒ “bienvenidos al Metropolitan Museum of Art”.

5. HYPOTHESIS AND METHODOLOGY

The hypothesis, based on the theoretical guidelines I have just explained above, is that the most frequent procedures of translation employed will be ‘adaptation’, ‘transposition’, and ‘modulation’. In addition to this, and based on my reading of the two translations, my conjecture is that Javier Alcoriza and Antonio Lastra’s translation of *Walden* is a better and more complete translation than H. Quinto’s one.

On the one hand, I expect that the most used procedure will be ‘adaptation’ because of the amount of cultural differences between Spain and USA. Therefore, many of the American cultural expressions need to be adapted into their Spanish equivalents in order to give cohesion to the text. In addition to this procedure, I also consider that procedures including ‘transposition’ and ‘modulation’ will stand between the others because the usage of these procedures is the easiest way to express the meaning of ST’s original idea in the TT by grammatical or conceptual basis changes, respectively.

On the other hand, considering the comparison between both translations, I think that Lastra and Alcoriza's work will be better and more complete due to the amount of time between both works. The translation by Lastra and Alcoriza was published 29 years later, being H. Quinto's translation a solid start where Lastra and Alcoriza's translation is based on in order to improve and complete the original work.

The methodology that we will use to prove these hypothesis is a manual and exhaustive comparison between the original work wrote by Henry David Thoreau and its Spanish translations. Although it is a slow method of analysis we considered that it is the most thorough, justifying a page-by-page analysis of the entire book looking for all the procedures to find cases of both the less used procedures and the most illustrative examples of the most used ones. We also considered as a priority to find excerpts where different procedures appear together, so we can provide a more complete context of the different procedures and how they interact.

First of all and right after the search of these procedures, we have added the sentences where the procedures appear along with their contexts, because we must take these contexts into account in order to prevent misunderstandings. After that, we have included a commentary explaining the procedures that appear in these excerpts and how we have detected them. In some samples, where we have considered it necessary, we have provided alternative translations.

As we have mentioned before, these examples have been selected from the entire work, including excerpts of bills and poems. The inclusion of such unconventional excerpts is justified by the methodology, wanting to provide a complete analysis of the translations and the original work, in which these bills and poems appear constantly. We also added tables where the results of this analysis are shown. In these tables, we reflect the number of appearances of each procedure and their percentage of appearance, so we can observe which the most used procedures are and their pattern of appearance. Finally, we analysed the use of each procedure ordered by their percentage of appearance.

6. RESULTS: TRANSLATION PROCEDURES APPLIED TO WALDEN. A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND SPANISH VERSIONS.

6.1 Procedures and their context

In this section we are going to observe and compare all the results that we have reached through our analysis. Firstly, we will see the excerpts of ST, the TT translated by H.Quinto (TT1) and the TT translated by Lastra and Alcoriza (TT2) where we have found all the procedures. These excerpts are accompanied by comments where we have explained which procedures appear in each excerpt, how these procedures work and, in some cases, an alternative translation that we have provided. These excerpts are organised in their order of appearance, from pages 17, 30 and 63 to 153, 223 and 246 in ST, TT1 and TT2 respectively.

ST

“Or, as Raleigh rhymes it **in his sonorous way**,-

“**From thence our kind hard-hearted is**, enduring pain and care,

Approving that our bodies of a stony nature are”

Thoureau (1962:17)

TT1

“Que **sonoramente** Raleigh traduce como:

“**De ahí nuestro recio temple**,

Hecho al dolor y a la brega, y

Prueba sobrada de nuestra roqueña estirpe”

Quinto (1976: 30)

TT2

“O como Raleigh rima **con sonoridad**:

Desde entonces nuestra especie es insensible, resiste el dolor y el cuidado,

Y prueba que nuestro cuerpo es de naturaleza rocosa”

Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 63)

In the first line of the excerpt, we can observe how the adjective “**sonorous**” is translated into a noun preceded by a preposition (“**con sonoridad**”) and into an adverb (“**sonoramente**”) in TT1 and TT2, respectively. According to this and considering the grammatical changes produced in both translations, we can conclude that two **transpositions** take place in this examples: the only difference between them is that the TT1 transposition is an adjective/noun transposition and the TT2 transposition is an adjective/adverb one.

In addition, we can observe that a **modulation** was made during the translation of this excerpt because of the translation of “**hard-hearted**” into “**recio**”. Although both translations express the same idea, they do it from a different point of view and form, pointing to modulation in this sample. In addition, we can also find an example of **omission** in this excerpt, located in TT1, where the verb “**is**” is not translated as it is in TT2. Finally, we must take into account the **compensation** made in the last line of TT1, where the absence of the translation of “**bodies**” is compensated by the addition of “**sobrada**”, a Spanish adjective that does not appear in ST nor in TT2.

ST

“**No wonder** that man added this bird **to his tame stock,-to say nothing of the eggs and drumsticks.**”

Thoreau (1962: 99)

TT1

“**No es de extrañar** que el hombre añadiera esta especie **a su colección doméstica, aparte los huevos y las patas cocidas.**”

Quinto (1976: 143-144)

TT2

“No es de **extrañar** que el hombre añadiera este pájaro a su **dócil reserva**, por no decir nada de los **huevos y las patas.**”

Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 172)

In the beginning of this excerpt, we can observe how the same idea is expressed in both texts with different points of view. We can state that **modulation** appears in TT1 and TT2 by changing the conceptual basis within the clause with the translation of “wonder” as “**es de extrañar**” in both TT1 and TT2.

We can also detect four cases of **adaptation** in this excerpt. These cases are produced by the translation of “**drumsticks**” into “**patas cocidas**” and “**patas**” and the translation of “tame stock” as “**colección doméstica**” and “**dócil reserva**” in TT1 and TT2, respectively. In these four examples, we can see how the cultural elements of the SL are replaced by the ones in the TL, signalling to adaptations.

ST

“I have rarely met a fellow-man on such promising ground, -it was so simple and sincere and so true all that he said”

Thoreau (1962: 115)

TT1

“Rara vez me ha sido dado encontrarme con el prójimo en terreno tan prometedor: ¡Era tan verdad, tan sincero todo lo que decía!”

Quinto (1976: 166)

TT2

“Rara vez he conocido a un semejante tan prometedor, pues cuando decía era sencillo, sincero y verdadero”

Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 193)

In this excerpt, we can observe two **transpositions** in the translation of the expression “**I have rarely met**”. In TT1, it is translated as “**Rara vez me ha sido dado encontrarme**” and in TT2, as “**Rara vez he conocido**”. These adverb/adjective transpositions are produced because the adverb “**rarely**” is translated as the adjective “**rara**”, which is accompanied by the noun “**vez**” to give sense to the translations. Personally, I would translate the original expression as “**Raramente he conocido**” in order to maintain the original structure.

We can also find two **adaptations** and an **omission** in this excerpt. On the one hand, the adaptations are produced by the translation of “**fellow-man**” as “**prójimo**” and “**semejante**” in TT1 and TT2, respectively, taking into account that the three terms show very specific cultural elements. On the other hand, we can observe an omission in TT1. This translation does not provide an equivalent of the adjective “**simple**” of the original text, while TT2 does provide it (“**sencillo**”).

ST

“guests who appeal, not to your hospitality, **but to your *hospitality*; who earnestly wish to be helped, and preface their appeal with the information** that they are resolved, for one thing, never to help themselves.”

Thoreau (1962: 115)

TT1

“de esos que no recurren a tu hospitalidad **sino a tu *hospitalismo*, que desean fervientemente ser ayudados y que hacen preceder su apelación de socorro de la información** que están resueltos- de todas, todas- a no ayudarse jamás a sí mismos.

Quinto (1976: 166)

TT2

“invitados que no apelan a vuestra hospitalidad, **sino a vuestro *hospitalismo*, que quieren recibir ayuda e introducen su solicitud informando** de que, por una vez, están resueltos a no ayudarse a sí mismos.”

Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 194)

In this extract, we can observe several translation procedures such as **calque**, **omission**, and **transposition**. The first one is produced by the invention of the noun “**hospitality**” by the author. This noun is translated into “**hospitalismo**”, which is another invention, so we can conclude that a calque of the original invention is made in both translations, leading us to two examples of calque. The second procedure that we can detect is an omission that is produced due to the disappearance of the term “**earnestly**” in TT2, where the phrase is written without the corresponding adverb while in TT1 appears as “**fervientemente**”. The third procedure that appears in this extract is transposition of the noun phrase “**with the information**” into the verb “**informando**” in TT2, while in TT1 is translated as “**de la información**”. The fourth and last procedure that we can observe in this extract is an explicitation in TT1, produced with the aim of informing that the “**appeal**” that these guests made was an emergency one. TT1 uses “**de socorro**” to make that clear while TT2 uses the same words as ST.

ST

“**Ay, there was the rub. The old and infirm and the timid, of whatever age or sex, though most of sickness**, and sudden accident and death; to them life seemed full of danger. What danger is there if you don’t think of any- and they thought that a prudent man would carefully select the safest position, where Dr. B. might be on hand at a moment’s warning.”

Thoreau (1962: 116)

TT1

“**¡Ay, ahí era donde les dolía! Los viejos y enfermos y los tímidos independientemente de su edad y sexo, pensaban principalmente en enfermedades**, en un súbito accidente y en la muerte; la vida se les antojaba llena de peligros- pero ¿qué peligro existe si uno no piensa en ello?- y opinaban que todo hombre prudente elegiría cuidadosamente el emplazamiento más seguro, donde el doctor b. se encontrara fácilmente a mano en caso de apuro.”

Quinto (1976: 168)

TT2

“Ay, ahí estaba el **quid**. El viejo y el débil y el tímido, de cualquier edad y sexo, pensaban en la **enfermedad**, en un accidente súbito y en la muerte; para ellos la vida estaba llena de peligros-¿Qué peligro hay si no pensáis en ninguno?- y creían que un hombre prudente elegiría cuidadosamente la posición más segura, donde el Dr. B. pudiera estar a mano si era preciso.”

Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 195)

At the beginning of this excerpt we can find two procedures in the two different translations of the original text. Firstly, we can observe a **transposition** in the translation of “**there was the rub**” in TT1, where is translated as “**ahí era donde les dolía**”. Meanwhile, in TT2 “**the rub**” is translated as “**el quid**”, which leads us to conclude that this is an **adaptation** of the cultural elements of the original text. Secondly, we can also find an example of **omission** in TT2, taking into account that “**thought most of sickness**” is translated as “**pensaban en la enfermedad**” while in TT1 appears as “**pensaban principalmente en enfermedades**”. In addition to this, we can observe **amplification** in TT1, using more words to express the same information as the original text.

The next excerpt is an example of many bills that appeared in the book and proved how Thoreau lived and what were the costs and the benefits of his stage in Walden. Although is an excerpt with not so many examples of translation procedures, I considered that we should analyse how the translators dealt with the bills and which procedures took place in their translation.

ST

For a hoe-----	\$0,54	
Powing, harrowing, and furrowing-----	7,50	Too much.
Beans for seed-----	3,12 ½	
Potatoes “-----	1,33	
Peas “-----	0,40	
Turnip seed-----	0,06	
White line for crow fence-----	0,02	
Horse cultivator and boy three hours-	1,00	
Horse and cart to get crop-----	0,75	
In all-----	\$14,72 ½	

My income was (**patremfamilias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet**), from

Nine bushels and twelve quarts of beans sold-----	\$16,94	
Five “ large potatoes-----	2,50	
Nine “ small-----	2,25	
Grass-----	1,00	
Stalks-----	0,75	
In all-----	\$23,44	

Leaving a pecuniary profit, as I have elsewhere said, of.....\$ 8,71 ½

Thoreau (1962: 122)

TT1

Por un azadón	\$ 0,54	
El arar, gradar y abrir los surcos	7,50 demasiado	
Judías para simiente	3,12 ½	
Patatas “ “	1,33	
Guisantes “ “	0,40	
Semillas de nabos	0,06	
Cordel blanco para cerca provisional	0,02	
Cultivador con caballo y gañán, tres horas	1,00	
Caballo y carro para recoger la cosecha	0,75	
Total.....		14,72 ½

Mis ingresos fueron (*patremfamilias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet*) por:

Nueve bushels y doce cuartos de judías	\$16,94	
Cinco bushels de patatas grandes	2,50	
Nueve bushels de patatas pequeñas	2,25	
Pasto	1,00	
Tallos	0,75	
En total.....		\$ 23,44

Que me dejaron un beneficio pecuniario, como ya he dicho en otra parte, de \$ 8,71 ½

Quinto (1976: 178)

TT2

Por una azada	0,54 \$
Arar, gradar y abrir surcos	7,50, demasiado
Judías para sembrar	3,12 ½
Patatas	1,33
Guisantes	0,40
Semilla de nabo	0,06
Lino blanco para la valla de los cuervos	0,02
Caballo, cultivador y muchacho, tres horas	1,00
Caballo y carro para recoger la cosecha	0,75
En total	14,72 ½ \$

Mis ingresos (*patrem familias vendacem, non emacem ese oportet*) procedieron de:

Nueve medidas y doce cuartos de judías vendidas	16,94 \$
Cinco medidas de patata grande	2,50
Nueve medidas de patata pequeña	2,25
Pasto	1,00
Tallos	0,75
En total	23,44 \$
Con un provecho pecuniario,	
Como ya he dicho, de	8,71 ½ \$

Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 204)

The first translation procedure that appears in this excerpt is a **modulation** that appears in the translation of the noun “**boy**”. The most logical translation of this noun would be “chico”, but none of the translations used this option. TT2 used “**muchacho**”, which is an approximate version to the most used translation, but TT1 used “**gañán**” to translate the noun, and this version shows a negative view of the boy. That is the reason

why we can conclude that modulation was used during the translation of this noun in TT1.

Other translation procedures, adaptation and borrowing, take place in this excerpt in the translation of the unit of measurement “**bushels**”. The translation of units of measurement is a constant headache during the analysis of the translations that we will see in the next excerpt, but we can conclude that the translation of this noun as “**medidas**” in TT2 is an adaptation of the original noun. Moreover, we can observe how the use of the same noun, “**bushels**”, without any translation, in TT1 is a clear example of **borrowing**. In addition to this, we can find an example of **omission** in the same sentence because the verb “**sold**” is omitted in TT1.

Another example of **borrowing** that we can find in this excerpt is the use of the Latin sentence “**patremfamilias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet**”. This sentence is used in the three texts with only one difference between them, the word “**patremfamilias**”, which is separated in TT2 (“**patrem familias**”). In any case, we observe that the two versions used the same sentence that the ST, so we can conclude that the entire sentence is a borrowing.

ST

The water is so transparent that **the bottom can easily be discerned at the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet**. Paddling over it, you may see, many feet beneath the surface, **the schools of perchs and shiners, perhaps only an inch long, yet the former easily distinguished by their transverse bars**, and you think that they must be ascetic fish **that find a subsistence there**.

Thoreau (1962: 133)

TT1

El agua es tan transparente que **es fácil discernir el fondo a profundidad de diez metros**. Desde el bote cabe a ver, a muchos codos por debajo, **nutridas bandadas de percas y albures, de tan sólo unos centímetros de longitud quizás, pero perfectamente distinguibles por el barrado transversal**, las primeras, y uno se siente tentado a considerar que se trata de peces anacoretas, **que han encontrado su subsistencia en tal paraje**.

Quinto (1976: 193)

TT2

El agua es tan transparente **que el fondo puede discernirse con facilidad a una profundidad de veinticinco o treinta pies**. Remando sobre él, podríais ver a muchos pies por debajo de la superficie **los cardúmenes de percas y peces plateados, cuya longitud no supera tal vez una pulgada, aunque las primeras se distinguen con facilidad por sus rayas transversales**, y pensáis que son peces ascéticos **los que encuentran su subsistencia allí**.

Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 218)

In this excerpt we will observe two procedures that are constantly repeated through the book. These procedures, **calques** and **adaptations**, are repeated due to the differences between the units of measurement of Spain and USA (as we mentioned in the previous excerpt). The first procedure takes place in the translation of nouns like “**feet**” or “**inch**” in TT2, because these nouns are translated as “**pies**” and “**pulgada**” in what we can conclude is a clear case of calque. The second procedure takes place in the translation of these nouns too, but in TT1, due to “**twenty-five or thirty feet**” is translated as “**diez metros**” and “**an inch**” as “**unos centímetros**”. These adaptations in TT1 are produced because of the change of these nouns to the Spanish units of measure, where an inch is equivalent to 2,54 centimetres and a foot is equivalent to 0,3048 metres.

Nonetheless, beside the units of measurement, we can find more procedures in this excerpt, for example, two examples of **explicitation**. The first one appears in the translation of “**the schools of perchs and shiners**” which is translated in TT1 as “**nutridas bandadas de percas y albuces**”, where we can observe that the adjective “**nutridas**” is used to express what is implicit in the original text. The second example of explicitation that we can find in this excerpt is at the end of it, in the last sentence. In the original text the place where “**fish find a subsistence**” is “**there**” while in TT1 is “**en tal paraje**”. It is obvious that this translation is trying to express something that is implicit in the original text, the importance of the place.

Returning to “**the schools of perchs and shiners**”, we can observe four examples of **modulation** inside this noun phrase. Two of them in the translation of “school”, whose translations in TT1 and TT2 are “**bandadas**” and “**cardúmenes**” respectively. The other

two examples are produced in the translation of the “**shiners**”, which equivalent in Spanish is “**lizas**”, but that it is translated in TT1 as “**albures**” and in TT2 as “**peces plateados**”. Another procedure that takes place in this excerpt is the transpositions of “**easily distinguished**”, which is translated as “**se distinguen con facilidad**” in TT2 and as “**perfectamente distinguibles**” in TT1. These transpositions are made due to the grammatical change in both translations.

The next excerpt is one of the many poems that appear in the work. We considered that we should analyse and reflect the procedures that appear in these poems in order to give them the importance they have in the work. We must take into account that TT1 included the original poem and the translated version.

ST

It is no dream of mine,

To ornament a line;

I cannot come nearer to God and Heaven

Than live to Walden even.

I am its stony shore,

And the breeze that passes o'er;

In the hollow of my hand

Are its water and its sand,

And its deepest resort

Lies high in my thought.

Thoreau (1962: 143)

TT1

It is no dream of mine,

To ornament a line;

I cannot come nearer to God and Heaven

Than I live to Walden even.

I am its stony shore,

And the breeze that passes o'er

In the hollow of my hand

Are its water and its sand,

And its deepest resort

Lies high in my thought.

(No es un sueño mío, / **para adornar un verso;** / jamás estaré tan cerca de Dios y del cielo / de lo que vivo a Walden. / **Soy las piedras de su orilla / y la brisa en su rostro;** / y en la palma de mi mano / están sus aguas y su arena, / y **su más honda entraña / aflora casi en mi espíritu.**

Quinto (1976: 208)

TT2

No es un sueño mío

Para adornar un verso;

No podría estar más cerca de Dios y del cielo

De lo que vivo en Walden.

Soy su orilla rocosa

Y la brisa que pasa sobre ella;

En la palma de mi mano

Están su agua y su arena,

Y su recoveco más escondido

Reside en lo alto de mi pensamiento

Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 231)

The first procedure that we can observe in this excerpt is **modulation**. The noun “**line**” is translated as “**verso**” in TT1 and TT2 in order to give the translation a more poetical or artistic point of view instead of a more specific or literal translation as “**línea**” producing two examples of modulation. The second process that we can identify is a **transposition** in the translation of “**stony shore**”, which is translated in TT1 as “**pedras de su orilla**”, changing the grammatical properties of the expression, which produces the transposition while TT2 uses the structure of the original term (“**orilla rocosa**”).

The following phrase provided three different procedures in its translation. Two of them in TT1, because “**And the breeze that passes o’er**” is translated as “**Y la brisa en su rostro**” which means the transposition of the expression “**o’er**” into “**su rostro**” and the omission of the verb “**passes**”. In addition to this, another procedure takes place in the translation of this in TT2 (which is much more literal than TT1), the **adaptation** of the cultural expression “**o’er**” to “**sobre ella**”.

We can find some other examples of **transposition** in this excerpt like the translations of “**deepest resort**” and “**lies high in my thought**”. In the former one, we can observe the transposition in TT2, reflected as “**recoveco más escondido**”. In the latter, we can see that the entire phrase, “**lies high in my thought**”, is a transposition in TT2 “**aflora casi en mi espíritu**”.

ST

Flint’s, or Sandy Pond, in Lincoln, our greatest lake and island sea, lies about a mile east of Walden. It is much larger, **being said to contain one hundred and ninety-seven acres**, and is more fertile in fish; but it is comparatively shallow, and not remarkably pure. A walk through the woods thither was often my recreation. **It was worth the while, if only to feel the wind blow on your cheek freely, and see the waves run**, and remember the life of mariners. I went a chestnutting there in the fall, on windy days, when the nuts were dropping into the water and were washed to my feet;

Thoreau (1962: 144)

TT1

La laguna de Fint o Arenosa, en Lincoln, nuestro mayor lago, nuestro mar interior, se halla situada a una milla aproximadamente al este de Walden. **Es de sobras mucho mayor, con sus casi ochenta hectáreas, como dicen**, y más abundante en peces; pero es poco honda relativamente, y no particularmente limpia. A mí me gustaba llegarme a ella con frecuencia a través del bosque. **Valía la pena aunque sólo fuere para sentir el viento en el rostro y para percibir el incesante rodar de las olas**, evocación de vida marinera. Solía dirigirme allí en busca de castañas, en los días ventosos del otoño, cuando el fruto se desplomaba sobre las aguas, que lo empujaban luego hasta mis pies.

Quinto (1976: 209)

TT2

La laguna de Flint, o Arenosa, en Lincoln, nuestro mayor lago y mar interior, se halla a una milla al este de Walden. **Es mucho más grande y se dice que comprende ciento noventa y siete acres**, y es más abundante en peces; pero, en cambio, es poco profunda y no tan pura. Pasear a través de los bosques hasta allí solía ser mi recreo. **Valía la pena aunque sólo fuera para sentir el viento libremente en las mejillas y ver rodar las olas** y recordar la vida de los marineros. Recogía castañas allí en otoño, en los días de viento, cuando caían al agua y las olas las depositaban a mis pies.

Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 232)

In this excerpt, we can see again one of the previously mentioned problems of the translation of this work: the translation of units of measurement. This time, the noun that shows the procedures is “acre”, which provided procedures of **adaptation** and **calque** in TT1 and TT2, respectively. TT1 adapts the original size, “**ninety-seven acres**”, into its Spanish equivalent, “**casi ochenta hectáreas**”, and TT2 uses the same noun, “**acre**”.

We can find another procedure, a **compensation**, in the translation of this excerpt, specifically in the translation of “**if only to feel the wind blow your cheek freely, and see the waves run**”. It is a large example because a compensation is used to equilibrate the lack of one word in one part of the example with the addition of another to make balance. TT1 translated it as “**Valía la pena aunque solo fuere para sentir el viento en el rostro y para percibir el incesante rodar de las olas**”, and we can observe how the original “**freely**” is omitted and compensated providing an additional phrase at the beginning of the sentence and the adjective “**incesante**” at the end of it.

ST

I thought of living there before I went to Walden. I **“hooked” the apples, leaped the brook, and scared the musquash and the trout.**

Thoreau (1962: 149)

TT1

Antes de ir a Walden había pensado establecerme allí. **“Birlé” las manzanas, salté el arroyo y espanté a la almizclera y la trucha.**

Quinto (1976: 217)

TT2

Pensé en vivir aquí antes de ir a Walden. <<Cogí>> **las manzanas, salté el arroyo y espanté a la rata almizclera y a la trucha.**

Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 241)

This excerpt looks very small in comparison with the others, but it holds two examples of procedures in only a line and a half. The first procedure is the **adaptations** of **“hooked”**, which is highlighted because of the connotation of the word and we can conclude that the translation of it and its connotation into **“Birlé”** in TT1 and **“<<Cogí>>”** in TT2 are adaptations of the original verb. The second procedure that we can observe in this excerpt is the translation of the noun **“musquash”**, which suffers **modulation** in its two translations, being **“almizclera”** in TT1 and **“rata almizclera”** in TT2.

ST

Such **gruel sustains life here**, I thought; so, shutting my eyes, and excluding the motes by a skilfully directed undercurrent, **I drank to genuine hospitality the heartiest draught I could. I am not squeamish in such cases where manners are concerned.**

Thoreau (1962: 152)

TT1

Esta **bazofia sustenta aquí la vida**, pensé; cerré los ojos, y excluyendo las impurezas mediante una corriente hábilmente dirigida hacia el fondo, **brindé a su genuina hospitalidad el trago más cordial de que fui capaz. No, nada tiquismiquis cuando de demostrar buenas maneras se trata.**

Quinto (1976: 221)

TT2

Esas **gachas sustentan aquí la vida**, pensé, así que cerré los ojos y, separando las impurezas por una corriente hábilmente dirigida hasta el fondo, **bebí a la salud de la genuina hospitalidad lo más cordialmente que pude. No soy remilgado cuando se trata de los buenos modales.**

Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 244)

On this excerpt, the first procedure that we can find is an **explicitation**. TT1 translates the noun “**gruel**” as “**bazofia**” and reflects something that is implicit in ST, that the “**gruel**” or “**gachas**” in TT2 are not the best feast. The second procedure that we can observe in this excerpt is the **adaptations** of “**squeamish**” into its Spanish cultural equivalents, which in these cases are “**tiquismiquis**” in TT1 and “**remilgado**” in TT2. We can also find an example of **modulation** in the translation of “**drank**” in TT1, which reflects it as “**brindé**” instead of “**bebí**” as TT2.

In addition to these procedures, we can find **compensation** in TT2 translation of “**I drank to genuine hospitality the heartiest draught I could**”, which is “**Bebí a la salud de la genuina hospitalidad lo más cordialmente que pude**”. This compensation is produced by the omission of “**the heartiest draught I could**” which is substituted by “**lo más cordialmente que pude**”, making balance between the omission and the addition.

ST

With his horizon all his own, yet he a poor man, born to be poor, **with his inherited Irish poverty or poor life**, his Adam’s grandmother and boggy ways, not to rise in this world, he nor his posterity, **till their wading webbed bog-trotting feet get *talaria* to their heels**.

Thoreau (1962: 153)

TT1

Con todo el horizonte para él, es, sin embargo, un pobre hombre, nacido para ser pobre, **con el legado de la miseria irlandesa**, su abuela descendiente de Adán, y sus maneras de pantano. Sin poder prosperar en este mundo, igual que su descendencia, **hasta que sus aplastados pies de morador de la turbera no desarrollen apropiados talares**.

Quinto (1976: 223)

TT2

Con todo su horizonte, es un hombre pobre, nacido para ser pobre, **con su herencia de pobreza irlandesa o pobre vida**, su abuela descendiente de Adán y sus modales de pantano, sin prosperar en este mundo, ni él ni su posteridad, **hasta que en los talones de sus pies trotadores de pantanos, zancudos y palmípedos no broten *talaría***.

Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 245-246)

The first procedure that we can find in this excerpt is the **adaptations** of “**wading webbed bog-trotting feet**” to its Spanish cultural equivalents, which in this case are “**aplastados pies de morador de la turbera**” in TT1 and “**pies trotadores de pantanos, zancudos y palmímedos**” in TT2. The second procedure that we can find in this paragraph is the **borrowing** of “**talaria**”, which is used in ST and also in TT2. We can also see the **omission** of “**poor life**” in TT1.

6.2 Results of the analysis

In summary, I have designed two tables that comprise the number of examples of each procedure and their percentage of appearance in the extracts.

Adaptation	18
Modulation	13
Transposition	12
Omission	7
Calque	5
Borrowing	4
Explicitation	4
Compensation	3
Amplification	1

Adaptation	26,9%
Modulation	19,4%
Transposition	17,9%
Omission	10,5%
Borrowing	7,5%
Calque	5,9%
Explicitation	5,9%
Compensation	4,5%
Amplification	1,5%

The data shown in these tables reveal that adaptation is the most used procedure followed by modulation and transposition. We can also observe that the procedure with the lowest percentage of appearance is amplification, with only a 1,5% percentage of appearance in all of the extracts. Taking these results into account we will detain in the usage of each procedure.

6.3 Analysis of the usage of procedures

6.3.1 Adaptation

Adaptation is an oblique translation procedure which is produced by the replacement of cultural elements present in SL by their equivalents in TL. The differences between the American cultural elements and the Spanish ones need to be adapted through language procedures. Consequently, this procedure shows the highest percentage of appearance (26,9%) with 18 samples in the extracts. We have highlighted the ST original word and its adapted TT word in order to make clear in which part of the excerpt the adaptation appears.

ST	TT
“to his tame stock , -to say nothing of the eggs and drumsticks” Thoreau (1962: 99)	“a su colección doméstica , aparte los huevos y las patas cocidas” Quinto (1976: 143)
“to his tame stock, -to say nothing of the eggs and drumsticks ” Thoreau (1962: 99)	“a su colección doméstica, aparte los huevos y las patas cocidas ” Quinto (1976: 143)
“to his tame stock , -to say nothing of the eggs and drumsticks” Thoreau (1962: 99)	“a su dócil reserva , por no decir nada de los huevos y las patas” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 172)
“to his tame stock, -to say nothing of the eggs and drumsticks ” Thoreau (1962: 99)	“a su dócil reserva, por no decir nada de los huevos y las patas ” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 172)
“I have rarely met a fellow-man (..)it was so simple and sincere and so true all that he said” Thoreau (1962: 115)	“Rara vez me ha sido dado encontrarme con el prójimo (...);Era tan verdad, tan sincero todo lo que decía!” Quinto (1976: 166)
“I have rarely met a fellow-man (..)it was so simple and sincere and so true all that he said” Thoreau (1962: 115)	“Rara vez he conocido a un semejante (...) pues cuanto decía era sencillo,

	sincero y verdadero” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 193)
“Ay, there was the rub . The old and infirm and the timid, of whatever age or sex, thought most of sickness” Thoureau (1962: 116)	“Ay, ahí estaba el quid . El viejo y el débil y el tímido, de cualquier edad y sexo, pensaban en la enfermedad” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 195)
“Nine bushels and twelve quarts of beans sold” Thoureau (1962: 122)	“Nueve medidas y doce cuartos de judías vendidas” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 204)
“the bottom can easily be discerned at the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet ” Thoureau (1962: 133)	“es fácil discernir el fondo a profundidad de diez metros ” Quinto (1976: 193)
“the schools of perchs and shiners, perhaps only an inch long , yet the former easily distinguished by their transverse bars (...) that find a subsistence there.” Thoureau (1962: 133)	“nutridas bandadas de percas y albures, de tan sólo unos centímetros de longitud quizás, pero perfectamente distinguibles por el barrado transversal (...) que han encontrado su subsistencia en tal paraje.” Quinto (1976: 193)
“ <i>I am its stony shore, And the breeze that passes o’er</i> ” Thoureau (1962: 143)	“Soy su orilla rocosa Y la brisa que pasa sobre ella ” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 231)
“It is much larger, being said to contain one hundred and ninety-seven acres ” Thoureau (1962: 144)	“Es de sobras mucho mayor, con sus casi ochenta hectáreas , como dicen” Quinto (1976: 209)
“I “hooked” the apples, leaped the brook, and scared the musquash and the trout.” Thoureau (1962: 149)	“ “Birlé” las manzanas, salté el arroyo y espanté a la almizclera y la trucha.” Quinto (1976: 217)
“I “hooked” the apples, leaped the brook, and scared the musquash and the trout.” Thoureau (1962: 149)	“ <<Cogí>> las manzanas, salté el arroyo y espanté a la rata almizclera y a la trucha.” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 241)

“I am not squeamish in such cases where manners are concerned.” Thoreau (1962: 152)	“No, nada tiquismiquis cuando de demostrar buenas maneras se trata.” Quinto (1976: 221)
“I am not squeamish in such cases where manners are concerned.” Thoreau (1962: 152)	“No soy remilgado cuando se trata de los buenos modales.” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 2449)
“till their wading webbed bog-trotting feet get <i>talaria</i> to their heels.” Thoreau (1962:153)	“hasta que sus aplastados pies de morador de la turbera no desarrollen apropiados talaes.” Quinto (1976: 223)
“till their wading webbed bog-trotting feet get <i>talaria</i> to their heels.” Thoreau (1962:153)	“hasta que en los talones de sus pies trotadores de pantanos, zancudos y palmípedos no broten <i>talaria</i> .” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 246)

6.3.2 Modulation

Modulation is an oblique translation procedure which is used to change the conceptual basis within a clause without altering the meaning of the latter. In our analysis, this is the second most used procedure with a 19,4% appearance, including 13 samples in the extracts. Like we did with adaptation, we have highlighted the original word in ST and the adapted word in TT to ease the comparison between the words affected by this procedure.

ST	TT
“From thence our kind hard-hearted is” Thoreau (1962: 17)	“De ahí nuestro recio temple” Quinto (1976: 30)
“ No wonder ” Thoreau (1962: 99)	“ No es de extrañar ” Quinto (1976: 143)
“ No wonder ” Thoreau (1962: 99)	“ No es de extrañar ” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 172)
“Horse cultivator and boy three hours” Thoreau (1962: 122)	“Cultivador con caballo y gañán , tres horas” Quinto (1976: 178)

<p>“the schools of perchs and shiners, perhaps only an inch long, yet the former easily distinguished by their transverse bars (...) that find a subsistence there.” Thoureau (1962: 133)</p>	<p>“nutridas bandadas de percas y albures, de tan sólo unos centímetros de longitud quizás, pero perfectamente distinguibles por el barrado transversal (...) que han encontrado su subsistencia en tal paraje.” Quinto (1976: 193)</p>
<p>“the schools of perchs and shiners, perhaps only an inch long, yet the former easily distinguished by their transverse bars (...) that find a subsistence there.” Thoureau (1962: 133)</p>	<p>“nutridas bandadas de percas y albures, de tan sólo unos centímetros de longitud quizás, pero perfectamente distinguibles por el barrado transversal (...) que han encontrado su subsistencia en tal paraje.” Quinto (1976: 193)</p>
<p>“the schools of perchs and shiners, perhaps only an inch long, yet the former easily distinguished by their transverse bars (...) that find a subsistence there.” Thoureau (1962: 133)</p>	<p>“los cardúmenes de percas y peces plateados, cuya longitud no supera tal vez una pulgada, aunque las primeras se distinguen con facilidad por sus rayas transversales (...) los que encuentran su subsistencia allí.” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 218)</p>
<p>“the schools of perchs and shiners, perhaps only an inch long, yet the former easily distinguished by their transverse bars (...) that find a subsistence there.” Thoureau (1962: 133)</p>	<p>“los cardúmenes de percas y peces plateados, cuya longitud no supera tal vez una pulgada, aunque las primeras se distinguen con facilidad por sus rayas transversales (...) los que encuentran su subsistencia allí.” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 218)</p>
<p>“<i>To ornament a line</i>” Thoureau (1962: 143)</p>	<p>“para adornar un verso” Quinto (1976: 208)</p>
<p>“<i>To ornament a line</i>” Thoureau (1962: 143)</p>	<p>“Para adornar un verso” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 231)</p>
<p>“I “hooked” the apples, leaped the brook, and scared the musquash and the trout.”</p>	<p>““Birlé” las manzanas, salté el arroyo y espanté a la almizclera y la trucha.”</p>

Thoureau (1962: 149)	Quinto (1976: 217)
“I “hooked” the apples, leaped the brook, and scared the musquash and the trout.” Thoureau (1962: 149)	“<<Cogí>> las manzanas, salté el arroyo y espanté a la rata almizclera y a la trucha.” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 241)
“I drank to genuine hospitality the heartiest draught I could” Thoureau (1962: 152)	“ brindé a su genuina hospitalidad el trago más cordial de que fui capaz” Quinto (1976:221)

6.3.3 Transposition

Transposition is an oblique translation procedure which is used to express an idea in one language or the other in different categories, especially grammatical ones. In this work, we have found changes in the type of words used (from adjectives to adverbs), adding prepositions, or changing the position of the verb. This procedure shows the third highest percentage of appearance (17,9%) being present in 12 samples in the excerpts and, as in previous cases, we have highlighted the original word in ST and its grammatical change in TT.

ST	TT
“In his sonorous way” Thoureau (1962: 17)	“ Sonoramente ” Quinto (1976: 30)
“In his sonorous way” Thoureau (1962: 17)	“ Con sonoridad ” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 63)
“ I have rarely met a fellow-man (...) it was so simple and sincere and so true all that he said” Thoureau (1962: 115)	“ Rara vez me ha sido dado encontrarme con el prójimo (...)¡Era tan verdad, tan sincero todo lo que decía!” Quinto (1976: 166)
“ I have rarely met a fellow-man (...) it was so simple and sincere and so true all that he said” Thoureau (1962: 115)	“ Rara vez he conocido a un semejante (...) pues cuanto decía era sencillo, sincero y verdadero” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 193)

<p>“but to your <i>hospitalality</i>; who earnestly wish to be helped, and preface their appeal with the information” Thoreau (1962: 115)</p>	<p>“sino a vuestro <i>hospitalismo</i>, que quieren recibir ayuda e introducen su solicitud informando” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 194)</p>
<p>“Ay, there was the rub. The old and infirm and the timid, of whatever age or sex, thought most of sickness” Thoreau (1962: 116)</p>	<p>“¡Ay, ahí era donde les dolía! Los viejos y enfermos y los tímidos independientemente de su edad y sexo , pensaban principalmente en enfermedades” Quinto (1976: 168)</p>
<p>“the schools of perchs and shiners, perhaps only an inch long, yet the former easily distinguished by their transverse bars (...) that find a subsistence there.” Thoreau (1962: 133)</p>	<p>“nutridas bandadas de percas y albures, de tan sólo unos centímetros de longitud quizás, pero perfectamente distinguibles por el barrado transversal (...)que han encontrado su subsistencia en tal paraje.” Quinto (1976: 193)</p>
<p>“the schools of perchs and shiners, perhaps only an inch long, yet the former easily distinguished by their transverse bars (...) that find a subsistence there.” Thoreau (1962: 133)</p>	<p>“los cardúmenes de percas y peces plateados, cuya longitud no supera tal vez una pulgada, aunque las primeras se distinguen con facilidad por sus rayas transversales (...)los que encuentran su subsistencia allí.” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 218)</p>
<p>“<i>I am its stony shore, And the breeze that passes o'er</i>” Thoreau (1962:143)</p>	<p>“Soy las piedras de su orilla / y la brisa en su rostro” Quinto (1976: 208)</p>
<p>“<i>I am its stony shore, And the breeze that passes o'er</i>” Thoreau (1962:143)</p>	<p>“Soy las piedras de su orilla / y la brisa en su rostro” Quinto (1976: 208)</p>
<p>“<i>And its deepest resort Lies high in my thought.</i>” Thoreau (1962: 143)</p>	<p>“Y su recoveco más escondido Reside en lo alto de mi pensamiento” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 231)</p>
<p>“<i>And its deepest resort</i>”</p>	<p>“Y su recoveco más escondido</p>

<i>Lies high in my thought.</i> Thoureau (1962: 143)	Reside en lo alto de mi pensamiento Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 231)
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6.3.4 Omission

Omission is an oblique translation procedure that occurs by the deletion in the language of the translated text of certain unnecessary segments of the statement in SL. This is the fourth most used procedure in these translations with a 10,5% appearance with seven samples in the extracts. In order to show the usage of this procedure, we have highlighted the original word in ST that is deleted or omitted in TT.

ST	TT
“From thence our kind hard-hearted is ” Thoureau (1962: 17)	“De ahí nuestro recio temple” Quinto (1976: 30)
“I have rarely met a fellow-man (...) it was so simple and sincere and so true all that he said” Thoureau (1962: 115)	“Rara vez me ha sido dado encontrarme con el prójimo (...);Era tan verdad, tan sincero todo lo que decía!” Quinto (1976: 166)
“but to your <i>hospitality</i> ; who earnestly wish to be helped, and preface their appeal with the information” Thoureau (1962: 115)	“sino a vuestro <i>hospitalismo</i> , que quieren recibir ayuda e introducen su solicitud informando” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 194)
“Ay, there was the rub. The old and infirm and the timid, of whatever age or sex, thought most of sickness” Thoureau (1962: 116)	“Ay, ahí estaba el quid. El viejo y el débil y el tímido, de cualquier edad y sexo, pensaban en la enfermedad” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 195)
“Nine bushels and twelve quarts of beans sold ” Thoureau (1962: 122)	“Nueve <i>bushels</i> y doce <i>cuartos</i> de judías” Quinto (1976: 178)
“ <i>I am its stony shore,</i> <i>And the breeze that passes o'er</i> ” Thoureau (1962: 143)	“Soy las piedras de su orilla / y la brisa en su rostro” Quinto (1976: 208)

“with his inherited Irish poverty or poor life ” Thoreau (1962: 153)	“con el legado de la miseria irlandesa” Quinto (1976: 223)
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6.3.5 Calque

Calque is a direct translation procedure which imitates the form or meaning of the foreign word or phrase, but not its phonetic structure. This procedure appeared in five samples in the excerpts, showing a 19,4% of appearance. As in previous procedures, we have highlighted the ST word and its TT imitation to simplify locating where this procedure occurs.

ST	TT
“but to your <i>hospitalality</i> ; who earnestly wish to be helped, and preface their appeal with the information” Thoreau (1962: 115)	“sino a tu <i>hospitalismo</i> , que desean fervientemente ser ayudados y que hacen preceder su apelación de socorro de la información” Quinto (1976: 166)
“but to your <i>hospitalality</i> ; who earnestly wish to be helped, and preface their appeal with the information” Thoreau (1962: 115)	“sino a vuestro <i>hospitalismo</i> , que quieren recibir ayuda e introducen su solicitud informando” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 194)
“the bottom can easily be discerned at the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet ” Thoreau (1962: 133)	“el fondo puede discernirse con facilidad a una profundidad de veinticinco o treinta pies ” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 218)
“the schools of perchs and shiners, perhaps only an inch long, yet the former easily distinguished by their transverse bars (...) that find a subsistence there.” Thoreau (1962: 133)	“los cardúmenes de percas y peces plateados, cuya longitud no supera tal vez una pulgada , aunque las primeras se distinguen con facilidad por sus rayas transversales (...)los que encuentran su subsistencia allí.” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 218)

“It is much larger, being said to contain one hundred and ninety-seven acres ” Thoureau (1962: 144)	“Es mucho más grande y se dice que comprende ciento noventa y siete acres ” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 232)
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6.3.6 Borrowing

Borrowing is a direct translation procedure which is represented by the imitation of form, meaning, and phonetic structure of the foreign word. This procedure shows a 5,9% of appearance with 4 samples in the excerpts. Like we did with calque in 6.3.5, we have highlighted the ST word and its TT correspondent imitation to show the usage of this procedure in the excerpts.

ST	TT
“Nine bushels and twelve quarts of beans sold” Thoureau (1962: 122)	“Nueve <i>bushels</i> y doce <i>cuartos</i> de judías” Quinto (1976: 178)
“ Patremfamilias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet ” Thoureau (1962: 122)	“ Patremfamilias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet ” Quinto (1976: 178)
“ Patremfamilias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet ” Thoureau (1962: 122)	“ Patrem familias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet ” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 204)
“till their wading webbed bog-trotting feet get <i>talaria</i> to their heels.” Thoreau (1962: 153)	“hasta que en los talones de sus pies trotadores de pantanos, zancudos y palmípedos no broten <i>talaría</i> .” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 246)

6.3.7 Explicitation

Explicitation is an oblique translation procedure by which what is implicit in the context of SL is expressed in TL. This procedure, just like borrowing, shares a 5,9% of appearance with four samples in the extracts. To reflect the usage of this procedure, we have highlighted the TT words that show what was implicit in ST.

ST	TT
“but to your <i>hospitality</i> ; who earnestly wish to be helped, and preface their appeal with the information” Thoreau (1962: 115)	“sino a tu <i>hospitalismo</i> , que desean fervientemente ser ayudados y que hacen preceder su apelación de socorro de la información” Quinto (1976: 166)
“the schools of perchs and shiners, perhaps only an inch long, yet the former easily distinguished by their transverse bars (...) that find a subsistence there.” Thoreau (1962: 133)	“ nutridas bandadas de percas y albures, de tan sólo unos centímetros de longitud quizás, pero perfectamente distinguibles por el barrado transversal (...)que han encontrado su subsistencia en tal paraje.” Quinto (1976: 193)
“the schools of perchs and shiners, perhaps only an inch long, yet the former easily distinguished by their transverse bars (...) that find a subsistence there.” Thoreau (1962: 133)	“nutridas bandadas de percas y albures, de tan sólo unos centímetros de longitud quizás, pero perfectamente distinguibles por el barrado transversal (...)que han encontrado su subsistencia en tal paraje. ” Quinto (1976: 193)
“Such gruel sustains life here” Thoreau (1962: 152)	“Esta bazofia sustenta aquí la vida” Quinto (1976: 221)

6.3.8 Compensation

Compensation is an oblique translation procedure which is used when a loss of meaning occurs in a segment or unit of translation, which must be compensated at some other point in the text. This procedure was present only in three samples in the extracts, with a 4,5% appearance. Taking into account the complexity of this procedure, we have

highlighted the omitted words of the ST and the words added to compensate this absence in TT.

ST	TT
“Approving that our bodies of a stony nature are” Thoreau (1962: 17)	“Prueba sobrada de nuestra roqueña estirpe” Quinto (1976: 30)
“It was worth the while, if only to feel the wind blow on your cheek freely , and see the waves run” Thoreau (1962: 144)	“Valía la pena aunque sólo fuere para sentir el viento en el rostro y para percibir el incesante rodar de las olas” Quinto (1976: 209)
“I drank to genuine hospitality the heartiest draught I could ” Thoreau (1962: 152)	“bebí a la salud de la genuina hospitalidad lo más cordialmente que pude ” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 244)

6.3.9 Amplification

Amplification is an oblique translation procedure where more monemes are deployed in TL than in SL to express the same idea. This is the less used procedure with a 1,5% appearance with only one sample in the extracts. Considering the nature of this procedure, we did not highlight any word because the length of the example shows clearly that TT uses more monemes than ST.

ST	TT
“Ay, there was the rub. The old and infirm and the timid, of whatever age or sex, thought most of sickness” Thoreau (1962: 116)	“¡Ay, ahí era donde les dolía! Los viejos y enfermos y los tímidos independientemente de su edad y sexo, pensaban principalmente en enfermedades” Quinto (1976: 168)

7. CONCLUSIONS

After analysing all the excerpts selected in the search of translation procedures, we have data that support our initial hypothesis about the most used procedures in these translations. Genuinely, the results have surpassed our initial expectations because we have found 18 examples of adaptation, 13 examples of modulation and 12 examples of transposition, which means that the 26,9%, 19,4%, and 17,9% of the procedures are adaptations, modulations, and transpositions, respectively. The reason of the constant usage of these procedures is very simple: these procedures ease the translation of the ST and the comprehension of the TT.

On the one hand, seeing that adaptation has the highest frequency of appearance, we must evaluate the type of technique this is. It adapts cultural elements from the SL to the TL, so it eases the comprehension of the TT by avoiding misunderstandings caused by the possible lack of knowledge of the American cultural elements. If we consider the type of text that *Walden* is and the intention of the author we will discover that this work is full of American cultural elements to support Thoreau's theory and point of view, explaining why adaptation is the most used procedure.

Modulation and transposition also ease the translation and comprehension of the text, and that is the main reason of their constant usage during the translation, too. These procedures express the original idea, being faithful to both author and text intentions, so they are constantly used through the text in order to reach a complete translation. The grammatical and conceptual basis changes that transposition and modulation respectively provide in the translation do not suppose a lack of meaning or an unfixable distortion of the original text so we can conclude that the usage of these procedures over the others is appropriate and justified.

On the other hand, we have compared both translations and we have concluded that Lastra and Alcoriza's translation is better and more complete than H. Quinto's one in terms of usage of procedures and by itself, this finding supports the hypothesis we made about what TT would be better. We have concluded this after a thorough comparison between both translations and a comparison with the ST. By this, we do not state that H. Quinto is a bad or non-accurate translation at all. Quinto's is a great

translation which has been improved by Lastra and Alcoriza's work, which we consider is a perfect continuation of the first work. We must weigh the amount of years between both translations (29 specifically) to evaluate their differences. As Newmark stated:

“After considering whether the translation is successful in its own terms, you evaluate it by your own standards of referential and pragmatic accuracy. You have to avoid criticising the translator for ignoring translation principles that were not established nor even imagined when he was translating. The main question here is the quality and extent of the semantic deficit in the translation, and whether it is inevitable or due to the translator's deficiencies.” (Newmark, 1998: 188)

These ideas explained by Newmark support what we have previously mentioned. We do not criticise H. Quinto's translation, we consider it a great and complete translation, even more taking into account when it was made. However, Lastra and Alcoriza's work is more complete, more faithful to the original, and, in general terms, better.

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9. APPENDIX

All the previous examples that we have analysed are grouped in the table below along with the translation procedures that appear in them.

ST	TT1 & TT2	PROCEDURES
“In his sonorous way” Thoureau (1962: 17)	“Sonoramente” Quinto (1976: 30)	TRANSPPOSITION (ADJECTIVE/NOUN)
	“Con sonoridad” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 63)	TRANSPPOSITION (ADJECTIVE/ADVERB)
“From thence our kind hard-hearted is” Thoureau (1962: 17)	“De ahí nuestro recio temple” Quinto (1976: 30)	MODULATION OMISSION
	“Desde entonces nuestra especie es insensible” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 63)	
“Approving that our bodies of a stony nature are” Thoureau (1962: 17)	“Prueba sobrada de nuestra roqueña estirpe” Quinto (1976: 30)	COMPENSATION
	“prueba que nuestro cuerpo es de naturaleza rocosa” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 63)	
“No wonder” Thoureau (1962: 99)	“No es de extrañar” Quinto (1976: 143)	MODULATION
	“No es de extrañar” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 172)	MODULATION

<p>“to his tame stock,-to say nothing of the eggs and drumsticks” Thoreau (1962: 99)</p>	<p>“a su colección doméstica, aparte los huevos y las patas cocidas” Quinto (1976: 143)</p>	<p>ADAPTATION ADAPTATION</p>
	<p>“a su dócil reserva, por no decir nada de los huevos y las patas” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 172)</p>	<p>ADAPTATION ADAPTATION</p>
<p>“I have rarely met a fellow-man (..)it was so simple and sincere and so true all that he said” Thoreau (1962: 115)</p>	<p>“Rara vez me ha sido dado encontrarme con el prójimo (...)¡Era tan verdad, tan sincero todo lo que decía!” Quinto (1976: 166)</p>	<p>TRANSPOSITION (ADVERB/ADJECTIVE) ADAPTATION OMISSION</p>
	<p>“Rara vez he conocido a un semejante (...) pues cuanto decía era sencillo, sincero y verdadero” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 193)</p>	<p>TRANSPOSITION (ADVERB/ADJECTIVE) ADAPTATION</p>
<p>“but to your <i>hospitality</i>; who earnestly wish to be helped, and preface their appeal with the information” Thoreau (1962: 115)</p>	<p>“sino a tu <i>hospitalismo</i>, que desean fervientemente ser ayudados y que hacen preceder su apelación de socorro de la información” Quinto (1976: 166)</p>	<p>CALQUE EXPLICITATION</p>
	<p>“sino a vuestro <i>hospitalismo</i>, que quieren recibir ayuda e introducen su solicitud informando” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 194)</p>	<p>CALQUE OMISSION TRANSPOSITION (NOUN/VERB)</p>
<p>“Ay, there was the rub. The old and infirm and</p>	<p>“¡Ay, ahí era donde les dolía! Los viejos y</p>	<p>TRANSPOSITION (NOUN/ADVERB)</p>

<p>the timid, of whatever age or sex, thought most of sickness” Thoureau (1962: 116)</p>	<p>enfermos y los tímidos independientemente de su edad y sexo , pensaban principalmente en enfermedades” Quinto (1976: 168)</p>	<p>AMPLIFICATION</p>
	<p>“Ay, ahí estaba el quid. El viejo y el débil y el tímido, de cualquier edad y sexo, pensaban en la enfermedad” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 195)</p>	<p>ADAPTATION OMISSION</p>
<p>“Horse cultivator and boy three hours” Thoureau (1962: 122)</p>	<p>“Cultivador con caballo y gañán, tres horas” Quinto (1976: 178)</p>	<p>MODULATION</p>
	<p>“Caballo, cultivador y muchacho, tres horas” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 204)</p>	
<p>“Nine bushels and twelve quarts of beans sold” Thoureau (1962: 122)</p>	<p>“Nueve <i>bushels</i> y doce <i>cuartos</i> de judías” Quinto (1976: 178)</p>	<p>BORROWING OMISSION</p>
	<p>“Nueve medidas y doce cuartos de judías vendidas” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 204)</p>	<p>ADAPTATION</p>

<p>“Patremfamilias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet” Thoreau (1962: 122)</p>	<p>“Patremfamilias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet” Quinto (1976: 178)</p>	<p>BORROWING</p>
	<p>“Patrem familias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 204)</p>	<p>BORROWING</p>
<p>“the bottom can easily be discerned at the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet” Thoreau (1962: 133)</p>	<p>“es fácil discernir el fondo a profundidad de diez metros” Quinto (1976: 193)</p>	<p>ADAPTATION</p>
	<p>“el fondo puede discernirse con facilidad a una profundidad de veinticinco o treinta pies” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 218)</p>	<p>CALQUE</p>
<p>“the schools of perchs and shiners, perhaps only an inch long, yet the former easily distinguished by their transverse bars (...) that find a subsistence there.” Thoreau (1962: 133)</p>	<p>“nutridas bandadas de perchas y albures, de tan sólo unos centímetros de longitud quizás, pero perfectamente distinguibles por el barrado transversal (...)que han encontrado su subsistencia en tal paraje.” Quinto (1976: 193)</p>	<p>ADAPTATION EXPLICITATION EXPLICITATION MODULATION MODULATION TRANSPOSITION</p>

	<p>“los cardúmenes de percas y peces plateados, cuya longitud no supera tal vez una pulgada, aunque las primeras se distinguen con facilidad por sus rayas transversales (...)los que encuentran su subsistencia allí.”</p> <p>Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 218)</p>	<p>CALQUE MODULATION MODULATION TRANSPOSITION</p>
<p>“To ornament a line” Thoureau (1962: 143)</p>	<p>“para adornar un verso” Quinto (1976: 208)</p>	<p>MODULATION TRANSPOSITION</p>
	<p>“Para adornar un verso” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 231)</p>	<p>MODULATION</p>
<p>“I am its stony shore, And the breeze that passes o’er” Thoureau (1962: 143)</p>	<p>“Soy las piedras de su orilla / y la brisa en su rostro” Quinto (1976: 208)</p>	<p>TRANSPOSITION OMISSION</p>
	<p>“Soy su orilla rocosa Y la brisa que pasa sobre ella” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 231)</p>	<p>ADAPTATION</p>
<p>“And its deepest resort Lies high in my thought.” Thoureau (1962: 143)</p>	<p>“y su más honda entraña / aflora casi en mi espíritu.” Quinto (1976:208)</p>	
	<p>“Y su recoveco más escondido</p>	<p>TRANSPOSITION TRANSPOSITION</p>

	Reside en lo alto de mi pensamiento” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 231)	
“It is much larger, being said to contain one hundred and ninety-seven acres” Thoureau (1962: 144)	“Es de sobras mucho mayor, con sus casi ochenta hectáreas, como dicen” Quinto (1976: 209)	ADAPTATION
	“Es mucho más grande y se dice que comprende ciento noventa y siete acres” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 232)	CALQUE
“It was worth the while, if only to feel the wind blow on your cheek freely, and see the waves run” Thoureau (1962: 144)	“Valía la pena aunque sólo fuere para sentir el viento en el rostro y para percibir el incesante rodar de las olas” Quinto (1976: 209)	COMPENSATION
	“Valía la pena aunque sólo fuera para sentir el viento libremente en las mejillas y ver rodar las olas” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 232)	
“I “hooked” the apples, leaped the brook, and scared the musquash and the trout.” Thoureau (1962: 149)	“ “Birlé” las manzanas, salté el arroyo y espanté a la almizclera y la trucha.” Quinto (1976: 217)	ADAPTATION MODULATION
	“<<Cogí>> las manzanas, salté el arroyo y espanté a	ADAPTATION MODULATION

	<p>la rata almizclera y a la trucha.”</p> <p>Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 241)</p>	
<p>“Such gruel sustains life here” Thoreau (1962: 152)</p>	<p>“Esta bazofia sustenta aquí la vida”</p> <p>Quinto (1976: 221)</p>	EXPLICITATION
	<p>“Esas gachas sustentan aquí la vida”</p> <p>Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 244)</p>	
<p>“I drank to genuine hospitality the heartiest draught I could” Thoreau (1962: 152)</p>	<p>“brindé a su genuina hospitalidad el trago más cordial de que fui capaz”</p> <p>Quinto (1976:221)</p>	MODULATION
	<p>“bebí a la salud de la genuina hospitalidad lo más cordialmente que pude”</p> <p>Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 244)</p>	COMPENSATION
<p>“I am not squeamish in such cases where manners are concerned.” Thoreau (1962: 152)</p>	<p>“No, nada tiquismiquis cuando de demostrar buenas maneras se trata.”</p> <p>Quinto (1976: 221)</p>	ADAPTATION
	<p>“No soy remilgado cuando se trata de los buenos modales.”</p> <p>Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 244)</p>	ADAPTATION

<p>“with his inherited Irish poverty or poor life” Thoureau (1962: 153)</p>	<p>“con el legado de la miseria irlandesa” Quinto (1976: 223)</p>	<p>OMISSION</p>
	<p>“con su herencia de pobreza irlandesa o pobre vida” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 246)</p>	
<p>“till their wading webbed bog-trotting feet get talaria to their heels.” Thoureau (1962:153)</p>	<p>“hasta que sus aplastados pies de morador de la turbera no desarrollen apropiados talaes.” Quinto (1976: 223)</p>	<p>ADAPTATION</p>
	<p>“hasta que en los talones de sus pies trotadores de pantanos, zancudos y palmípedos no broten <i>talaria</i>.” Lastra and Alcoriza (2005: 246)</p>	<p>ADAPTATION BORROWING</p>