


A translator in the face of linguistic violence/aggression – challenges and translation methods

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Abstract

The objective of the article shall be the definition of language of violence/aggression and the discourses, in which violence is explicitly depicted. Several definitions shall be provided to prove that the distinction between violence and aggression in linguistic terms is not so clear-cut. What challenges each translator faces when they are confronted with the need to translate a language of violence to relevantly reflect its intensity? What methods or means are applied by each translator in such situations? These are the questions which must be posed to explain any doubts which accompany each translator in their daily struggle with such linguistic material. The practical part of the article shall comprise the contexts reflecting the sources, which most frequently require the transposition from a source language (SL) into a target language (TL), e.g., psychological texts, films, etc. Thus, several words were selected for the corpus research. They shall be demonstrated and exemplified based on miscellaneous contexts in which they occur. The purpose of the research was to observe how the four selected words, exemplifying linguistic violence / aggression in Polish and English are translated into a target language (Polish or English correspondingly). As the results reveal, the transposition of such words into a target language may comply with the researcher's expectations or not. It is dependent on various contexts and the register in which such transposition must be conducted.

Keywords: linguistic violence, aggression, challenges, methods, translation

Introduction

The article shall comprise various definitions of language of violence/aggression coined by scholars to enable the potential recipients of this paper a proper recognition of the terms in question. Such language is defined differently, hence several definitions are necessary to acquaint anyone with their content and enable its appropriate comprehension. Subsequently, the reader shall be acquainted with the examples of linguistic violence/aggression in Polish and how it is translated into English. The examples are based on the study by D. Zdunkiewicz-Jedynak (2016). Next, the author of the article shall familiarize their recipients with the corpora studies and demonstrate the way and methods of translation of the selected words deriving from the field of language of violence/aggression. The article shall end with the research results from the conducted study and the relevant conclusions.

1. Linguistic violence/aggression – defined

This part of the article shall acquaint us, firstly, with the definition of aggression according to one, highly relevant dictionary in Poland, followed by the definition of aggression by various linguists.

The large dictionary of synonyms by PWN, the publishing company (edited by M. Bańko 2008: 12) defines violence as follows: „violence is a hyponym of aggression (in behaviour)”. This preliminary, basic, and rather general definition is enhanced by various definitions coined by linguistics. For our needs, several definitions were selected. They are the following ones: „Human behaviour (by M. Wojtak/ B. Prus 2005) intended to harm, hurt another person or to destroy anything”.

Aggressive behaviours: activity, destructive intention, tendency to dominate, lack of sensitivity towards the recipient’s feelings (M. Peisert 2004: 21).

Obviously, aggression, or more specifically, aggressive linguistic behaviours have their sources, which mostly comprise the reality of social life. Aggression is determined by communication conditions: a given situation and a given sender-receiver communication.

The relations of aggression with language are the subject of the research conducted by linguists. The current literature abounds in miscellaneous studies devoted to aggression, its various kinds, and relations. As Polish is a source language in our article, we shall focus on the demonstration of the selected areas of study devoted to aggression in Polish. They are as follows:

- aggression and vulgarisation of language (J. Mazur/ M. Rzeszutko 2000);
- aggression in language (S. Bąba/ B. Walczak 1992);
- aggression in language and culture (A. Dąbrowska/ A. Nowakowska 2005);
- linguistic aggression (S. Gajda 2002; M. Peisert 2004; I. Kamińska-Szmaj 2007);
- verbal aggression (A. Duszak 2003; M. Peisert 2004; A. Czesak 2005);
- language of aggression (J. Puzynina 1997);
- aggressive discourse (S. Gajda 2002).

2. Linguistic aggression

Linguistic aggression is defined by several scholars in the following way:

- „A set of linguistic behaviours intending to verbalise a protest of anger towards the persons or institutions, to demonstrate an extremely negative approach towards the specific phenomena, among others, by the application of words, phrases or expressions perceived at present by the users of a standard language in official contacts as inappropriate, common, indecent or offensive” (J. Mazur/ M. Rzeszutko 2000: 150–151; author’s translation).
- „Threats used towards the persons, who should be treated with moderation, until the emotional behaviours are subject to rationalization” (A. Grybosiowa 2003: 57; author’s translation).
- „Interpersonal linguistic and extralinguistic action, which predominantly comprises expressives, reflecting a sender’s negative emotional state towards a recipient, update at the moment of the realization of a linguistic act with the intention

to depreciate a recipient, degrade their dignity, etc.” (M. Peisert 2004: 39; author’s translation).

Verbal aggression is defined as follows:

- „Linguistic behaviours violating politeness marked by norms within ethics, which cause harm to a person or even if they cause mental discomfort” (M. Wojtak/B. Prus 2005: 195–196; author’s translation).
- „Linguistic behaviour articulated in calling someone names or in making fun of someone/something” (J. Panasiuk 2001: 209).
- „Behaviour of high emotional charge, for which there is a sociocultural acceptance” (A. Duszak 2003: 18; author’s translation).

3. The examples of linguistic violence / verbal aggression in Polish and their translation into English

This part of my article juxtaposes the selected verbs and derived nouns constituting the exemplary register of linguistic violence/verbal aggression in Polish and their dictionary equivalents in English. The examples originate from the study conducted by D. Zdunkiewicz-Jedynak (2016: 39).

The exemplary verbs are: *zlorzeczyć* (Eng. *to execrate*), *urągać* (Eng. *to defy*), *ubliżać* (Eng. *to affront*), *grozić (komuś)* (Eng. *to threaten someone*), *podjudzać* (Eng. *to instigate*), *podburzać* (Eng. *to incite*), *buntować* (Eng. *to rebel*), *spotwarzać* (Eng. *to calumniate*), *przezywać* (Eng. *to nickname*), *wyzywać* (Eng. *to call names*), *przedrzeźniać* (Eng. *to mock*), *postponować* (Eng. *to disrespect*), *ranić* (Eng. *to hurt*), *(za)straszyć* (Eng. *to bully*), *deprecjonować* (Eng. *to depreciate*), *kompromitować* (Eng. *to compromise*), *poniżać* (Eng. *to degrade*), *poniewierać* (Eng. *to mistreat*), *szantażować* (Eng. *to blackmail*), *obrażać* (Eng. *to insult*), *poniżać* (Eng. *to humiliate*), *obrzucać obelgami* (Eng. *to shower abuse on somebody*), *obrzucać inwektywami* (Eng. *to hurl abuse at each other*), *obrzucać kalumniami* (Eng. *to use calumny*), *szkalować* (Eng. *to slander somebody*), *molestować (kogoś)* (Eng. *molest somebody*), *sztydzić* (Eng. *to mock*), *drwić* (Eng. *to ridicule*), *kpić* (Eng. *to sneer*), *naśmiewać się* (Eng. *to deride*), *naigrywać się (z kogoś)* (Eng. *to mock*), *krzyczeć* (Eng. *to shout*), *napadać (na kogoś)* (Eng. *to attack somebody*), *klócić się* (Eng. *to argue*), *awanturować się (z kimś)* (Eng. *to make a fuss*), *przeklinać* (Eng. *to swear*), colloquially *(na)bluzgać* (Eng. *to spew*), *nawrzucać* (Eng. *to shout insults*), *dogryzać* (Eng. *to snipe*), *wymyślać* (Eng. *to rant at*), *dogadywać* (Eng. *to scoff*), *docinać (komuś)* (Eng. *to taunt*), *rzucać mięsem* (Eng. *to eff and blind*), *szczekać* (Eng. *to yap*), *ujadać* (Eng. *to bay*), *wrzeszczeć (na kogoś)* (Eng. *to shriek at somebody*), *gnoić* (Eng. *to bust someone’s balls*), *obrzucać błotem* (Eng. *to mud-sling*), *(ze)szmacić* (Eng. *to rag*), *mieszać z błotem* (Eng. *to sling mud at somebody*).

The derived nouns are: *bluzg* (Eng. *curse*), *szyderstwo* (Eng. *mockery*), *drwina* (Eng. *derision*), *kpina* (Eng. *joke*), *klótnia* (Eng. *argument*), *awantura* (Eng. *row*), *potwarz* (Eng. *smear*), *oszczerstwo* (Eng. *slur*), *pogróżka* (Eng. *threat*), *groźba* (Eng. *menace*), *szantaż* (Eng. *extortion*), *napaść* (Eng. *aggression*), *kompromitacja* (Eng. *disgrace*), *deprecjacja* (Eng. *depreciation*).

This juxtaposition is barely of a rudimentary nature and just intends to outline the profound problem any translator (novice or professional) faces while being obliged to

transpose linguistic violence/verbal aggression from a source language into a target one. The proposal (English equivalents in brackets) comprises only a dictionary source. English, being a highly polysemous language, abounds in many equivalents, which depending on the need (different registers), may be offered in more direct, straightforward, or more official way.

4. Challenges during translation of linguistic violence/aggression

This concise part of the article comprises a brief list of exemplary expressions of informal register, collected by the Polish scholar, accompanied by the proposed English equivalents. They are exclamations, listed as follows:

1. *Zasrańcu!* (Eng. *You buttface!*);
2. *Bękarcie!* (Eng. *You bastard!*);
3. *Cholero jasna!* (Eng. *Damn you!*);
4. *Zamknij się, synku!* (Eng. *Shut up, sonny!*);
5. *Przymknij ryj!* (Eng. *Shut the f... up!*) (M. Wojtak/ B. Prus 2005: 198–199).

Although being all exclamations, these expressions are very demanding in their translation into English, thus a target language. Why is it so? Because, e.g., in examples 1 and 2, the translation is not particularly challenging, the same applies to examples 4 and 5. However, in example 3, the translated exclamation in English is particularly challenging, as it is highly demanding to transpose it relevantly.

Other examples of this kind, listed below, were selected by the author of the article to demonstrate how they are traditionally translated from Polish into English. Their demonstration is based on the corpus analysis, available via this website: Paralela Web (URL: clarin-pl.eu).

The exemplary derived nouns applied within language of violence/aggression and their translation into a target language are listed below:

- *drwina* (Pol/Eng) (pic. 1);
- *kpina* (Pol/Eng) (pic. 2);
- *bastard* (Eng/Pol) (pic. 3);
- *moron* (Eng/Pol) (pic. 4).

The selected words are applied in miscellaneous contexts. Below you may see the excerpts of their contextual use and their translations into a target language.

paralela corpus search

HOME • SEARCH • BROWSE • STA

paralela

drwina

Slop: 0 7 Order: ✓

Concordances Statistics Equivalence

Displaying segments 0 - 13 of 13 in 0.365 s. Index contains 18,886,623 segments.

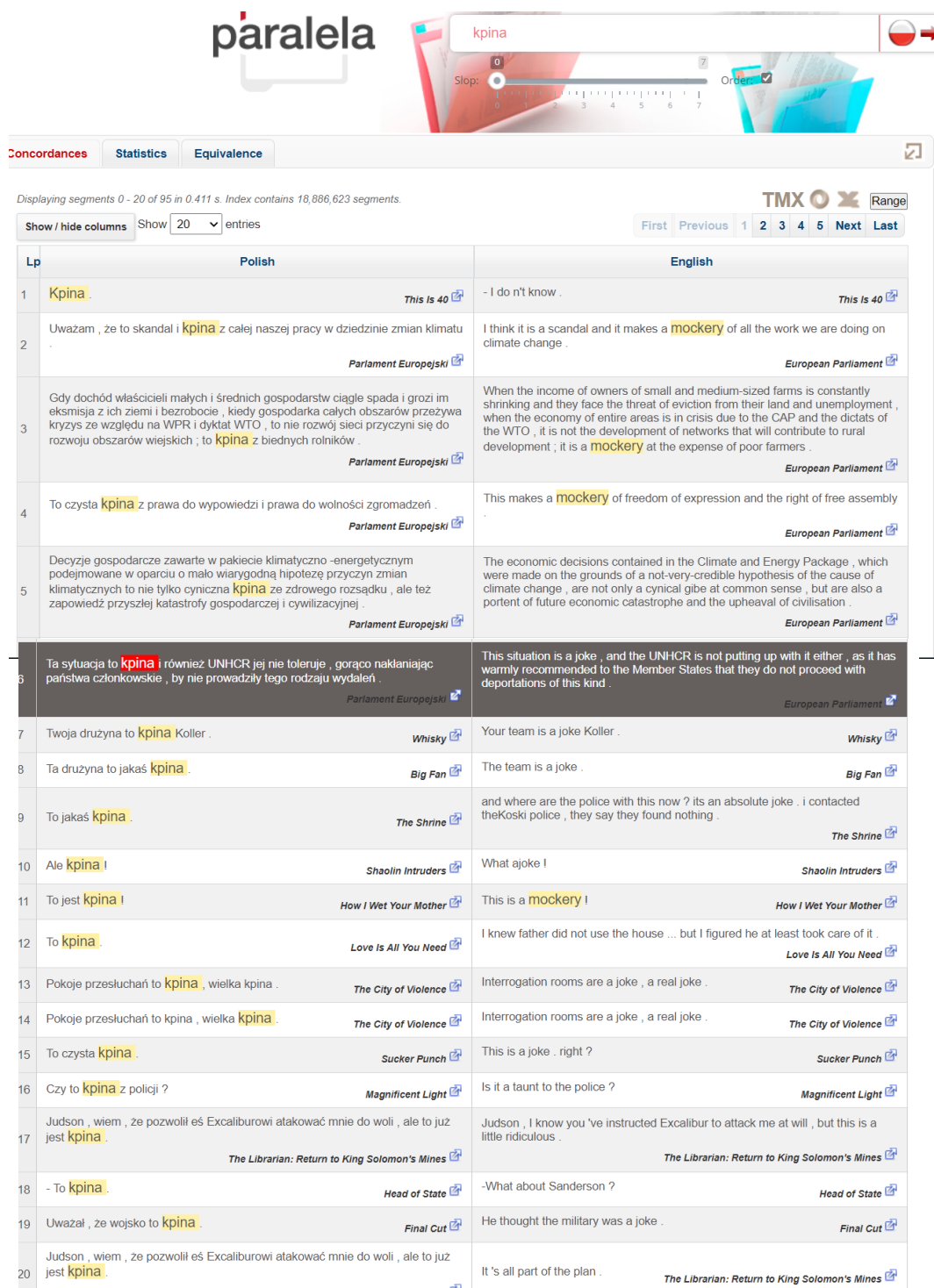
TMX X Range

Show / hide columns Show 20 entries First Previous 1 Next Last

Lp	Polish	English
1	To czysta drwina z demokracji i praw człowieka . Parlament Europejski	It is a rough derision of democracy and human rights . European Parliament
2	Wydaje mi się , że nie znają , i to dzięki ich milczeniu możliwa była ta masowa zbrodnia i drwina z międzynarodowego prawa . Parlament Europejski	It seems to me that they do not know , and that it is by dint of their silence that this mass crime and mockery of international law was committed . European Parliament
3	Powiedz miłemu księciu , że ta drwina zamieniła piłki w pociski armatnie , a duszę jego niech obciążą zemsta niszcząca , gdyż wdów tysiące wydrwi owa drwina , biorąc im drogich mężów , wydrwi matki , biorąc im synów , zburzy mury zamków ; Henry V	And tell the pleasant prince this mock of his ... hath turned his balls to gunstones , and his soul shall stand sore charged ... for the wasteful vengeance that shall fly with them . Henry V
4	Powiedz miłemu księciu , że ta drwina zamieniła piłki w pociski armatnie , a duszę jego niech obciążą zemsta niszcząca , gdyż wdów tysiące wydrwi owa drwina , biorąc im drogich mężów , wydrwi matki , biorąc im synów , zburzy mury zamków ; Henry V	And tell the pleasant prince this mock of his ... hath turned his balls to gunstones , and his soul shall stand sore charged ... for the wasteful vengeance that shall fly with them . Henry V
5	Powiedz miłemu księciu , że ta drwina zamieniła piłki w pociski armatnie , a duszę jego niech obciążą zemsta niszcząca , gdyż wdów tysiące wydrwi owa drwina , biorąc im drogich mężów , wydrwi matki , biorąc im synów , zburzy mury zamków ; Henry V	For many a thousand widows shall this his mock , mock out of their dear husbands , mock mothers from their sons , mock castles down . Henry V
6	Powiedz miłemu księciu , że ta drwina zamieniła piłki w pociski armatnie , a duszę jego niech obciążą zemsta niszcząca , gdyż wdów tysiące wydrwi owa drwina , biorąc im drogich mężów , wydrwi matki , biorąc im synów , zburzy mury zamków ; Henry V	For many a thousand widows shall this his mock , mock out of their dear husbands , mock mothers from their sons , mock castles down . Henry V
7	A będzie wielu , dziś nie narodzonych i nie poczętych , którym owa drwina każe przeklinać wesołość Delfina . Henry V	And some are yet ungotten and unborn ... that shall have cause to curse the Dauphin 's scorn . Henry V
8	- To drwina , a nie przedstawienie ! The Adventures of Baron Munchausen	- We are presenting a performance ! The Adventures of Baron Munchausen
9	Drwina , nienawiść koniec tego co dobre , 16 Years of Alcohol	The derision , the hate ... the end of good , 16 Years of Alcohol
10	Wczorajsza aukcja to była drwina . Possession	They made a mockery over at Sotheby 's yesterday . Possession
11	Wczorajsza aukcja to była drwina . Possession	L1900 for a toothpick . Possession
12	[Drwina] Reading is Fundamental	[Scoffs] Reading is Fundamental
13	A ochrona to absolutna drwina . The Hard Corps	And the security will be an absolute joke . The Hard Corps
14	Cóż to , jeśli nie z senatu drwina , głoszenie naszej niesprawiedliwości ? Titus	What 's this but libeling against the Senate and blazoning our injustice everywhere ? Titus
15	Ty to drwina . Rocky V	You 're just a goddamn joke . Rocky V

Pic. 1. 'Drwina' (Pol/Eng).

As it may be deduced from the available contexts, the Polish word 'drwina' is differently translated into English, mostly as 'mock,' 'derision,' 'mockery,' and surprisingly as 'joke.'



Lp	Polish	English
1	Kpina. <i>This is 40</i>	- I do n't know. <i>This is 40</i>
2	Uważam , że to skandal i kpina z całej naszej pracy w dziedzinie zmian klimatu <i>Parlament Europejski</i>	I think it is a scandal and it makes a mockery of all the work we are doing on climate change . <i>European Parliament</i>
3	Gdy dochód właścicieli małych i średnich gospodarstw ciągle spada i grozi im eksmisja z ich ziemi i bezrobocie , kiedy gospodarka całych obszarów przeżywa kryzys ze względu na WPR i dyktat WTO , to nie rozwój sieci przyczyni się do rozwoju obszarów wiejskich ; to kpina z biednych rolników . <i>Parlament Europejski</i>	When the income of owners of small and medium-sized farms is constantly shrinking and they face the threat of eviction from their land and unemployment , when the economy of entire areas is in crisis due to the CAP and the dictates of the WTO , it is not the development of networks that will contribute to rural development ; it is a mockery at the expense of poor farmers . <i>European Parliament</i>
4	To czysta kpina z prawa do wypowiedzi i prawa do wolności zgromadzeń . <i>Parlament Europejski</i>	This makes a mockery of freedom of expression and the right of free assembly . <i>European Parliament</i>
5	Decyzje gospodarcze zawarte w pakiecie klimatyczno -energetycznym podejmowane w oparciu o mało wiarygodną hipotezę przyczyn zmian klimatycznych to nie tylko cyniczna kpina ze zdrowego rozsądku , ale też zapowiedź przyszłej katastrofy gospodarczej i cywilizacyjnej . <i>Parlament Europejski</i>	The economic decisions contained in the Climate and Energy Package , which were made on the grounds of a not-very-credible hypothesis of the cause of climate change , are not only a cynical gibe at common sense , but are also a portent of future economic catastrophe and the upheaval of civilisation . <i>European Parliament</i>
6	Ta sytuacja to kpina i również UNHCR jej nie toleruje , gorąco nakładając państwa członkowskie , by nie prowadziły tego rodzaju wydaleń . <i>Parlament Europejski</i>	This situation is a joke , and the UNHCR is not putting up with it either , as it has warmly recommended to the Member States that they do not proceed with deportations of this kind . <i>European Parliament</i>
7	Twoja drużyna to kpina Koller . <i>Whisky</i>	Your team is a joke Koller . <i>Whisky</i>
8	Ta drużyna to jakaś kpina . <i>Big Fan</i>	The team is a joke . <i>Big Fan</i>
9	To jakaś kpina . <i>The Shrine</i>	and where are the police with this now ? its an absolute joke . i contacted theKoski police , they say they found nothing . <i>The Shrine</i>
10	Ale kpina ! <i>Shaolin Intruders</i>	What ajoke ! <i>Shaolin Intruders</i>
11	To jest kpina ! <i>How I Wet Your Mother</i>	This is a mockery ! <i>How I Wet Your Mother</i>
12	To kpina . <i>Love Is All You Need</i>	I knew father did not use the house ... but I figured he at least took care of it . <i>Love Is All You Need</i>
13	Pokoje przesłuchań to kpina , wielka kpina . <i>The City of Violence</i>	Interrogation rooms are a joke , a real joke . <i>The City of Violence</i>
14	Pokoje przesłuchań to kpina , wielka kpina . <i>The City of Violence</i>	Interrogation rooms are a joke , a real joke . <i>The City of Violence</i>
15	To czysta kpina . <i>Sucker Punch</i>	This is a joke . right ? <i>Sucker Punch</i>
16	Czy to kpina z policji ? <i>Magnificent Light</i>	Is it a taunt to the police ? <i>Magnificent Light</i>
17	Judson , wiem , że pozwolił eś Excaliburowi atakować mnie do woli , ale to już jest kpina . <i>The Librarian: Return to King Solomon's Mines</i>	Judson , I know you 've instructed Excalibur to attack me at will , but this is a little ridiculous . <i>The Librarian: Return to King Solomon's Mines</i>
18	- To kpina . <i>Head of State</i>	-What about Sanderson ? <i>Head of State</i>
19	Uważał , że wojsko to kpina . <i>Final Cut</i>	He thought the military was a joke . <i>Final Cut</i>
20	Judson , wiem , że pozwolił eś Excaliburowi atakować mnie do woli , ale to już jest kpina .	It 's all part of the plan . <i>The Librarian: Return to King Solomon's Mines</i>

Pic. 2. 'Kpina' (Pol/Eng).

Here, the translation is even more demanding, compared to the first exemplary word above, 'drwina', namely the word 'kpina' is transposed into English as 'joke', 'mockery', thus the conclusion is that semantically the first two selected Polish words are more diverse in Polish than in English, as in English they tend to be more synonymous, which is additionally proved by the contexts above.

At present let us have a closer look at how the first selected English word 'bastard' is translated into Polish (pic. 3):

paralela

Search:

Stop: Order: ☒

Concordances Statistics Equivalence

Displaying segments 0 - 20 of 8927 in 0.783 s. Index contains 18,886,623 segments.

TMX ☐ ☐ Range

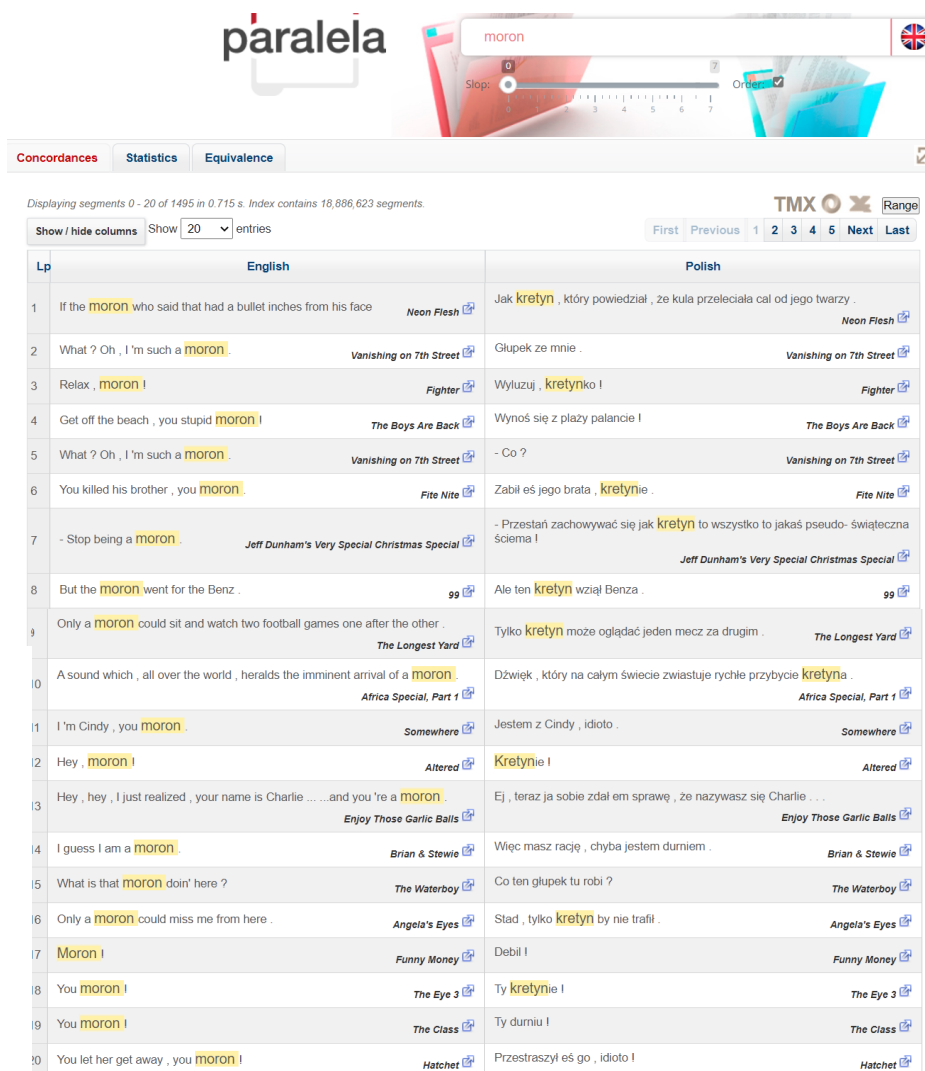
Show / hide columns Show entries

First Previous 1 2 3 4 5 Next Last

Lp	English	Polish
1	He must be some bastard of our blood ; it cannot be otherwise ! Potop	Musi to być jakiś bastard po naszej krwi , nie może inaczej być ! The Deluge
2	Some have whispered to you that she is my bastard half-sister : some , my cast-off mistress . Dziwne Losy Jane Eyre	Niektórzy szeptali panu , że to moja przyrodna siostra z nieprawego łóża , inni , że moja porzucona kochanka . Jane Eyre
3	I told you I would send Adele to school ; and what do I want with a child for a companion , and not my own child , - a French dancer's bastard ? Dziwne Losy Jane Eyre	Powiedział em ci , że posłę Adelię do szkoły ; i na co mi dziecko potrzebne do towarzystwa , i to nie moje własne , lecz bękart tej francuskiej baletnicy ? Jane Eyre
4	Hey , bastard ! Soul Kitchen	Przeklęty gnojku ! Soul Kitchen
5	On one side is foolish , other is of bastard Omikara	Z jednej strony jest głupiec , z drugiej łajdak Omikara
6	I 'm gonna take the black bastard 's fucking head off ! Cass	Rozwalę mu ten czarny frajerski łeb ! Cass
7	There is a little thread-like difference between foolish and bastard person Omikara	Różnica między głupcem , a łajdakiem bywa cienka jak nitka Omikara
8	Monkey King , you bastard A Chinese Odyssey Part One: Pandora's Box	Malpi Królu , obiecał eś Buddzie pójść na Zachód razem z twym panem Tang San - tsangiem szukać świętych pism . A Chinese Odyssey Part One: Pandora's Box
9	Buntin , you landlord bastard ! Far and Away	Buntin , ty draniu ! Far and Away
10	This fat bastard is moving in on Morizio 's business . Léon: The Professional	Pogadajmy o interesach . Léon: The Professional
11	This fat bastard is moving in on Morizio 's business . Léon: The Professional	Ten grubas chce przejąć działkę Maurizio . Léon: The Professional
12	Run , you bastard ! Dying Breed	Biegnij , draniu ! Dying Breed
13	Why do n't you stare at this for a little while , you ugly bastard ? Jason X	Pogap się na to , paskudo . Jason X
14	- Bastard ! The Importance of Being Earnest	- Łajdak ! The Importance of Being Earnest
15	You bastard ! Wheels on Meals	Ty gnojku ! Wheels on Meals
16	Until a month ago , I was the hardest , coldest bastardto screw a silencer on a pistol . Love and a Bullet	Jeszcze miesiąc temu był em najtwardszym draniem , jaki używał pistoletu z tłumikiem . Love and a Bullet
17	You , bastard ! The City of Violence	Ty gnojku ! The City of Violence
18	And if someone pulls the thread then who is foolish and who is bastard is the question of 10 million Omikara	A jeśli ktoś pociągnie za nitkę , wtedy pytanie kto jest głupcem , a kto łajdakiem warte jest miliony Omikara
19	The first guy , the businessman , he contracted a killing of his friends . they died , the killer was arrested , and the bastard bought himself out . The Stoker	Oni zginęli , zabójcę aresztowano , a ten bydlak się wykupił . The Stoker
20	Bastard ! The Basketball Diaries	Bóg jest moim pasterzem . The Basketball Diaries

Pic. 3. 'Bastard' (Eng/Pol).

Here the translation of the word ‘bastard’ is centred on the provision of the following equivalents: ‘gnojek,’ ‘łajdak,’ ‘drań,’ ‘paskuda.’ It complies with the prior expectations of the author of the article, as they fully reflect their negative connotation in Polish as well as their offensive nature. However, what is surprising is the occurrence of ‘bastard’ in pt. 1 above. ‘Bastard’ is translated word-for-word, which is completely contrary to the expectations.



The screenshot shows the Paralela TMX tool interface. At the top, there's a search bar with 'moron' entered. Below it, a slider for 'Slop' is set to 0, and an 'Order' checkbox is checked. The interface has tabs for 'Concordances', 'Statistics', and 'Equivalence'. Below the tabs, it says 'Displaying segments 0 - 20 of 1495 in 0.715 s. Index contains 18,886,623 segments.' There are buttons for 'Show / hide columns', 'Show 20 entries', and navigation buttons 'First', 'Previous', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', 'Next', 'Last'. The main table has three columns: 'Lp', 'English', and 'Polish'. The table contains 20 rows of concordance data, each with a line number, the English text, the source, and the Polish translation.

Lp	English	Polish
1	If the moron who said that had a bullet inches from his face <i>Neon Flesh</i>	Jak kretyn , który powiedział , że kula przeleciała cał od jego twarzy . <i>Neon Flesh</i>
2	What ? Oh , I 'm such a moron . <i>Vanishing on 7th Street</i>	Głupek ze mnie . <i>Vanishing on 7th Street</i>
3	Relax , moron ! <i>Fighter</i>	Wyluzuj , kretynko ! <i>Fighter</i>
4	Get off the beach , you stupid moron ! <i>The Boys Are Back</i>	Wynoś się z plaży palancie ! <i>The Boys Are Back</i>
5	What ? Oh , I 'm such a moron . <i>Vanishing on 7th Street</i>	- Co ? <i>Vanishing on 7th Street</i>
6	You killed his brother , you moron . <i>Fite Nite</i>	Zabił eś jego brata , kretynie . <i>Fite Nite</i>
7	- Stop being a moron . <i>Jeff Dunham's Very Special Christmas Special</i>	- Przestań zachowywać się jak kretyn to wszystko to jakaś pseudo- świąteczna ściema ! <i>Jeff Dunham's Very Special Christmas Special</i>
8	But the moron went for the Benz . <i>99</i>	Ale ten kretyn wziął Benz . <i>99</i>
9	Only a moron could sit and watch two football games one after the other . <i>The Longest Yard</i>	Tylko kretyn może oglądać jeden mecz za drugim . <i>The Longest Yard</i>
10	A sound which , all over the world , heralds the imminent arrival of a moron . <i>Africa Special, Part 1</i>	Dźwięk , który na całym świecie zwiastuje rychłe przybycie kretynia . <i>Africa Special, Part 1</i>
11	I 'm Cindy , you moron . <i>Somewhere</i>	Jestem z Cindy , idioto . <i>Somewhere</i>
12	Hey , moron ! <i>Altered</i>	Kretynie ! <i>Altered</i>
13	Hey , hey , I just realized , your name is Charlie and you 're a moron . <i>Enjoy Those Garlic Balls</i>	Ej , teraz ja sobie zdał em sprawę , że nazywasz się Charlie . . . <i>Enjoy Those Garlic Balls</i>
14	I guess I am a moron . <i>Brian & Stewie</i>	Więc masz rację , chyba jestem durniem . <i>Brian & Stewie</i>
15	What is that moron doin' here ? <i>The Waterboy</i>	Co ten głupek tu robi ? <i>The Waterboy</i>
16	Only a moron could miss me from here . <i>Angela's Eyes</i>	Stąd , tylko kretyn by nie trafił . <i>Angela's Eyes</i>
17	Moron ! <i>Funny Money</i>	Debil ! <i>Funny Money</i>
18	You moron ! <i>The Eye 3</i>	Ty kretynie ! <i>The Eye 3</i>
19	You moron ! <i>The Class</i>	Ty durniu ! <i>The Class</i>
20	You let her get away , you moron ! <i>Hatchet</i>	Przestraszył eś go , idioto ! <i>Hatchet</i>

Pic. 4. ‘Moron (Eng/Pol).

The last exemplary word ‘moron’ is translated into Polish via the provision of the following counterparts: ‘kretyn,’ ‘palant,’ ‘głupek,’ ‘idiota,’ ‘dureń.’ As opposed to the third translated word ‘bastard,’ here the expectations of the author of the article were fully met, as we observe here the diversity and relevance in the transposition of the source word in question.

5. Translation of vocabulary deriving from prison environment (Eng. *argot*) marked with emotions/aggression

The last part of the article centres our attention on the demonstration of the selected vocabulary originating from argot, which is marked with emotions/aggression.

What is necessary to quote here is the word 'bluzgi,' whose equivalent in English is 'curses.' The word is depicted here as a reason to argue, being a particularly easy hot spot in prison environment.

As M. Szaszkiewicz states (1997) the use of curses in inappropriate situations or towards the person, who did not deserve them may be harmful for the person using them. The use of abusive words towards others is limited due to their symbolic value, and consequently, also due to irreversible consequences for the offended person.

The scholar provides us with some exemplary words, which are of special meaning in the peculiar prison environment. They are as follows:

- *daj* (Pol.) = *give me* (Eng.); 1. (standard meaning), 2. vulgar meaning (corporality, intimacy);
- *kopsnij* (Pol.) = *wazz* (Br Eng.; slang).

Additionally, the scholar intrigues us with the provision of the most know vulgar Polish word globally (...), which may be polysemous depending on the context and the speaker. It may not mean anything but constitute only the ending of a sentence by an angry user (this word is uttered towards anyone, and it constitutes a way of limiting anger or stress, or it may provide a given accompanying expression with more 'power/authority').

M. Szaszkiewicz (1997) enumerates some of the meanings, which this word may refer to:

- *cwel* (Pol.) – *punk* (Eng.)
- *kapuś* (Pol.) – *snitch* (Eng.)
- *gad* (Pol.) – *pig* (Eng.)
- *police officer* (Pol.) – *cozzar* (Br Eng.; slang).

One, final example, which the author of the article cannot refrain from quoting here, also refers to prison environment and originates from film industry. It is a brief excerpt from one of the most famous humorous films by Stanisław Bareja, namely *Alternatywy 4* (1986), which is as follows: *O widzisz, tak wygląda kapuś* = 'Oh, look, that's what a squealer looks like'.

That is a perfect example of transferring the peculiar argot word into the Polish reality. It is believed that the potential recipients of the article shall utterly understand the meaning of the context provided.

6. Conclusions

There are various approaches to the definitions of language marked emotionally, that is, language of violence/aggression.

Linguistic/verbal aggression constitutes a profound challenge for each translator due to the need of translation accuracy of a given word, expression, or context as well as the need to preserve linguistic purity (particularly in case of vulgarisms and their marking degree).

Moreover, linguistic/verbal aggression constitutes a very intriguing research theme in linguistic and translatory terms in Polish as a native language and English as a target language, or vice versa.

Any translator must preserve a balance between their private approach and the comprehensive approach. It is particularly significant during interpreting, e.g., in criminal cases, in judiciary context, in which a sudden transfer from an informal register into a formal one or vice versa requires a profound flexibility and skills in the preservation of standard of the applied language (SL) or (TL).

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