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Phraseology in children's literature: a contrastive analysis

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6 *UIPLALÀ* IT→NL: ITALIAN PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS AND DUTCH TRANSLATANTS

The Italian translation of *Wiplala*, here assumed as the starting text, contains 1346 phraseological units. The analysis shows that less opaque phraseological units are more common in the (translated) Italian phraseological inventory of *Uiplalà*, and in general, non-phraseological ‘translatants’¹⁰⁴ are more common (see §6.1). The vast majority of Italian phraseological units have a non-figurative meaning, divided into compositional and non-compositional, the former particularly frequent because of the large amount of semantically transparent PUs (see §6.2). An interesting aspect of the Italian inventory is that

¹⁰⁴ In this case the Dutch text is assumed as ‘arrival text’. We do not claim that the Dutch text is a translation of the Italian text, or that the translated Italian phraseological units have influenced the original Dutch forms in any way. To avoid confusion regarding the direction of analysis, in the following we will refer to the Dutch portions of text corresponding to the Italian phraseological units in *Uiplalà* as “translatants”. The two scenarios where there is no ‘translatant’ will be referred to as “too freely translated” and “not translated”, as was the case for the first perspective (NL→IT). Furthermore, we will comment on the translated Italian phraseological inventory without repeating “translated” every single time, as this as well can cause confusion. Let it be clear that this does not mean we are not aware of the differences between source language Italian and target language Italian, and that we acknowledge that the results of the analysis here presented cannot be simply extended to original Italian. See Chapter 4 and n. 52 for a discussion of this bidirectional approach and the terminological choices it entails.

almost two-fifths of phraseological units are characterised by the presence of one or more prepositions. Co-occurrences of lexical morphemes and light verb constructions are also quite common (see §6.3.). The Italian inventory presents a large amount of adverbial expressions, as well as phraseological units of verbal nature and, to some extent, with a prepositional function. On the other hand, nominal constructions are much less common than in Dutch (see §6.4.). Both phraseological units and translantants belong mostly to standard language and have a neutral use value, but some discrepancies between the two languages are highlighted in §6.5. and §6.6.. While the semantic fields recur in relatively similar amounts among phraseological units and translantants, some differences between the languages and some issues regarding the current classification of semantic fields have come forward (see §6.7.). As was the case for translational equivalence between Dutch phraseological units and Italian translantants, semantic equivalence is dominant within this inverted perspective as well (see §6.8.).

In the following, quantitative data regarding the phraseological units in the Italian text and their Dutch translantants is presented, alongside with some examples for a first qualitative analysis, that will be further elaborated in Chapter 7 Bidirectional analysis (NL↔IT).

6.1. IT→NL: Type of phraseological unit

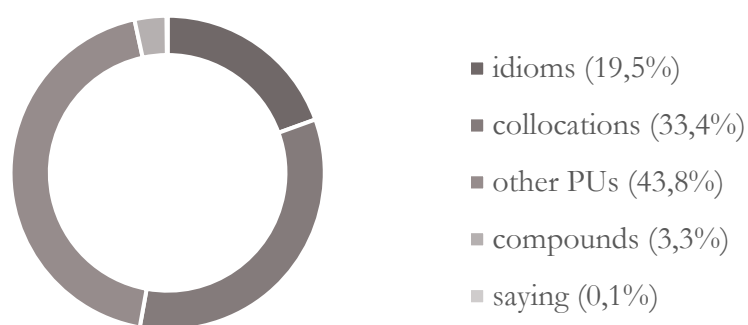


Figure 16 Types of PU in Uiplalà

The types of phraseological units in Uiplalà are summarised in Figure 16, and confronted with the corresponding macro-type of translantants in *Wiplala* in Table 30. The most common type of (translated) Italian PU is “other” (43,8%), i.e. those phraseological units that are semantically transparent but have undergone another type of modification. A third of Italian PUs is a collocation (33,4%), almost one-fifth an idiom (19,5%). Contrarily to Dutch, only a very small amount of phraseological units in *Uiplalà* is a compound (3,3%). There is one saying in the Italian text (already discussed in §5.1.1., Example 9).

Type of PU	Amount of PU	% of total	Macro-type of TL	Amount of macro-TL	% of type of PU
Idiom	263	19,5 %	Phraseological TL	77	29,3%
			Non-phraseological TL	139	52,9%
			No TL	47	17,9%
Collocation	449	33,4 %	Phraseological TL	156	34,7%
			Non-phraseological TL	239	53,2%
			No TL	54	12,0%
Other	589	43,8 %	Phraseological TL	169	28,7%
			Non-phraseological TL	360	61,1%
			No TL	60	10,2%
Compound	44	3,3%	Phraseological TL	20	45,5%
			Non-phraseological TL	21	47,7%
			No TL	3	6,8%
Saying	1	0,1%	Phraseological TL	1	100%
			Non-phraseological TL	0	0%
			No TL	0	0%
Total	1346	100%	Total	1346	500%

Table 30 Macro-type of TLs in Uiplalà

In general, we can observe that usually (except for the one saying) non-phraseological translantants are the most common, followed by phraseological TLs and lastly cases where we have no translantant (because the PU in question has not been ‘translated’ at all, or because the ‘translation’ is too free to be able to identify a clear TL). Over half of all translantants are non-phraseological

(56,4%), while phraseological TLs compose roughly one-third (31,4%) and in 12,2% there is no translantant. Phraseological translantants can be idioms (18,4% of all phraseological translantants), collocations (23,4%), semantically transparent PUs (20,3%), or compounds (37,8%). Non-phraseological TLs can be either monorematic words or free combinations of words, the latter (54,4%) more common than the former (45,6%) in this category. The cases where there is no translantant are divided in not translated (37,2% of the PUs with no translantant) and too freely translated (62,8%).

In the following subparagraphs, every type of Italian PU will be discussed separately and more in-depth, and confronted with the various types of Dutch TLs.

6.1.1. Idioms

Almost one-fifth of the (translated) Italian phraseological units in *Uiplalà* is an idiom. The amount of idioms with no translantant is relatively high: 17,9% of Italian idioms does not have a translantant, opposed to 12,2% of all Italian PUs. The other two macro-categories, phraseological (29,3%) and non-phraseological TLs (52,9%), are thus relatively less frequent (see Table 31 for an overview).

Macro-type of TL	Amount of macro-TLs	% of total	Type of TL	Amount of TLs	% of total
Phraseological TL	77	29,3%	Idiom	42	16,0%
			Collocation	16	6,1%
			Other PU	7	2,7%
			Compound	12	4,6%
Non-phraseological TL	139	52,9%	Monorematic word	96	36,5%
			Free word combination	43	16,3%
No TL	47	17,9%	Too freely 'translated'	25	9,5%
			Not 'translated'	22	8,4%
Total	263	100%	Total	263	100%

Table 31 Idioms in *Uiplalà*

Phraseological translantants are mostly idioms (16,0% of the total amount of idioms; Example 188), followed by collocations (6,1%; Example 189), compounds (4,6%; Example 190) and lastly “other”, semantically transparent PUs (2,7%; Example 191).

Example 188 Idiom – idiom

- IT 22 Noi uiplalà ce l'abbiamo nel sangue, il trallallare.
 NL 34 [...] ik ben een wiplala en het tinkelen zit ons in het bloed.’

Example 189 Idiom – collocation

- IT 60 [...] ma domani, quando si accorgerà che il suo gatto è una statua, quella signora farà certamente un sacco di storie.
 NL 85 [...] maar als die mevrouw morgen merkt dat haar kat is versteend, zal ze vast groot misbaar maken.’

Example 190 Idiom – compound

- IT 99 Non facevano niente, si limitavano a tendere le orecchie, ma evidentemente non avevano sentito.
 NL 135 Ze deden niets en letten op, maar blijkbaar hadden ze niets gehoord.

Example 191 Idiom – other

- IT 9 — Anzi, in realtà non vivo più da nessuna parte.
 NL 17 ‘Ik woon, om precies te zijn, helemaal nergens meer.’

Non-phraseological translantants are either monorematic words or free combinations of words. It is striking to see how many non-phraseological TLs of Italian idioms are monorematic (36,5% of all TLs; Example 192), especially compared to free combinations of words (16,3%; Example 193), whereas on average free combinations are more common than monorematic words. This might be because large part of the Italian idioms translated with a monorematic word, is an adverbial phrase (61,5%), which relate to many Dutch adverbs (60,4%). Another 16,7% are Italian verb phrases, all relating back to Dutch verbs.

Example 192 Idiom – monorematic word

- IT 66 — Ti racconto per filo e per segno com'è andata — propose Johannes.
 IT 91 'Ik zal het je precies allemaal vertellen,' zei Johannes.

Example 193 Idiom – free combination of words

- IT 109 Ora sei famoso e i tuoi libri vanno a ruba.
 NL 152 Je bent nu heel beroemd en je boeken worden verkocht in alle winkels.

The above examples are clearly not full equivalents in Italian and Dutch – completely absent on a formal level, on a semantic level we find only partial equivalence. In Example 192, the Italian *per filo e per segno* has a more specific meaning: 'meticulously, in great detail'. "Precies", on the other hand, means 'exactly'; while quite close, the semantic equivalence can only be considered high and not total. Example 193 shows a bigger difference. The Dutch free combination "verkocht worden in alle winkels" 'to be sold in every shop', only has a low semantic equivalence with the Italian *andare a ruba* 'to be sold in large quantities and in little time'.

Non-phraseological translantants are divided into freely translated (9,5%; Example 194) and not translated (8,4%; Example 195), where that first category, on average, is usually more frequent.

Example 194 Idiom – too freely translated

- IT 30 — Partì di gran carriera e gli altri lo seguirono.
 NL 46 Hij holde de gang door en de anderen renden mee.

Example 195 Idiom – not translated

- IT 53 — Dobbiamo fare in modo che le sigarette e i fiammiferi siano sopra le nostre teste — strillò il signor Blom.
 NL 76 'We moeten de sigaretten en het doosje lucifers boven ons hoofd houden,' schreeuwde meneer Blom.

The Dutch "hollen" in Example 194 covers not only the speed (*di gran carriera*), but also the movement itself ("partire"), hence the reason *di gran carriera*

cannot be assigned a clear translantant. Example 195, on the other hand, shows how the Italian sentence is constructed diversely from the Dutch sentence: ‘we have to do something *in a way that causes* the cigarettes and matches to be above our heads’, whereas in Dutch the form is more direct ‘we have to hold above our heads [...]’.

6.1.2. Collocations

A third of Italian phraseological units is a collocation. More than a third of these has a phraseological translantant (34,7%), while over a half is a non-phraseological translantants (53,2%) and little less than an eight has no translantant (12,0%) – quite well in line with the average of all PUs. See Table 32 for an overview of the types of translantants of Italian collocations.

Macro-type of TL	Amount of macro-TLs	% of total	Type of TL	Amount of TLs	% of total
Phraseological TL	156	34,7%	Idiom	19	4,2%
			Collocation	41	9,1%
			Other PU	29	6,5%
			Compound	67	14,9%
Non-phraseological TL	239	53,2%	Monorematic word	102	22,7%
			Free word combination	137	30,5%
No TL	54	12,0%	Too freely ‘translated’	35	7,8%
			Not ‘translated’	19	4,2%
Total	449	100%	Total	449	100%

Table 32 Collocations in Uiplalà

Among phraseological translantants, not collocations (9,1% of all translantants of Italian collocations; Example 196), but compounds (14,9%; Example 197) are most frequent. “Other”, semantically transparent phraseological TLs respond to 6,5% of Italian collocations in Uiplalà (Example 198), idioms to 4,2% (Example 199).

Example 196 Collocation – collocation

- IT 22 La signorina Emilia scosse la testa.
NL 34 Juffrouw Emilia schudde haar hoofd.

Example 197 Collocation – compound

- IT 18 — Se fossi in lei, di notte gli riempirei il piatto di flocchi d'avena o di fagiolini.
NL 29 ‘Als ik u was, zou ik ’s nachts zijn bord vullen met havermout, of peultjes.’

Example 198 Collocation – other

- IT 13 Poi vide la statua e lanciò un urlo.
NL 21 Toen zag ze het stenen beeld en gaf een gil.

Example 199 Collocation – idiom

- IT 58 — Be', tanto meglio — disse la padrona.
NL 82 ‘Zo, nou des te beter,’ zei mevrouw.

In Example 196, *scuotere la testa* and *hoofd schudden* are equally as opaque (or transparent, depending on the point of view); in Example 198 the Dutch *een gil geven* is more transparent than the Italian *lanciare un urlo*, while *des te beter* in Example 199 is more opaque than *tanto meglio*. Even though *flocchi d'avena* and *havermout* might seem like a good pairing, the Italian collocation denotes the actual grain, ‘oats’ or ‘rolled oats’, while the Dutch compound is often, and in our opinion also in this co-text, used to indicate *havermoutpap*, ‘oatmeal porridge’.

Non-phraseological translantants are divided into monorematic words (corresponding to 22,7% of Italian collocations; Example 200) and free combinations of words (30,5%; Example 201). Contrary to idioms, collocations are more frequently rendered by free combinations of words.

Example 200 Collocation – monorematic word

- IT 15 [...], ma Nella Della e Johannes la interruppero, mettendosi a parlare ad alta voce.
NL 24 [...], maar Nella Della en Johannes vielen haar in de rede en begonnen druk te praten.

Example 201 Collocation – free combination of words

IT 3	Il signor Blom <u>batteva a macchina</u> .
NL 8	Meneer Blom zat te <u>tikken op zijn schrijfmachine</u> .

The cases in which Italian collocations do not have a translantant, are more often caused by a free translation (7,8% of all collocations; Example 202), in line with the average for all PUs, but untranslated collocations do occur as well (4,2%; Example 203).

Example 202 Collocation – too freely translated

IT 61	Senza dire una parola, si guardarono intorno <u>in cerca di</u> un nascondiglio adatto.
NL 85	Zonder een woord te zeggen, keken ze uit naar een geschikte schuilplaats.

Example 203 Collocation – not translated

IT 57	Ma non si trattava di un incidente vero e proprio; anzi, era stato evitato <u>per miracolo</u> .
NL 82	Maar het wás geen echt ongeluk; het was alleen maar bijna een botsing geweest.

6.1.3. Other phraseological units

Most Italian phraseological units are semantically transparent (“other” 43,8%). More than three-fifths of these, a relatively large amount, have a non-phraseological translantant (61,1%); about one in ten has no translantant (10,2%), and less than three-tenths has a phraseological translantant (28,7%). The types of Dutch TLs of semantically transparent Italian PUs are summarised in Table 33.

The most common type of TL among phraseological translantants is compounds (10,9%; Example 204), followed by the same type of PU, “other” (8,5%; Example 205), collocations (7,1%; Example 206) and lastly idioms (2,2%; Example 207).

Macro-type of TL	Amount of macro-TLs	% of total	Type of TL	Amount of TLs	% of total
Phraseological TL	169	28,7%	Idiom	13	2,2%
			Collocation	42	7,1%
			Other PU	50	8,5%
			Compound	64	10,9%
Non-phraseological TL	360	61,1%	Monorematic word	196	33,3%
			Free word combination	164	27,8%
No TL	60	10,2%	Too freely 'translated'	41	7,0%
			Not 'translated'	19	3,2%
Total	589	100%	Total	589	100%

Table 33 Other PUs in Uiplalà

Example 204 Other – compound

- IT 41 — Il piccione è disposto a darci un passaggio — disse in fretta Uiplalà.
 NL 60 ‘De duif wil ons meenemen,’ zei Wiplala haastig.

Example 205 Other – other

- IT 95 — E allora siamo arrivate noi e abbiamo acceso la luce — continuò la signorina Adele.
 NL 129 ‘En wij zijn toen gekomen en hebben het licht aangedraaid,’ zei juffrouw Adèle.

Example 206 Other – collocation

- IT 29 Magari il contabile li ha fatti uscire per errore.
 NL 43 Misschien heeft de boekhouder ze bij ongeluk losgelaten, [...].

Example 207 Other – idiom

- IT 104 Saltarono giù uno dopo l'altro, ancora sbalorditi per quanto era accaduto.
 NL 142 Ze namen een voor een zijn hand en sprongen op de begane grond, [...].

A third of all translantants of “other” Italian PUs is monorematic (33,3%; Example 208), while free combinations of words are a bit less common (27,8%; Example 209). Free translations that lead to no translantant respond to 7,0% of “other” PUs (Example 210), while 3,2% is not translated at all (Example 211).

Example 208 Other – monorematic word

- IT 3 — Vorrei avere un tappeto volante o che qualcuno arrivasse dalla luna a bordo di una navicella spaziale!
- NL 8 ‘Ik wou dat we een vliegend tapijt hadden of ik wou dat er iemand van de maan kwam met een vliegend schoteltje!’

Example 209 Other – free combination of words

- IT 36 — Che fatica, dovremo tirar fuori il pane un'altra volta.
- NL 53 ‘Wat zal het ons een moeite kosten om dat brood weer naar beneden te brengen.

Example 210 Other – too freely translated

- IT 103 [...] che ormai credevano davvero di avere avuto le allucinazioni.
- NL 141 Ze geloofden nu bijna dat alles wat er gebeurd was, helemaal niet écht gebeurd was.

Example 211 Other – not translated

- IT 92 Fino a un minuto prima eravamo nascosti tutti e quattro sotto l'armadietto e l'abbiamo anche chiamato: «Vieni, Uiplalà, nella borsa!»
- NL 126 [...] want hij zat samen met ons onder het kastje en we hebben nog geroepen: “Kom, Wiplala, de tas in!”

6.1.4. Compounds

Macro-type of TL	Amount of macro-TLs	% of total	Type of TL	Amount of TLs	% of total
Phraseological TL	20	45,5%	Idiom	3	6,8%
			Collocation	0	0%
			Other PU	0	0%
			Compound	18	38,6%
Non-phraseological TL	21	47,7%	Monorematic word	19	43,2%
			Free word combination	2	4,5%
No TL	3	6,8%	Too freely ‘translated’	2	4,5%
			Not ‘translated’	1	2,3%
Total	44	100%	Total	44	100%

Table 34 Compounds in Uiplalà

Among the 1346 phraseological units in *Uiplalà* there are 44 compounds (3,3%). A relatively large part of these has a phraseological translantant (45,5%), but non-phraseological translantants are still more frequent (47,7%) (see Table 34). Just three compounds have no translantant (6,8%); two of these can be attributed to free translations (4,5%; Example 212), while one is in no way present in Dutch (2,3%; Example 213):

Example 212 Compound – too freely translated

IT 28	[...] e la lampada con il <u>paralume</u> raggiunse le dimensioni di una casa.
NL 42	De schemerlamp was wel zo groot als een huis.

Example 213 Compound – not translated

IT 20	Prova a trallallare e ritrallallare qualsiasi cosa ti capiti <u>sottomano</u> , qui in casa, per vedere se ci riesci.
NL 31	Je moet maar van alles betinkelen hier in huis, om te zien of het gaat.'

The non-phraseological translantants are almost all monorematic words (43,2% of all translantants of Italian compounds; Example 214), while there are just two free combinations of words (4,5%; Example 215):

Example 214 Compound – monorematic word

IT 31	Per fortuna era buio, e poterono camminare lungo il bordo del <u>marciapiede</u> senza essere visti.
NL 46	Het was gelukkig donker en ze konden dus voorzichtig aan de rand van het <u>trottoir</u> lopen zonder dat iemand hen zag.

Example 215 Compound – free combination of words

IT 56	— Qui è davvero troppo pericoloso. Ci sarà pure un magazzino, nel <u>retrobottega</u> .
NL 80	'Hier is het ook veel te gevaarlijk. Er zal toch wel een magazijn zijn, ergens <u>achter de winkel</u> ?'

It comes as no surprise that most of the phraseological translantants are compounds (38,6% of all TLs; Example 216). Three Italian compounds have

been rendered as idioms in Dutch (6,8%; Example 217), whereas collocations and “other” PUs are not present.

Example 216 Compound – compound

- IT 55 [...] nascondendosi tra un vaso di burro d’arachidi e un enorme panpepato.
 NL 78 Daar kropen ze weg tussen een pot pindakaas en een hele grote ontbijtkoek.

Example 217 Compound – idiom

- IT 51 — Arrivederci — disse il custode.
 NL 73 ‘Tot kijk,’ zei de suppoost.

6.1.5. Proverb, saying, aphorism

The only saying in *Uiplalà*, and in our corpus for that matter, has already been discussed in Example 9, from the perspective of Dutch. For clarity it is reported below in Example 218:

Example 218 Saying – idiom

- IT 113 — Ho già capito, qui gatta ci cova! — esclamò la signora Dingemans, adirata e impaurita.
 NL 158 ‘Ik zie het al! Het is nog altijd niet plus hier!’ riep juffrouw Dingemans boos en angstig.

Qui gatta ci cova has a phraseological translantant: the Dutch idiom *niet plus zijn*.

6.2. IT→NL: Type of meaning

More than four-fifths of Italian phraseological units are non-figurative (42,6% compositional, 38,8% non-compositional; see Figure 17). This comes as no surprise considering the large amount of semantically transparent PUs (“other”); all non-figurative, compositional PUs belong to this category. Quite some PUs have a generically figurative meaning (14,3%); 2,8% of PUs has a

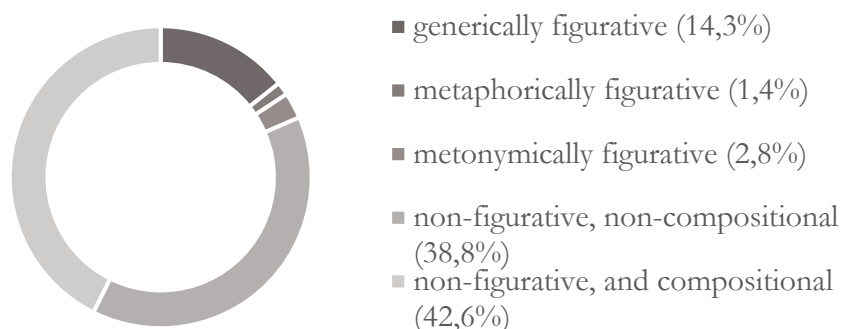


Figure 17 Types of meaning in Uiplalà

metonymical meaning, 1,4% a metaphorical one. The amount of phraseological units per type of meaning and subdivided again per type of meaning of its translantants, is given in Table 35¹⁰⁵.

Type of meaning PU	Amount of PUs	% of PUs	Type of meaning TL	Amount of TLs	% of TLs
Generically figurative	193	14,3%	Generical	38	19,7%
			Metaphorical	5	2,6%
			Metonymical	0	0%
			Non-compositional	31	16,1%
			Compositional	93	48,2%
			No translantant	26	13,5%
Metaphorically figurative	19	1,4%	Generical	6	31,6%
			Metaphorical	0	0%
			Metonymical	1	5,3%
			Non-compositional	0	0%
			Compositional	10	52,6%
			No translantant	2	10,5%
Metonymically figurative	38	2,8%	Generical	3	7,9%
			Metaphorical	0	0%
			Metonymical	3	7,9%
			Non-compositional	0	0%

¹⁰⁵ For better readability, in the column “Type of meaning TL”, “Generical”, “Metaphorical” and “Metonymical” are used to indicate generically, metaphorically and metonymically figurative meanings. “Non-compositional” and “Compositional” refer to the two types of non-figurative meanings.

			Compositional	22	57,9%
			No translantant	10	26,3%
Non-figurative, non-compositional	522	38,8%	Generical	13	2,5%
			Metaphorical	8	1,5%
			Metonymical	0	0%
			Non-compositional	121	23,2%
			Compositional	313	60,0%
			No translantant	67	12,8%
Non-figurative, compositional	574	42,6%	Generical	4	0,7%
			Metaphorical	3	0,5%
			Metonymical	0	0%
			Non-compositional	74	12,9%
			Compositional	434	75,6%
			No translantant	59	10,3%
Total	1346	100%	Total	1346	500%

Table 35 Type of meaning in Uiplalà

Dutch translantants are largely non-figurative and compositional (64,8%), mostly due to the large amount of non-phraseological translantants. In fact, 84,1% of these compositional translantants is non-phraseological, only 15,9% phraseological. 16,8% of the translantants has an overall agglutinated meaning (non-compositional), 4,8% is generically figurative, 1,2% metaphorical and 0,3% metonymical. 12,2% of the Italian PUs does not have a translantant, and, therefore, does not have a type of meaning. In the following subparagraphs, all types of meaning will be discussed separately.

6.2.1. Generically figurative

One-seventh of Italian phraseological units in *Uiplalà* has a generically figurative meaning. These PUs are of all types: mostly idioms (55,4%) and collocations (30,1%), but also some “other” PUs, compounds, and the one saying present in our corpus. Although most translantants still have a non-figurative, compositional meaning (48,2%; Example 219), this amount is significantly lower than the average of compositional TLs for all types of meaning of the Italian PUs

(64,8%). 88,2% of these compositional translantants is of non-phraseological nature. The amount of generically figurative TLs is significantly higher than average (19,7% opposed to 4,8%; Example 220), indicating that PUs and translantants at least partially use the same kind figurativeness to convey their meaning. 16,1%, in line with the average for all PUs, has a non-figurative, non-compositional meaning (Example 221); 2,6% has a metaphorical meaning (Example 222), slightly higher than the average. Also slightly higher than the average for all PUs, is the amount of generically figurative PUs with no translantants (13,5%; Example 223).

Example 219 Generically figurative – non-figurative, compositional

- IT 12 — Un... un... un folletto in carne e ossa — balbettò.
 NL 20 ‘Een-een-echt kaboutertje,’ stamelde hij.

Example 220 Generically figurative – generically figurative

- IT 19 L'intenzione era di ritrasformare il povero poeta in una persona normale, in carne e ossa.
 NL 30 De bedoeling van dit alles was om de arme dichter Hollidee weer in een gewoon mens van vlees en bloed te veranderen.

Example 221 Generically figurative – non-figurative, non-compositional

- IT 109 Strinse la mano ad Arturo, ma sembrava seccato, perché quanto era accaduto gli sembrava sconveniente.
 NL 152 Hij gaf Arthur een hand, maar hij keek kwaad, want hij vond het een onfatsoenlijke gang van zaken.

Example 222 Generically figurative – metaphorically figurative

- IT 50 Scivolarono giù per quattro piani di scale come saette, mentre Johannes e Nella Della lanciavano gridolini di gioia.
 NL 71 Ze gleden langs de leuningen van vier trappen en Johannes en Nella Della kraaiden van vreugde toen ze daar zo pijlsnel roetsten.

Example 223 Generically figurative – too freely translated

- IT 93 E attraversarono la cucina a tentoni, diretti verso la scala.
 NL 127 En ze zochten hun weg door de donkere keuken, in de richting van de trap.

6.2.2. Metaphorically figurative

The few metaphorically figurative Italian phraseological units in *Uiplalà* have mostly non-figurative, compositional translantants (52,6%; Example 224), all of these are of non-phraseological nature. The others are generically figurative (31,6%; Example 225), once metonymical (5,3%; Example 226) and twice not translated (10,5%; Example 227). No metaphorical Italian PU has a metaphorical Dutch TL. The amount of generically and metonymically figurative translantants is relatively high compared to the average of PUs (respectively, 4,8% and 0,3%), while the amount of non-figurative translantants is relatively low (non-compositional 16,8%, compositional 64,8%). Metaphorical translantants thus seem to have a higher correspondence among figurative translantants.

Example 224 Metaphorically figurative – non-figurative, compositional

- | | |
|--------|---|
| IT 77 | [...] dove abita una simpatica vecchietta che vi accoglierà <u>a braccia aperte</u> , e dove sarete al sicuro. |
| NL 106 | [...] waar een aardige oude dame woont, die jullie <u>heel hartelijk</u> zal ontvangen en waar je veilig zult zijn. |

Example 225 Metaphorically figurative – generically figurative

- | | |
|--------|---|
| IT 101 | [...] — lei forse penserà che <u>abbiamo qualche rotella fuori posto</u> , ma... in questa casa ci sono i fantasmi! |
| NL 138 | [...] ‘u zult misschien zeggen dat wij <u>niet goed in ons hoofd zijn</u> , maar – er zijn spoken hier in huis!’ |

Example 226 Metaphorically figurative – metonymically figurative

- | | |
|-------|---|
| IT 10 | Andarono tutti a dormire, ma <u>nel cuore della notte</u> Nella Della si svegliò con una piccola mano sul viso. |
| NL 17 | <u>Midden in de nacht</u> werd Nella Della wakker van een klein handje op haar gezicht. |

Example 227 Metaphorically figurative – not translated

- | | |
|-------|--|
| IT 11 | Così Uiplalà, <u>in un lampo</u> , aveva trasformato lo stufato in un enorme gelato alla vaniglia. |
| NL 18 | En daar had die stoute Wiplala de hele schaal met hutspot veranderd in een schaal vol vanilleijs. |

6.2.3. Metonymically figurative

A small part of Italian phraseological units in *Uiplalà* has a metonymical meaning (2,8%). The majority of these have non-figurative, compositional translantants (57,9%, of which 90,9% is non-phraseological; Example 230), but the amount is below the average of compositional TLs (64,8%). There are no non-figurative, non-compositional translantants (needless to add, very much below the average of 16,8%). Both generically figurative and especially metonymically figurative translantants are relatively many (both 7,9%, compared to the averages of 4,8% for generically and 0,3% for metonymically figurative TLs; respectively, Example 228 and Example 229). The amount of metonymically figurative Italian PUs with no translantant is also very high: 26,3% compared to the average of 12,2% (Example 231). It seems that Italian metonymical PUs have a low amount of structurally similar TLs in Dutch, which often leads to non-phraseological translantants (20 out of 22 compositional TLs). On some occasions, however, very similar structures do exist and lead to relatively large amounts of figurative translantants.

Example 228 Metonymically figurative – generically figurative

- IT 39 — Pian piano e in punta di piedi, ovviamente.
 NL 70 ‘Heel voorzichtig, natuurlijk, en op onze tenen.

Example 229 Metonymically figurative – metonymically figurative

- IT 102 Non avevamo più coraggio di tornare a letto, [...].
 NL 139 We durfden niet meer naar bed, [...].

Example 230 Metonymically figurative – non-figurative, compositional

- IT 91 Claudia accompagnò il dottore e chiuse la pesante porta di legno alle sue spalle.
 NL 124 De zware voordeur sloeg achter hem dicht en hij stond op de stoep.

Example 231 Metonymically figurative – too freely translated

- IT 67 Adesso è come se fossimo in esilio e abbiamo l'impressione di avere tutto il mondo alle calcagna.
 NL 93 Wij zijn nu vluchtelingetjes geworden en we hebben het gevoel of de hele wereld ons achternazit.⁷

6.2.4. Non-figurative, non-compositional

As mentioned in the introduction of this paragraph, over four-fifths of Italian phraseological units in *Uiplalà* have a non-figurative meaning; 38,8% of the total amount of PUs are non-compositional. Three-fifths of these have a compositional translantant in Dutch (60,0%, of which 86,9% is non-phraseological; Example 232). Quite a large amount has a non-figurative, non-compositional meaning (23,3%, significantly higher than the average of 16,8%; Example 233). Besides some generically or metaphorically figurative translantants (respectively 2,5% - Example 234 and 1,5% - Example 235), 12,8% have no translantant (Example 236).

Example 232 Non-figurative, non-compositional – non-figurative, compositional

- IT 57 Si scambiarono sguardi disperati e Nella Della si mise a piangere.
 NL 81 Ze keken elkaar hulpeloos aan en Nella Della begon te huilen.

Example 233 Non-figurative, non-compositional – non-figurative, non-compositional¹⁰⁶

- IT 35 Nella Della si guardò intorno, in cerca di un nascondiglio in cui la signora Dingemans non potesse arrivare con l'aspirapolvere.
 NL 52 Nella Della keek haastig rond of ze ergens een schuilplaats zag waar juffrouw Dingemans met haar stofzuiger niet zou kunnen komen.

Example 234 Non-figurative, non-compositional – generically figurative

- IT 19 Sono un buono a nulla.
 NL 31 Ik ben een prul.⁷

¹⁰⁶ Both *aspirapolvere* and *stofzuiger* are considered non-compositional, because their overall meaning exceeds the mere sum of their constituents: we have a specific kind of household appliance in mind, that collects more than just dust (“*polvere*”, “*stof*”).

Example 235 Non-figurative, non-compositional – metaphorically figurative

- IT 29 Intanto i nanerottoli nel cassetto stavano zitti zitti, osavano a malapena respirare.
 NL 43 Het kleine gezelschap in de la hield zich muisstil, ze durfden nauwelijks te ademen.

Example 236 Non-figurative, non-compositional – not translated

- IT 27 — Me ne sono dimenticato, e poi, a dire il vero, pensavo che dieci fiorini fossero molti soldi.
 NL 40 ‘Ik heb vergeten te kijken hoe duur het was, en ik dacht dat tien gulden een hele hoop geld was.’

6.2.5. Non-figurative, and compositional

The type of meaning that is the most frequent among both phraseological units and translantants, is non-figurative and compositional. More than three quarters of these PUs have a compositional translation (75,6%; Example 237), significantly higher than the average among all PUs (64,8%). At the same time, all other types of meaning are relatively less frequent among compositional PUs. Non-compositional translantants amount to 12,9% (Example 238), generically and metaphorically figurative translantants only to respectively 0,7% (Example 239) and 0,5% (Example 240). In 10,3% of compositional PUs, no translantant is present (Example 241); this could indicate that fully compositional PUs are more easily conveyed in other languages.

Example 237 Non-figurative, compositional – non-figurative, compositional

- IT 7 Vuoi anche tu una razza di tè, Uiplalà?
 NL 14 Wil je ook een kopje thee, Wiplala?’

Example 238 Non-figurative, compositional – non-figurative, non-compositional

- IT 9 Uiplalà Uiplalà per il bosco se ne va, d’inverno si scoppia e d’estate si gela, [...].
 NL 16 Wiplala Wiplala, buiten in ’t woud, ’s winters is ’t gloeiend en ’s zomers is ’t koud.

Example 239 Non-figurative, compositional – generically figurative

- IT 92 Chiacchierò tanto che gli altri non riuscirono a dire una parola, finché il signor Blom agitò le mani e gridò: [...].
- NL 124 Hij praatte zo lang en zo druk, dat het moeilijk was er een woord tussen te krijgen, maar eindelijk zwaaide meneer Blom met zijn kleine armpjes en riep: [...].

Example 240 Non-figurative, compositional – metaphorically figurative

- IT 51 Rimasero perfettamente in silenzio, cercando di riprendere fiato nell'oscurità.
- NL 72 Doodstil hielden ze zich en ze hijgden geluidloos daarbinnen in die donkere zak.

Example 241 Non-figurative, compositional – too freely translated

- IT 41 Il piccione si appollaiò sulla botte per l'acqua piovana [...].
- NL 61 De duif zat op de regenton [...].

6.3. IT→NL: Structural composition

The Italian phraseological units in Uiplalà are divided into eight structural compositions (see Figure 18). The most frequent of these are expressions featuring one or more prepositions (39,5%). Almost a quarter of Italian PUs is characterised by a co-occurrence of lexical morphemes (24,1%). Light verb constructions make up 13,2% of the Italian phraseological inventory in Uiplalà, “other” structural compositions 9,8%, verb-particle constructions (syntagmatic verbs) 7,2%. Compounds, similes and irreversible binomials have a

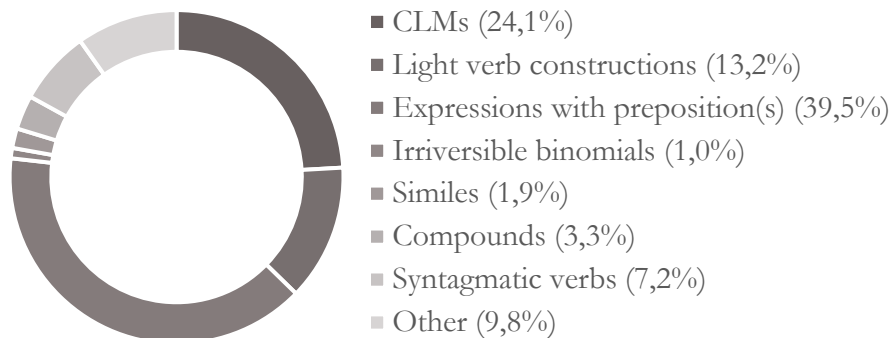


Figure 18 Structural compositions in Uiplalà

PUs TLs	CLM		LVC		EP		IB		Simile		Compound		VPC		Other		Total	
CLM	69	21,2%	18	10,2%	9	1,7%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	9,3%	14	10,6%	119	8,8%
LVC	10	3,1%	37	20,9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7	5,3%	54	4,0%
EP	5	1,5%	0	0%	26	4,9%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0,8%	32	2,4%
IB	2	0,6%	0	0%	0	0%	8	61,5%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10	0,7%
Simile	0	0,0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	11	42,3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	11	0,8%
Compound	62	19,1%	11	6,2%	20	3,8%	0	0%	7	26,9%	17	38,6%	36	37,1%	7	5,3%	160	11,9%
Other	3	0,9%	2	1,1%	28	5,3%	0	0%	0	0%	3	6,8%	0	0%	1	0,8%	37	2,7%
Free comb. of words	81	24,9%	52	29,4%	123	23,1%	3	23,1%	7	26,9%	2	4,5%	37	38,1%	41	31,1%	346	25,7%
Monorem. word	68	20,9%	36	20,3%	234	44,0%	2	15,4%	1	3,8%	19	43,2%	12	12,4%	41	31,1%	413	30,7%
No TL	25	7,7%	21	11,9%	92	17,3%	0	0%	0	0%	3	6,8%	3	3,1%	20	15,2%	164	12,2%
Total	325	24,1%	177	13,2%	532	39,5%	13	1,0%	26	1,9%	44	3,3%	97	7,2%	132	9,8%	1346	100%

Table 36 Structural composition in Úriplála

much lower frequency: respectively 3,3%, 1,9% and 1,0% of the PUs. In Table 36 the Italian structural compositions are confronted with the structural compositions of the Dutch translantants they relate to.

The most common types of structural compositions among the Dutch translantants, as was clear from the types of TLs (§6.1.) are those regarding non-phraseological TLs: monorematic words (30,7%) and free combinations of words (25,7%). Just as the non-phraseological TLs, the 12,2% of Italian PUs without a translantant (not present in Dutch or too freely ‘translated’), also have a repetition of their type of TL in the field for structural composition. The phraseological TLs are divided into seven structural compositions: compounds (11,9%), co-occurrences of lexical morphemes (8,8%), light verb constructions (4,0%), “other” structural compositions (2,7%), expressions with one or more prepositions (2,4%), similes (0,8%) and irreversible binomials (0,7%).

6.3.1. Co-occurrence of lexical morphemes

Almost a quarter of Italian phraseological units is characterised by a co-occurrence of lexical morphemes. In 45,8% of cases, they relate to a monorematic word (20,9%; Example 248) or a free combination of words (24,9%; Example 249) in Dutch, while 7,7% has no translantant (Example 250). Among phraseological TLs, the same type of structural composition is the most common (21,2%; Example 242), but compounds also recur often (19,1%; Example 243). The other structural compositions are much less frequent: light verb constructions in 3,1% (Example 244), expressions with one or more prepositions 1,5% (Example 245), “other” structural compositions in 0,9% (Example 246), and irreversible binomials in 0,6% of cases (Example 247).

Example 242 CLM – CLM

IT 97 — Compose il numero e rimase in attesa.
 NL 132 Ze draaide het nummer en wachtte.

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Example 243 CLM – compound

- IT 17 Guardate, tutti i clienti della libreria escono con le sue raccolte di poesie sotto il braccio.
NL 27 Kijk maar, de mensen komen naar buiten met zijn gedichtenbundels in de hand.'

Example 244 CLM – LVC

- IT 27 Si sedettero, e il maitre chiuse la porta a chiave e andò a chiamare la polizia.
NL 41 Daar zaten ze en de nare hotelman deed de deur vanbuiten op slot en ging de politie waarschuwen.

Example 245 CLM – EP

- IT 29 E sì che la porta era chiusa a chiave!
NL 43 En de deur was op slot!'

Example 246 CLM – other

- IT 22 — State a sentire — disse.
NL 34 'Weet je wat?' zei hij.

Example 247 CLM – IB

- IT 106 [...] ed erano talmente felici che ogni tanto si mettevano a ballare e a saltellare.
NL 148 [...] en ze waren zo gelukkig dat ze af en toe dansten en huppelden [...].

Example 248 CLM – monorematic word

- IT 26 A Uiplalà andò di traverso un pezzo di noce e tossi per un quarto d'ora, [...].
NL 39 Wiplala verslikte zich in een nootje en kuchte wel een kwartier, [...].

Example 249 CLM – free combination of words

- IT 28 Si sentì girare la testa e intorno a lui tutto diventò enorme.
NL 42 Hij werd heel duizelig en draaierig en hij zag alles om zich heen reusachtig groot worden.

Example 250 CLM – too freely translated

- IT 29 — Bravo Uiplalà! — disse Nella Della con un sospiro di sollievo.
NL 42 'O Wiplala, wat leuk!' zuchtte Nella Della.

6.3.2. Light verb constructions

Uiplalà has 177 light verb constructions, 13,2% of all phraseological units present in the text. Most phraseological translantants are also light verb constructions (20,9% of all translantants of LVCs; Example 251). Other phraseological translantants are co-occurrences of lexical morphemes (10,2%; Example 252), compounds (6,2%; Example 253) and two translantants with a structural compositions that does not fit within any of the other categories (1,1%; Example 254). However, almost half of Italian light verb constructions have a non-phraseological translantant: monorematic words (20,3%; Example 255) or free combinations of words (29,4%; Example 256). 11,9% of LVCs does not have a translantant (Example 257).

Example 251 LVC – LVC

- | | |
|--------|--|
| IT 108 | Poi si guardò intorno un po' spaesato e disse: — <u>Ho fame.</u> |
| NL 152 | Toen keek hij een beetje hulpeloos naar al die mensen en zei: 'Ik <u>heb honger.</u> ' |

Example 252 LVC – CLM

- | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|
| IT 14 | — Si, è vero che <u>abbiamo fame.</u> |
| NL 22 | 'Ja, wij <u>lijden honger.</u> |

Example 253 LVC – compound

- | | |
|-------|---|
| IT 59 | La padrona ripose nel frigorifero le anguille e le aringhe e i salami; poi <u>mise tutto in ordine.</u> |
| NL 82 | De mevrouw legde alle paling en haring en worst in de ijskast; ze <u>ruimde overal een beetje op.</u> |

Example 254 LVC – other¹⁰⁷

- | | |
|-------|--|
| IT 37 | — <u>Va benissimo,</u> ma riuscirà davvero a non dirlo a nessuno? |
| NL 55 | ' <u>Dat is allemaal goed en wel,</u> maar zou ze het echt aan niemand vertellen?' |

¹⁰⁷ *Va benissimo* is a peculiar case of the light verb construction *andare bene*, here used as a discourse marker (classified among the formulae in the parameter “lexical category”).

Example 255 LVC – monorematic word

- IT 54 — Adesso possiamo fare colazione — esclamò Nella Della.
 NL 77 ‘Nu kunnen we ontbijten,’ riep Nella Della.

Example 256 LVC – free combination of words

- IT 26 — Bene — disse il signor Blom — adesso pago e poi facciamo ancora quattro passi in città.
 NL 39 ‘Ziezo,’ zei meneer Blom, ‘nu ga ik afrekenen en dan gaan we nog een beetje wandelen in de stad.

Example 257 LVC – not translated¹⁰⁸

- IT 66 — So che devono mangiare qualcosa, perché il contro-incantesimo faccia effetto.
 NL 91 ‘Ik weet dat er iets is, wat je moet eten.

6.3.3. Verb-particle constructions (syntagmatic verbs)

Syntagmatic verbs are a typical Italian structural composition, similar to verb-particle constructions in other languages, as, to some extent, separable complex verbs in Dutch. 7,2% of the analysed Italian PUs is a syntagmatic verb, 46,4% of which have a phraseological translant in Dutch. Most of these are compounds, all separable complex verbs (37,1% of the total of syntagmatic verbs; Example 258), the others co-occurrences of lexical morphemes, all the same pair of PU and TL (9,3%; Example 259). Most non-phraseological translantants are free combinations of words (38,1% of all syntagmatic verbs; Example 260), but monorematic words are also quite frequent (12,4%; Example 261). For a relatively small amount of Italian VPCs it is impossible to identify a clear translant in Dutch (3,1%; Example 262).

Example 258 VPC – compound

- IT 45 — Ho visto quella statua, lassù sopra il Palazzo, che andava via e poi tornava.
 NL 66 ‘Ik heb gezien dat dat beeld daar bovenop het Paleis wegliep en weer terugkwam.’

¹⁰⁸ The subordinate clause is added in Italian.

Example 259 VPC – CLM

- IT 47 Si era appena svegliato e si guardava intorno sorpreso.
 NL 67 Hij was juist wakker geworden en keek verbaasd om zich heen.

Example 260 VPC – free combination of words

- IT 21 Johannes lanciò un'occhiata al copriteiera e vide che Uiplalà era sgusciato fuori.
 NL 33 Johannes keek naar de theemuts en zag dat Wiplala er half onder vandaan kwam.

Example 261 VPC – monorematic word

- IT 111 — Nemmeno io vorrei tornare indietro, è solo che alcune cose mi piacevano.
 NL 154 'Ik wil ook niet meer terug, ik vond alleen sommige dingen leuk.'

Example 262 VPC – too freely translated

- IT 14 Fu una faticaccia, ma alla fine riuscirono a portarlo fuori.
 NL 22 Het was een toer, maar eindelijk stonden ze op straat.

6.3.4. Expressions with one or more prepositions

The most common structural composition of Italian phraseological units is that characterised by one or more prepositions (39,5%). A surprisingly large amount of these has either no translantant in Dutch (17,3%; Example 269) or a non-phraseological translantant (67,1%), divided into monorematic words (44,0%; Example 267) and free combinations of words (23,1%; Example 268). Only 15,6% has a phraseological translation, mostly divided into three categories:

- 1) “Other” structures, i.e. those that do not fit within any of the other structural compositions (5,3%; Example 263);
- 2) Expressions characterised by the presence of one or more prepositions (4,9%; Example 264);
- 3) Compounds (3,8%; Example 265).

Some Italian expressions with one or more prepositions relate back to a Dutch co-occurrence of lexical morphemes (1,7%; Example 266).

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Example 263 EP – other

- IT 37 Ma un paio di giorni fa eravamo in un ristorante e non potevamo pagare il conto [...].
- NL 54 Maar een paar dagen geleden waren we in een restaurant en we konden de rekening niet betalen [...].

Example 264 EP – EP

- IT 86 Trovarono un nascondiglio sicuro appena in tempo, sotto il mobiletto antico.
- NL 118 En juist op tijd konden ze een veilig heenkomen zoeken onder het antieke notenhouten kastje.

Example 265 EP – compound

- IT 52 L'elettricista scoppiò di nuovo in una fragorosa risata.
- NL 73 De elektricien begon opnieuw heel hard te bulderen van het lachen.

Example 266 EP – CLM

- IT 77 [...] e accanto a lui Johannes, Nella Della e Uiplalà che piangevano a dritto.
- NL 106 Naast hem stonden Johannes, Nella Della en Wiplala, en huilden tranen met tuiten.

Example 267 EP – monorematic word

- IT 25 — Qui non si può stare con i gomiti sul tavolo e bisogna bisbigliare e non si può ridere ad alta voce.
- NL 37 'Je mag hier niet met je ellebogen op tafel en je moet hier fluisteren en je mag niet hard lachen.'

Example 268 EP – free combination of words

- IT 53 [...] che afferrarono le sigarette e i fiammiferi, ma non arrivarono sino in fondo alla tasca.
- NL 76 Hij greep de sigaretten en de lucifers, maar voelde niet dieper in zijn zak.

Example 269 EP – too freely translated

- IT 43 E indicò la strada piena di traffico in cui le automobili e i tram avanzavano a fatica [...].
- NL 64 En hij wees voor zich uit naar beneden, naar de Voorburgwal, waar de auto's en de trams langs kropen, [...].

6.3.5. Irreversible binomials

Only a few phraseological units in *Uiplalà* are irreversible binomials (1,0%). Most of these have phraseological translantants in Dutch, all of the same structural composition: irreversible binomials (61,5%; Example 270). The other translantants are non-phraseological: free combinations of words (23,1%; Example 271) and monorematic words (15,4%; Example 272). All Italian irreversible binomials have translantants in Dutch.

Example 270 IB – IB

- IT 92 Prima o poi quelle tremende signore lo acchiapperebbero.
 NL 126 Dan wordt hij vroeg of laat gevangen door die deftige dames.’

Example 271 IB – free combination of words

- IT 75 — Prima o poi ci riuscirò — disse.
 NL 103 ‘Ik kan het misschien wel eens een keer,’ zei hij.

Example 272 IB – monorematic word

- IT 30 Il signor Blom lo seguì brontolando, e anche Nella Della e Johannes
 arrivarono sani e salvi.
 NL 44 Meneer Blom volgde hem jammerend en Nella Della en Johannes
 kwamen ook veilig beneden.

6.3.6. Compounds

A small part of the Italian phraseological inventory in *Uiplalà* is a compound (3,3%). Similar parts of translantants are phraseological and non-phraseological, while 6,8% does not have a translantant in Dutch (Example 277). The phraseological translantants are almost all compounds as well (38,6% of total amount Italian compounds; Example 273). The remaining phraseological TLs have an “other” structural composition (6,8%; Example 274). The non-phraseological TLs are mostly monorematic words (43,2%; Example 275), while just two are free combinations of words in Dutch (4,5%; Example 276).

Example 273 Compound – compound

- IT 35 Ora stava appendendo il cappotto all'attaccapanni.
NL 52 Nu stond ze stil, ze was bezig haar jas op de kapstok te hangen.

Example 274 Compound – other

- IT 51 Allora io vado. Arrivederci.
NL 73 En dan ga ik maar. Nou tot ziens dan.'

Example 275 Compound – monorematic word

- IT 51 Era una giacca da uomo appesa a un basso appendiabiti, tanto che il bordo sfiorava il pavimento.
NL 72 Het was een mannenjas die over een laag krukje hing, zodanig dat de zak van de jas de grond raakte.

Example 276 Compound – free combination of words

- IT 91 Siete state estremamente gentili a permettermi di ammirare quel capolavoro da vicino.
NL 124 Ik vind het buitengewoon vriendelijk van u, dat u mij even hebt toegestaan dat prachtige stuk van dichtbij te bekijken.'

Example 277 Compound – too freely translated

- IT 96 — Esiste un Servizio Acchiappafantasmi, o cose del genere?
NL 129 Is er ergens een Centrale Spokendienst of zoiets?'

6.3.7. Similes

A small part of the phraseological inventory of *Uiplalà* are similes (1,9%). Interestingly, Italian similes very often have a phraseological Dutch translant (69,2%) – more than double of the average of all PUs (31,4%). As a consequence, the amount of non-phraseological TLs is relatively low (30,8% opposed to the average 56,4%). All similes have a translant. The most frequent structural composition of the Dutch translants is also similes (42,3%; Example 278), but interestingly compounds are also quite common (26,9%; Example 279). Non-phraseological translants are mostly free combinations of words (26,9%; Example 280) and once a monorematic word (3,8%; Example 281).

Example 278 Simile – simile

- IT 40 — Un ragno grande come un cane!
 NL 59 ‘Een spin, zo groot als een hond!’

Example 279 Simile – compound

- IT 27 — Ma... ma ora che ci penso, a casa non ci sono soldi — bofonchiò il signor Blom, diventando rosso come un gambero.
 NL 41 ‘Maar – maar – thuis heb ik ook geen geld,’ zei meneer Blom met een vuurrode kleur.

Example 280 Simile – free combination of words

- IT 38 E stanotte dormiremo come pascià nei nostri lettini delle bambole nuovi.
 NL 55 ‘In elk geval slapen we vannacht heerlijk in onze nieuwe poppenbedjes.

Example 281 Simile – monorematic word

- IT 30 Ormai gli occhi del cameriere erano grandi come piattini.
 NL 46 De ogen van de kelner werden steeds groter.

6.3.8. Other structural compositions

Almost one in ten Italian phraseological units in *Uiplalà* has a structural composition that does not fit within any of the other, defined structural compositions. It comes as no surprise that these “other” PUs have a wide variety of structural compositions in Dutch, and that over three-fifths has a non-phraseological translantant. In equal amount, these are free combinations of words and monorematic words (both 31,1%, respectively Example 286 and Example 287). 15,2% does not have a translantant in Dutch (Example 288). The most common structural composition among phraseological TLs is that of co-occurrences of lexical morphemes (10,6%). Light verb constructions and compounds recur equally (both 5,3%, respectively Example 282 and Example 283), while only once a Dutch translantant is an expression with one or more prepositions (0,8%; Example 284), and twice an “other” structural composition (1,5%; Example 285).

Example 282 Other – LVC

- IT 113 — Ho già capito, qui gatta ci cova! — esclamò la signora Dingemans, adirata e impaurita.
 NL 158 ‘Ik zie het al! Het is nog altijd niet plus hier!’ riep juffrouw Dingemans boos en angstig.

Example 283 Other – compound

- IT 69 Ma Carlotta gli aveva dato uno schiaffo sulle dita gridando: - Giù le mani!
 NL 95 Maar Lotje gaf hem een harde klap op zijn vingers en gilte: ‘Afblijven!’

Example 284 Other – EP

- IT 35 [...] e in men che non si dica s’infilarono tutti e quattro dentro la sporta della spesa che era appesa al muro.
 NL 53 ‘[...] en in een ommezien zaten ze alle vier in de boodschappentas, die aan de muur hing.

Example 285 Other – other

- IT 31 — Ha qualche rotella fuori posto — commentarono gli altri camerieri.
 NL 46 ‘Hij is niet helemaal in orde,’ zeiden de andere kelners.

Example 286 Other – free combination of words

- IT 109 E si fecero largo in mezzo alla folla.
 NL 153 En ze drongen zich tussen de menigte door om hun eigen huis te bereiken.

Example 287 Other – monorematic word

- IT 44 — Pensa che il mondo vada in rovina se lui non lo tiene sulle spalle!
 NL 65 ‘Hij denkt dat de wereld vergaat als hij het ding niet op zijn nek heeft!’

Example 288 Other – too freely translated

- IT 113 — Adesso — disse Johannes e si avvicinò quatto quatto con il fazzoletto in mano.
 NL 158 ‘Nu,’ fluisterde Johannes en hij sloop naderbij, zijn zakdoek in de hand om het engeltje daarin te vangen.

6.4. IT→NL: Lexical category

Phraseological units in Uiplalà are most often of adverbial nature (36,6%) (see Figure 19). The second most common lexical category is that

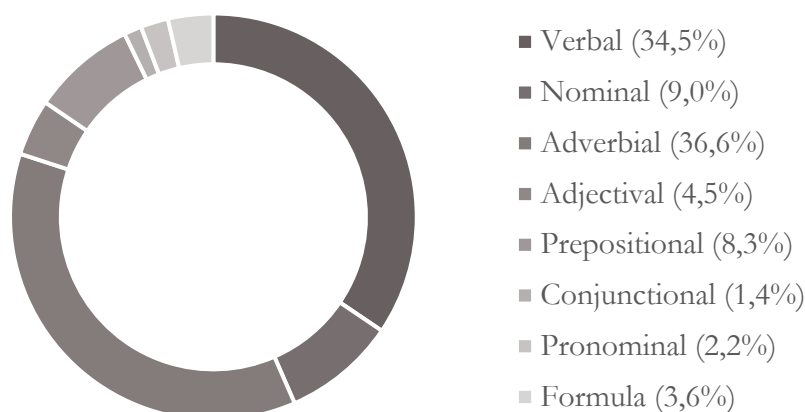


Figure 19 Lexical macro-categories in Uiplalà

regarding verbs (34,5%). Nominal (9,0%) and prepositional (8,3%) PUs also recur quite frequently. The other lexical macro-categories are not quite as frequent: adjectival PUs (4,5%), formulae (3,6%), pronominal PUs (2,2%) and, especially, conjunctival PUs (1,4%). The 164 (12,2%) Italian phraseological units without a Dutch translantant are (clearly) not assigned a lexical category. The remaining Italian phraseological units, however, are fragmented in many Dutch lexical categories – more than those present among the Italian PUs because of their division in single and multiple graphic words.

In Figure 20 the lexical macro-categories of Dutch translantants are shown. The most common lexical category among Dutch TLs is that of verb phrases (20,8%), that, together with verbs (5,2%) and separable complex verbs (5,0%), leads to about one-third of translantants of verbal nature. Very common are also TLs of adverbial nature: 14,8% of TLs is an adverb, 14,9% an adverbial phrase. 6,6% of Dutch TLs is a noun, 1,6% a noun phrase; prepositions make up 5,6%, prepositional phrases 1,1%. Adjectives compose 3,3% of Dutch translantants, adjectival phrases 1,9%. In 2,3% of cases, translantants have an “other” lexical structure, while 2,0% are formulae. Quite rare are pronominal phrases (1,1%), pronouns (0,6%), conjunctions (0,7%) and conjunctival phrases (0,3%). Besides translantants of verbal (or rare pronominal) nature, in all other

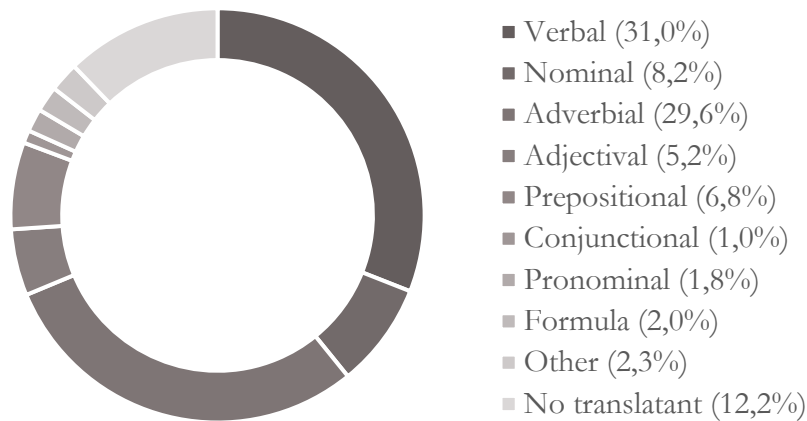


Figure 20 Lexical macro-categories of TLs in *Uiplalà*

macro-categories, the single graphic word variant (either a monorematic or a compound word), is more frequent. This was to be expected due to the relatively large amount of non-phraseological, monorematic and phraseological compound translantants.

In the following, the lexical categories will be further discussed divided by macro-category, e.g. both adverbs and adverbial phrases in the same subparagraph. Given the fragmentary rendering in Dutch of some Italian lexical categories, not all lexical categories of translantants will be included in the examples.

6.4.1. Adjectival phrase

All Italian phraseological units of adjectival nature, are phrases (i.e. there are no adjectival compounds). The lexical categories of their translantants are summarised in Table 37.

Over half of adjectival PUs in *Uiplalà* have a translantant of the same lexical nature: 30,0% are adjectives (Example 289), 23,3% are adjectival phrases (Example 290). Quite some PUs have either an adverb (5,0%; Example 291) or an adverbial phrase (13,3%; Example 292) as a translantant. In some rare cases, Italian adjectival PUs relate to a verb phrase (3,3%), a noun (1,7%) or a noun

phrase (1,7%; Example 293), or “other” lexical structures (6,7%; Example 294). 15,0% of Italian adjectival PUs do not have a translantant in Dutch (Example 295).

Lexical category of PU	Amount of PUs	% of total PUs	Lexical category of TL	Amount of TLs	% of TLs per category
Adjectival phrase	60	4,5%	Adjective	18	30,0%
			Adjectival phrase	14	23,3%
			Adverb	3	5,0%
			Adverbial phrase	8	13,3%
			Noun	1	1,7%
			Noun phrase	1	1,7%
			Verb phrase	2	3,3%
			Other	4	6,7%
No translantant	9	15,0%			
Adjectival PUs	60	4,5%	Total	60	100%

Table 37 Adjectival PUs in Uiplalà

Example 289 Adjectival phrase – adjective

- IT 97 In una casa per bene, su un bel canale, come la nostra!
 NL 131 In een fatsoenlijk huis op een keurige gracht!

Example 290 Adjectival phrase – adjectival phrase

- IT 7 Lo preparo subito, papà — esclamò Nella Della, felice come una pasqua.
 NL 14 ‘Ik zal thee zetten, vader,’ zei Nella Della stralend van geluk.

Example 291 Adjectival phrase – adverb

- IT 50 Lo videro soltanto per un attimo, perché subito dopo si girarono e corsero via rapidi come fulmini, Uiplalà per primo.
 NL 72 Ze zagen hem maar één ogenblik, want het volgende ogenblik draaiden ze zich bliksemsnel om en renden weg.

Example 292 Adjectival phrase – adverbial phrase

- IT 92 — Così disse il dottore, contento come una pasqua.
 NL 124 Zo praatte dokter Vink in zijn blijdschap.

Example 293 Adjectival phrase – noun phrase

- IT 39 Erano piccoli piccoli nella loro grande casa.

NL 57 Kleine kaboutertjes waren ze, in hun eigen grote huis.

Example 294 Adjectival phrase – other

IT 35 Come possiamo commemorarla, se è vivo e vegeto?

NL 150 Hoe kunnen we u herdenken als u daar gewoon staat te leven?

Example 295 Adjectival phrase – too freely translated

IT 12 Era fuori di sé dalla gioia. Esclamò: — Un folletto!

NL 20 Hij begon te stralen van geluk en zei: 'Jij bent een kabouter!'

6.4.2. Adverb and adverbial phrase

Lexical category of PU	Amount of PUs	% of total PUs	Lexical category of TL	Amount of TLs	% of TLs per category
Adverb	4	0,3%	Adverb	2	50,0%
			Conjunction	1	25,0%
			No translantant	1	25,0%
Adverbial phrase	488	36,3%	Adjective	24	4,9%
			Adjectival phrase	2	0,4%
			Adverb	179	36,7%
			Adverbial phrase	175	35,9%
			Noun	2	0,4%
			Preposition	4	0,8%
			Prepositional phrase	4	0,8%
			Pronoun	4	0,8%
			Verb	6	1,2%
			Verb phrase	1	0,2%
			SCV	1	0,2%
			Other	6	1,2%
			No translantant	80	16,4%
Adverbial PUs	492	36,6%	Total	492	200%

Table 38 Adverbial PUs in Uiplalà

A large part of the Italian phraseological inventory in *Uiplalà* is of adverbial nature (36,6%). Almost all of these phraseological units are adverbial

phrases. In Table 38 the lexical categories of the Dutch translantants of Italian adverbial PUs are summarised.

Only four of the Italian phraseological units in *Uiplalà* are adverbs (per definition, compounds). Half of these have an adverb as a translantant (Example 296), one a conjunction (Example 297), and one does not have a translantant.

Example 296 Adverb – adverb

- | | |
|--------|--|
| IT 93 | Ma torni a cercarci <u>domattina</u> . |
| NL 127 | Maar komt u <u>morgenochtend</u> nog eens naar ons zoeken. |

Example 297 Adverb – conjunction

- | | |
|-------|--|
| IT 21 | [...] e che stava per trasformare in pietra la signorina Emilia: <u>dopotutto</u> , lei lo desiderava tanto. |
| NL 33 | Hij begreep dat Wiplala op het punt stond om juffrouw Emilia in steen te betinkelen, <u>omdat</u> ze dat zo graag wou. |

Adverbial phrases, however, are the most common lexical category among Italian PUs. Almost three quarters of these have an adverbial translantant: 36,7% is an adverb (Example 298), 35,9% an adverbial phrase (Example 299). The next most common lexical category among translantants is an adjective (4,9%; Example 300). Other lexical categories have very rare occurrences: adjectival phrase (0,4%), verb (1,2%; Example 301), verb phrase (0,2%), separable complex verb (0,2%), pronoun (0,8%; Example 302), preposition and prepositional phrase (both 0,8%), noun (0,4%), “other” lexical structures (1,2%; Example 303). 16,4% of Italian phraseological adverbial phrases has no translantant in Dutch (Example 304).

Example 298 Adverbial phrase – adverb

- | | |
|-------|--|
| IT 7 | [...] e il signor Blom rimase impietrito. <u>Alla lettera</u> . |
| NL 13 | [...], en meneer Blom was versteend. Maar dan ook <u>letterlijk</u> versteend. |

Example 299 Adverbial phrase – adverbial phrase

- IT 71 Il dottore la guardò a lungo, in silenzio, [...].
 NL 97 De dokter keek haar een hele poos zwijgend aan [...].

Example 300 Adverbial phrase – adjective

- IT 116 — Una volta o l'altra tornerà — disse Carlotta, che era rimasta ad ascoltare in silenzio.
 NL 163 ‘Misschien komt hij nog wel eens terug,’ zei Lotje, die al die tijd had gekeken en stil had geluisterd.

Example 301 Adverbial phrase – verb

- IT 80 Gli tennero a galla la testa e lo trascinarono via a nuoto.
 NL 111 Ze hielden zijn hoofd boven en zwommen met hem door de gracht [...].

Example 302 Adverbial phrase – pronoun

- IT 53 Dentro la tasca, il signor Blom e Nella Della si aggrappavano l'uno all'altra, impauriti.
 NL 75 Binnenin de zak hielden meneer Blom en Nella Della elkaar angstig bij de mouw.

Example 303 Adverbial phrase – other

- IT 91 [...] e provavano un immenso piacere all'idea che un estraneo, per giunta un dottore, fosse tanto interessato al magnifico lampadario.
 NL 123 [...] en ze vonden het heerlijk dat er een vreemdeling kwam, en nog wel een dokter, die belang stelde in hun kaarsenkroon.

Example 304 Adverbial phrase – too freely translated

- IT 55 — Sia ben chiaro — stava dicendo — rubare e mangiare a sbafo è una cosa deplorabile.
 NL 77 ‘Kijk,’ zei hij, ‘ik vind stelen en snoepen uit een winkel schandelijk.’

6.4.3. Conjunctional phrase

The Italian phraseological inventory contains very few conjunctional phrases (1,4%), and no conjunctional compounds. The lexical categories of their Dutch translantants are summarised in Table 39.

Lexical category of PU	Amount of PUs	% of total PUs	Lexical category of TL	Amount of TLs	% of TLs per category
Conjunctive phrase	19	1,4%	Adverbial phrase	1	5,3%
			Conjunction	7	36,8%
			Conjunctive phrase	3	15,8%
			Preposition	1	5,3%
			No translantant	7	36,8%
Conjunctive PUs	19	1,4%	Total	19	100%

Table 39 *Conjunctive PUs in Uiplalà*

Slightly over half of Italian conjunctive phrases has a conjunctive translantant in Dutch: 36,8% a conjunction (Example 305) and 15,8% a conjunctive phrase (Example 306). Once a translantant is an adverbial phrase, once a preposition (both 5,3%). It is interesting to notice that the amount of conjunctive PUs without a translantant is very high (36,8%); the reason might be that Italian and Dutch sentences often do not follow the same structure (Example 307), and in Dutch it is not always necessary to make the conjunction explicit (Example 308).

Example 305 Conjunctive phrase – conjunction

- IT 5 [...] e strinse la mano appena appena, in modo che l'ometto non potesse scappare.
 NL 11 Ze had haar hand wat steviger om het kleine mannetje heen gelegd, zodat hij niet kon ontsnappen.

Example 306 Conjunctive phrase – conjunctive phrase

- IT 51 Era una giacca da uomo appesa a un basso appendiabiti, tanto che il bordo sfiorava il pavimento.
 NL 72 Het was een mannenjas die over een laag krukje hing, zodanig dat de zak van de jas de grond raakte.

Example 307 Conjunctive phrase – not translated

- IT 103 Le parole del dottore avevano tranquillizzato le signore a tal punto che ormai credevano davvero di avere avuto le allucinazioni.

- NL 140 Door de prettige, rustige manier waarop de dokter sprak, waren de dames al helemaal gekalmeerd. Ze geloofden nu bijna dat alles wat er gebeurd was, helemaal niet écht gebeurd was.

Example 308 Conjunctional phrase – not translated

- IT 77 E anche Carlotta singhiozzava, tanto che il cuscino era umido.
 NL 106 En Lotje zelf lag ook te snikken, haar kussen was helemaal vochtig.

6.4.4. Noun and noun phrase

9,0% of Italian phraseological units is of nominal nature: 2,3% a noun (compounds) and 6,7% a noun phrase. Nominal PUs very frequently have a nominal TL (Table 40). Italian nouns have a nominal translantant in 93,5% of the occurrences, 90,3% are nouns (Example 309) and in one case (3,2%) a noun phrase. Once a noun is an adverbial phrase in Dutch (Example 310), once there is no translantant (both 3,2%).

Lexical category of PU	Amount of PUs	% of total PUs	Lexical category of TL	Amount of TLs	% of TLs per category
Noun	31	2,3%	Adverbial phrase	1	3,2%
			Noun	28	90,3%
			Noun phrase	1	3,2%
			No translantant	1	3,2%
Noun phrase	90	6,7%	Adjective	3	3,3%
			Adverb	2	2,2%
			Noun	56	62,2%
			Noun phrase	18	20,0%
			Verb phrase	1	1,1%
			Other	1	1,1%
Nominal PUs	121	9,0%	Total	121	200%

Table 40 Nominal PUs in Uiplalà

Example 309 Noun – noun

- IT 112 Probabilmente si era staccato perché i ficcanaso che tempo prima avevano invaso la casa ci erano andati a sbattere contro.

- NL 156 Het was van de klok afgebroken, waarschijnlijk doordat de indringers er te hard tegen hadden gestoten.

Example 310 Noun – adverbial phrase

- IT 56 — Qui è davvero troppo pericoloso. Ci sarà pure un magazzino, nel retrobottega.
 NL 80 ‘Hier is het ook veel te gevaarlijk. Er zal toch wel een magazijn zijn, ergens achter de winkel?’

Noun phrases, on the other hand, have a nominal translantant in 82,2% of occurrences: 62,2% is a noun (Example 311), 20,0% a noun phrase (Example 312). Noun phrases more often than nouns have no TL in Dutch (10,0%; Example 314). The remaining Italian noun phrases have adjectival phrases (3,3%), adverbs (2,2%), a verb phrase (1,1%; Example 313) and one “other” lexical structure (1,1%) as TLs.

Example 311 Noun phrase – noun

- IT 63 Annusava e fiutava e Johannes si ritirò in fretta dietro il grappolo d’uva.
 NL 89 Ze snuffelde en snoof en Johannes trok zich haastig terug achter de druiventros.

Example 312 Noun phrase – noun phrase

- IT 60 C'erano mele e frutta secca mista.
 NL 85 Er waren gedroogde appeltjes en tutti frutti.

Example 313 Noun phrase – verb phrase

- IT 65 O ci userebbero come cavie per le loro cosiddette Ricerche Scientifiche.
 NL 91 Of ze zullen ons Wetenschappelijk Onderzoeken.

Example 314 Noun phrase – too freely translated

- IT 96 — Ma cara Luisa! — esclamò la signorina Adele. — I fantasmi non vanno a nascondersi nei cestini della carta straccia!
 NL 131 ‘Maar lieve Louise,’ zei juffrouw Adèle, ‘spoken gaan niet in de prullenmand zitten!’

6.4.5. Prepositional phrase

The Italian phraseological inventory is composed of 8,3% of prepositional phrases; almost all of these also have a structural composition characterised by one or more preposition. Table 41 summarises the lexical categories of Dutch translantants.

73,2% of Italian prepositional phrases have a prepositional translantant in Dutch, mostly prepositions (63,4% of the Italian PUs in this category; Example 315), but also some prepositional phrases (9,8%; Example 316). 8,0% of prepositional PUs has an adjectival phrase as a translantant (Example 317), 1,8% an adverbial phrase, once an adverb, once a conjunction (both 0,9%) and twice an “other” lexical structure (1,8%; Example 318). 13,4% of Italian phraseological prepositional phrases has no translantant in Dutch (Example 319).

Lexical category of PU	Amount of PUs	% of total PUs	Lexical category of TL	Amount of TLs	% of TLs per category
Prepositional phrase	112	8,3%	Adjectival phrase	9	8,0%
			Adverb	1	0,9%
			Adverbial phrase	2	1,8%
			Conjunction	1	0,9%
			Preposition	71	63,4%
			Prepositional phrase	11	9,8%
			Other	2	1,8%
			No translantant	15	13,4%
Prepositional PUs	112	8,3%	Total	112	100%

Table 41 Prepositional PUs in *Uiplala*

Example 315 Prepositional phrase – preposition

- IT 80 L'anatra passò sotto diversi ponti e tuffò più volte il becco nell'acqua, in cerca di qualcosa di commestibile; [...].
- NL 112 De eend zwom onder verscheidene bruggen door, dook nu en dan met de snavel naar iets eetbaars, [...].

Example 316 Prepositional phrase – prepositional phrase

- IT 62 Era pronto a difendersi, in caso di bisogno.

NL 88 Hij was van plan om zich te verdedigen, in geval van nood.

Example 317 Prepositional phrase – adjectival phrase

IT 44 Conteneva soltanto un paio di vecchie poltrone, un tavolo e un grande letto.

NL 65 Enkel een paar heel ouderwetse leunstoelen, een tafel en een groot bed.

Example 318 Prepositional phrase – other

IT 113 — Adesso la nostra domestica se n'è andata e dobbiamo sbrigare le faccende domestiche da soli, e tutto per colpa degli scherzi di Uiplalà.

NL 158 'Nu is onze hulp weggelopen en we moeten het hele huishouden zelf doen, en dat komt allemaal door dat getinkel van die stoute Wiplala.

Example 319 Prepositional phrase – too freely translated

IT 73 Il dottore si chinò su di lei e disse: — E per questo che adesso stai meglio, eh?

NL 100 De dokter boog zich voorover, en zei: 'En daardoor komt het, dat jij beter bent geworden, hè?

6.4.6. Pronominal phrase

All except one of the pronominal phrases in the Italian phraseological inventory, are of the same kind of constructional idiom: “tutt* e [cardinal number]”, e.g. *tutti e due*. The lexical categories of the Dutch translantants are given in Table 42.

Lexical category of PU	Amount of PUs	% of total PUs	Lexical category of TL	Amount of TLs	% of TLs per category
Pronominal phrase	30	2,2%	Adverbial phrase	6	20,0%
			Pronoun	4	13,3%
			Pronominal phrase	16	53,3%
			No translantant	4	13,3%
Pronominal PUs	30	2,2%	Total	30	100%

Table 42 Pronominal PUs in Uiplalà

Two-thirds of the pronominal phrases have a translantant of the same nature. Most are also pronominal phrases (53,3%; Example 320), some are

pronouns (13,3%; Example 321). One-fifth is an adverbial phrase (20,0%; Example 322), while 13,3% has no translantant (Example 323).

Example 320 Pronominal phrase – pronominal phrase

- | | |
|--------|--|
| IT 103 | Ma quello scrivere a macchina e quel pianoforte li abbiamo sentiti <u>tutte e tre!</u> |
| NL 140 | Maar dat tikken van de schrijfmachine en dat pianospel – we hebben het <u>alle drie</u> gehoord! |

Example 321 Pronominal phrase – pronoun

- | | |
|--------|--|
| IT 101 | — Nel cuore della notte, verso le tre - per caso eravamo sveglie <u>tutte e due</u> , [...]. |
| NL 138 | Middenin de nacht, om een uur of drie – we waren toevallig <u>allebei</u> wakker [...]. |

Example 322 Pronominal phrase – adverbial phrase

- | | |
|-------|---|
| IT 13 | Stavano proprio spostando il povero poeta di pietra, <u>tutti e tre</u> insieme, [...]. |
| NL 21 | Ze waren net <u>met hun drieën</u> bezig de arme stenen dichter te verslepen [...]. |

Example 323 Pronominal phrase – not translated

- | | |
|-------|--|
| IT 40 | Si nascosero <u>tutti e quattro</u> sulla vite, tra le grandi foglie, [...]. |
| NL 59 | Daar zaten ze, verborgen tussen de grote bladeren [...]. |

6.4.7. Verb and verb phrase

More than one-third of the Italian phraseological inventory is of verbal nature. 35,0% of these is a light verb construction, 34,6% a co-occurrence of lexical morphemes, 20,7% a verb-particle construction (syntagmatic verbs), 8,9% has an “other” structural composition, and very few occurrences (0,6%) are similes. The lexical categories of Dutch translantants of Italian verbal PUs are summarised in Table 43.

Lexical category of PU	Amount of PUs	% of total PUs	Lexical category of TL	Amount of TLs	% of TLs per category
Verb	1	0,1%	SCV	1	100%
Verb phrase	463	34,4%	Adverb	5	1,1%
			Adverbial phrase	6	1,3%
			Conjunctive phrase	1	0,2%
			Noun	2	0,4%
			Noun phrase	1	0,2%
			Verb	64	13,8%
			Verb phrase	273	59,0%
			SCV	64	13,8%
			Formula	3	0,6%
			Other	13	2,8%
No translantant	31	6,7%			
Verbal PUs	464	34,5%	Total	464	200%

Table 43 Verbal PUs in Uiplalà

The one compound verb present in the Italian phraseological inventory of *Uiplalà* (0,1%) relates to a separable complex verb in Dutch (Example 324):

Example 324 Verb – SCV

IT 96 Capovolve il cestino, ma ne caddero fuori soltanto alcuni pezzetti di carta.
 NL 131 Ze keerde de prullenmand om, maar er vielen enkel een paar propjes papier uit.

The Italian verb phrases have a verbal translantant in 86,6% of occurrences. Most of these translantants are also verb phrases (59,0% of all verbal PUs; Example 325), the others verbs (13,8%; Example 326) and separable complex verbs (13,8%; Example 327). The remaining translantants have an “other” lexical structure (2,8%; Example 328), are adverbial phrases (1,3%) or adverbs (1,1%; Example 329), formulae (0,6%), nouns (0,4%; Example 330), a noun phrase (0,2%), or a conjunctive phrase (0,2%). Only a relatively small amount of verbal PUs does not have a translantant in Dutch (6,7%, compared to the average of 12,2%; Example 331).

Example 325 Verb phrase – verb phrase

- IT 54 Tirarono un sospiro di sollievo.
NL 76 Ze slaakten alle vier een zucht van verlichting.

Example 326 Verb phrase – verb

- IT 17 Per tutta la settimana la gente prese d'assalto le librerie per comperare le poesie di Olla.
NL 27 Die hele week bestormden de mensen de boekwinkels om Hollidees gedichten te kopen.

Example 327 Verb phrase – SCV

- IT 89 Claudia si tirò indietro e il dottor Fink entrò.
NL 122 Klaasje trok zich terug en dokter Vink stapte binnen.

Example 328 Verb phrase – other

- IT 98 [...] e avevano una gran paura perché le signore continuavano a guardarsi intorno.
NL 133 [...] en het griezelige was nu dat de dames zo goed opletten en telkens hun ogen over de hele kamer lieten dwalen.

Example 329 Verb phrase – adverb

- IT 90 Comunque non c'era dubbio che il dottor Fink l'avesse fatto apposta, a mettere la borsa in posizione così invitante.
NL 122 Maar er was geen twijfel aan of dokter Vink had opzettelijk die tas daar zo uitnodigend neergezet.

Example 330 Verb phrase – noun

- IT 12 Puoi restare qui con noi, Uiplalà, e puoi essere sicuro che ti tratteremo bene, ma, per favore, non fare più incantesimi.
NL 19 Je mag hier blijven wonen, Wiplala, we zullen goed voor je zorgen, maar asjeblijft geen toverkunsten meer.

Example 331 Verb phrase – too freely translated

- IT 7 Non ho potuto fare a meno di trallallarla!
NL 13 Ik móést hem betinkelen!

6.4.8. Formula

A small amount of Italian phraseological units in *Uiplalà* is a formula (a ritual phrase). Table 44 summarises the lexical categories of their translantants.

Lexical category of PU	Amount of PUs	% of total PUs	Lexical category of TL	Amount of TLs	% of TLs per category
Formula	48	3,6%	Adverb	7	14,6%
			Adverbial phrase	1	2,1%
			Verb phrase	3	6,3%
			SCV	1	2,1%
			Formula	24	50,0%
			Other	5	10,4%
			No translantant	7	14,6%
Formulae	48	3,6%	Total	48	100%

Table 44 *Formulae in Uiplalà*

Half of the Italian formulae also have a formula as a translantant in Dutch (50,0%; Example 332). Quite some have an adverbial translantant, either adverbs (14,6%; Example 333) or once an adverbial phrase (2,1%). In some cases the translantant is a verb phrase (6,3%; Example 334), a separable complex verb (2,1%), or has an “other”, unclear lexical structure (10,4%; Example 335). 14,6% of Italian formulae does not have a translantant in Dutch (Example 336).

Example 332 *Formula – formula*

- IT 36 Anche il signor Blom si affacciò e disse solennemente: — Buongiorno, signora Dingemans.
 NL 54 Meneer Blom stak ook zijn hoofd uit de tas en zei plechtig: ‘Goedendag, juffrouw Dingemans.’

Example 333 *Formula – adverb*

- IT 60 — Va bene — acconsenti il padre [...].
 NL 85 ‘Goed,’ zei hun vader, ‘maar niet te veel meer snoepen hoor.’

Example 334 *Formula – verb phrase*

- IT 108 — Tanti auguri di buon compleanno.
 NL 152 ‘Hartelijk gelukgewenst met uw verjaardag.’

Example 335 Formula – other

- IT 18 — Va bene — rispose la signorina Olla e se ne andò, sospirando.
 NL 29 ‘Ik zal het doen,’ zei mejuffrouw Hollidee. En ze ging zuchtend weg.

Example 336 Formula – not translated

- IT 63 Non chiamare nessuno, per favore!
 NL 89 Trek je hand terug en roep niemand!

6.5. IT→NL: Language variety

The sociolinguistic variety of phraseological units in *Uiplalà* is summarised in Table 45, those of their Dutch translantants in Table 46. As was the case for the language variety in *Wiplala* (§5.6.), both main and secondary values are considered. A total of 26 secondary marks were deemed necessary in the description of Italian PUs (1,9%), 21 were used in the description of Dutch translantants (1,6%). The percentages in the last column regarding Dutch refer to the amount of main and secondary marks on the total of present TUs (i.e. 1182, not considering the 164 cases in which there is no translantant, and hence, there is no sociolinguistic mark).

Language variety PUs	Main	Secondary	Total	% PUs characterised by (main + secondary)
Standard	1254	2	1256	93,3%
Colloquial	88	22	110	8,2%
Spoken	3	-	3	0,2%
Technical-specialist	-	2	2	0,1%
Other	1	-	1	0,1%
Total	1346	26	1372	101,9%

Table 45 Language variety of PUs in *Uiplalà*

Language variety TLs	Main	Secondary	Total	% TLs characterised by (main + secondary)	
				On total	On total present TLs
Standard	1148	2	1150	85,4%	97,3%
Colloquial	2	2	4	0,3%	0,3%
Spoken	30	12	42	3,1%	3,6%
Formal	-	1	1	0,1%	0,1%
Obsolete	-	1	1	0,1%	0,1%
Regional	-	1	1	0,1%	0,1%
Other	2	2	4	0,3%	0,3%
No translantant	164	-	164	12,2%	-
Total	1346	21	1367	101,6%	101,8%

Table 46 Language variety of TLs in Uiplalà

The vast majority of Italian phraseological units belong to standard language (93,2%; Example 337-Example 340). However, 8,2% of PUs is characterised by colloquial, informal language: for four-fifths this is the main sociolinguistic mark, one-fifth is marked primarily as standard language (Example 341-Example 342). The other present language varieties recur very rarely: spoken language in 0,3% of PUs, “other” just once (0,1%; Example 343) and twice, as a secondary mark, technical-specialist language or jargon (0,1%; Example 344).

The Dutch translantants also belong mostly to standard language (97,3% of present TLs, i.e. minus the 12,2% of cases with no translantant; Example 337, Example 339, Example 341, Example 344), but spoken language is much more frequent than among the Italian PUs (3,6%; Example 338). However, the colloquial, informal variety that was so common in the Italian PUs, is almost inexistent among Dutch translantants (0,3%; Example 340-Example 341). Twice a TL has an “other” variety as a main mark (Example 343); once, as a secondary mark, a TL was deemed formal, once obsolete, once regional (Example 339).

Example 337 Standard – standard

IT 71 Carlotta scosse la testa con tristezza.

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NL 97 Lotje schudde haar hoofd.

Example 338 Standard – spoken

IT 22 Chiedimi il permesso, prima.

NL 34 Wanneer je dus aan het tinkelen slaat, vraag dan eerst aan mij of het mag.

Example 339 Standard – standard + regional

IT 25 Da un angolo sbucò un altro cameriere, come un pupazzo a molla che salta fuori da una scatola.

NL 37 Er kwam nog een kelner uit een hoek, als een duveltje uit een doosje.

Example 340 Standard – colloquial

IT 73 Una volta è venuta la suora a misurararmi la temperatura [...].

NL 100 Eén keer kwam de zuster om mij te temperaturen [...].

Example 341 Colloquial + standard – colloquial

IT 31 — Ha qualche rotella fuori posto — commentarono gli altri camerieri.

NL 46 ‘Hij is niet helemaal in orde,’ zeiden de andere kelners.

Example 342 Colloquial – spoken

IT 92 — Ma ormai non c'è più niente da fare.

NL 126 ‘Nou, niets aan te doen.

Example 343 Other – other

IT 8 A trallallare prima la gatta e poi quel signore. E poi a ritrallallarlo indietro.

NL 14 ‘Ik kon de poes betinkelen en ik kon die heer betinkelen. En ik kon die heer weer terugbetinkelen.’

Example 344 Standard + technical-specialist – standard

IT 28 [...] la biro che c'era sopra cominciò a somigliare all'albero maestro di una nave [...].

NL 42 [...] de balpen die erop lag werd zo groot als de mast van een schip.

6.6. IT→NL: Use value

The use value(s) of the Italian phraseological units in *Uiplalà* and those of Dutch translantants are summarised in Table 47 and Table 48. In this case as

well, the last column regarding Dutch shows percentages calculated on the translantants present, excluding the 164 cases in which there is no translantant.

Again, the vast majority of both Italian and Dutch phraseological units and translantants, have a neutral use value (respectively, 93,8% and 94,0%;

Example 345). Both for Italian and Dutch, very few secondary use values were deemed necessary. 2,5% of Italian PUs is characterised by a pejorative use value (Example 346), 1,9% is interjectional (Example 347-Example 348). In Dutch pejorative translantants are slightly less common (1,9%; Example 346), while interjectional TLs recur somewhat more frequently (2,4%; Example 347). Some PUs have a hyperbolic use value (1,0%; Example 349), a few are derogatory (0,8%; Example 350-Example 351), and even fewer have a sentimental value (0,2%), or have been used in an ironic, flattering, or jokingly way (all 0,1%). The relative amounts of the use values for Dutch translantants are not that different: some are used in a hyperbolic way (0,8%; Example 349), and very few are derogatory (0,5%; Example 351), sentimental (0,3%) or flattering (0,1%). Twice a Dutch translantant has a euphemistic use value (0,2%).

Use value PUs	Main	Secondary	Total	% PUs characterised by (main + secondary)
Neutral	1261	-	1261	93,8%
Hyperbolic	13	-	13	1,0%
Ironic	1	-	1	0,1%
Derogatory	10	1	11	0,8%
Pejorative	31	2	33	2,5%
Sentimental	3	-	3	0,2%
Interjectional	22	3	25	1,9%
Flattering	2	-	2	0,1%
Jokingly	2	-	2	0,1%
Total	1345	6	1351	100,4%

Table 47 Use value of PUs in Uiplalà

Use value TLs	Main	Secondary	Total	% TLs characterised by (main + secondary)	
				On total	On total present TLs
Neutral	1111	-	1111	82,5%	94,0%
Hyperbolic	10	-	10	0,7%	0,8%
Derogatory	5	1	6	0,4%	0,5%
Pejorative	23	-	23	1,7%	1,9%
Sentimental	3	-	3	0,2%	0,3%
Interjectional	27	1	28	2,1%	2,4%
Flattering	1	-	1	0,1%	0,1%
Euphemistic	2	-	2	0,1%	0,2%
No translantant	164	-	164	12,2%	-
Total	1346	2	1348	100,1%	100,2%

Table 48 Use value of TLs in *Uiplalà**Example 345 Neutral – Neutral*

- IT 4 Mosca soffiò, ci fu una breve zuffa e poi, tutto d'un tratto, un silenzio di tomba.
- NL 10 Ze hoorde een gek geluidje, ze hoorde Vlieg blazen, er was een kort gevecht en toen ineens was het doodstil.

Example 346 Pejorative – pejorative

- IT 113 La creaturina mise sottosopra le carte del signor Blom, e fece cadere un vaso da una mensola.
- NL 158 Het haalde in de vlucht meneer Bloms papieren overhoop, het trok een bloempot van een plank.

Example 347 Interjectional – interjectional

- IT 20 — No, per carità! — esclamò il signor Blom spaventato.
- NL 31 ‘Asjeblijft niet!’ riep meneer Blom verschrikt.

Example 348 Interjectional – neutral

- IT 43 — Al contrario! Vuole farlo vivere — bisbigliò Nella Della.
- NL 63 ‘Hij maakt hem juist levend,’ fluisterde Nella Della.

Example 349 Hyperbolic – hyperbolic

- IT 72 Carlotta tacque e guardò il dottore, notando con sollievo che non aveva l'aria divertita e non era spaventato a morte.
- NL 99 Lotje zweeg even en keek onopvallend naar de dokter. Ze zag tot haar opluchting dat hij niet spottend keek en ook niet dodelijk verschrikt, [...].

Example 350 Derogatory – neutral

- IT 6 I tuoi amici ti hanno cacciato via?
- NL 12 Weggestuurd door je eigen vriendjes?

Example 351 Derogatory – derogatory

- IT 112 Probabilmente si era staccato perché i ficcanaso che tempo prima avevano invaso la casa ci erano andati a sbattere contro.
- NL 156 Het was van de klok afgebroken, waarschijnlijk doordat de indringers er te hard tegen hadden gestoten.

6.7. IT→NL: Semantic field

The most frequent semantic fields for Italian phraseological units are “spatial relation” (16,8%), “temporal relation” (10,9%), “modality of action” (10,3%), “human activity” (8,2%) and “physical action” (7,8%). In Table 49 the semantic fields of *Uiplalà*'s phraseological inventory and its Dutch translantants are summarised. See §4.2.2.7. for a discussion of this parameter and the problematic classification through the current semantic fields.

Semantic field	IT Main	% PUs characterised by	NL Main	% TLs characterised by
Animals	8	0,6%	3	0,2%
Behaviour	29	2,2%	17	1,3%
Causal relation	18	1,3%	8	0,6%
Childhood	2	0,1%	1	0,1%
Clothing	2	0,1%	2	0,1%
Cognition	16	1,2%	12	0,9%
Communication	56	4,2%	46	3,4%
Danger	6	0,4%	12	0,9%
Family	-	-	1	0,1%

Fantasy	1	0,1%	4	0,3%
Feelings and emotions	75	5,6%	47	3,5%
Five senses: hearing	13	1,0%	9	0,7%
Five senses: sight	33	2,5%	41	3,0%
Five senses: smell	-	-	2	0,1%
Five senses: touch	-	-	2	0,1%
Food	42	3,1%	34	2,5%
Four elements: water	2	0,1%	-	-
Generic	9	0,7%	23	1,7%
Human activity	110	8,2%	102	7,6%
Human character	6	0,4%	5	0,4%
Illness	5	0,4%	3	0,2%
Jobs	6	0,4%	3	0,2%
Materials – objects	48	3,6%	47	3,5%
Modality of action	139	10,3%	152	11,3%
Modality of events	38	2,8%	-	-
Movement	52	3,9%	56	4,2%
Negativity / worsening	3	0,2%	4	0,3%
Other	90	6,7%	51	3,8%
Physical action	105	7,8%	98	7,3%
Physical appearance	27	2,0%	21	1,6%
Plant kingdom	4	0,3%	5	0,4%
Positivity / improvement	14	1,0%	16	1,2%
Social relations	12	0,9%	24	1,8%
Spatial relation	226	16,8%	203	15,1%
Temporal relation	147	10,9%	127	9,4%
Weather	2	0,1%	1	0,1%
No translantant	-	-	164	12,2%
Total	1346	100%	1346	100%

Table 49 Semantic fields in Uiplalà

Most semantic fields have relatively similar amounts among Italian phraseological units and Dutch translantants. There are, however, some bigger discrepancies. For instance, the semantic field of “spatial relation” is more frequent among Italian PUs (16,8%) than in Dutch translantants (15,1%). Still, if

we base the relative amounts of Dutch on the amount of present translantants, 17,2% of those are characterised by a spatial relation – more than Italian. Does this mean that many “spatial” Italian PUs have no translantant in Dutch? 190 out of the 226 PUs within the semantic field of “spatial relation” have a translantant within the same field in Dutch (Example 352). 23 out of the remaining 36 indeed have no translantant in Dutch – but this is fully in line with the average of no translantants, and even below it (10,2% compared to 12,2%). The remaining 13 PUs have translantants in six different semantic fields, mostly “danger” (6 out of 13; Example 353).

Example 352 Spatial relation – spatial relation

- | | |
|-------|--|
| IT 21 | — L’ho vista <u>per strada</u> poco fa. |
| NL 33 | ‘Ik zag ’m <u>op straat</u> lopen, zojuist.’ |

Example 353 Spatial relation – danger

- | | |
|--------|---|
| IT 77 | [...] dove abita una simpatica vecchietta che vi accoglierà a braccia aperte, e dove sarete <u>al sicuro</u> . |
| NL 106 | [...] waar een aardige oude dame woont, die jullie heel hartelijk zal ontvangen en waar je <u>veilig</u> zult zijn. |

Other bigger differences, where a particular semantic field is more frequent among the Italian PUs than among Dutch TLs, are “other” (6,7% in Italian, 3,8% in Dutch), “feelings and emotions” (5,6% in Italian, 3,5% in Dutch), “modality of events” (2,8% in Italian, not used for the description of Dutch translantants). Italian “other” PUs have no translantant in 20,0% of occurrences, and have the same type of semantic field in only 26,7% (Example 354). The other translantants – as is to be expected in this case, where no other semantic field was fitting for the Italian PUs – have a wide variety of semantic fields, some common ones being “social relations” (20,0%; Example 355) and “generic” (12,2%; Example 356).

Example 354 Other – other

- IT 11 Al posto di quell'ottimo stufato che c'era in tavola!
 NL 18 In plaats van die goeie hutspot die op tafel stond!

Example 355 Other – social relations

- IT 92 Fino a un minuto prima eravamo nascosti tutti e quattro sotto
 l'armadietto [...].
 NL 126 [...], want hij zat samen met ons onder het kastje [...].

Example 356 Other – generic

- IT 22 — È molto gentile da parte sua — disse.
 NL 34 ‘Het is erg vriendelijk van u,’ zei ze.

The Italian PUs within the semantic field of “feelings and emotions” have translantants within the same field in most cases (57,3%; Example 357); others belong to a variety of fields, the most common “physical action” (12,0%). As Example 358 shows, this has to do with the fact that sometimes the Dutch translantants focusses more on the action of the body itself, whereas the emotion is prevalent in Italian.

Example 357 Feelings and emotions – feelings and emotions

- IT 106 — Io ho ancora un po' paura della gente.
 NL 148 ‘Ik ben een beetje bang geworden van mensen.’

Example 358 Feelings and emotions – physical action

- IT 104 — Che bella libreria — disse, alzando gli occhi sul mobile, e... rimase di stucco.
 NL 142 ‘Wat hebt u een bijzonder mooie boekenkast,’ begon hij en hij liet zijn oog langs de boekenkast naar omhoog glijden en – hij staarde, staarde.

“Modality of events” has not been used to describe Dutch translantants. The Italian PUs within this semantic field relate mostly to Dutch TLs within the field of “modality of action” (44,7%; Example 359) and “temporal relation”

(34,2%; Example 360). It is clear these fields have an overlap, that has caused the difference in use between the two languages¹⁰⁹.

Example 359 Modality of events – modality of action

- IT 97 — Per caso la guida telefonica è aperta alla pagina dove c'è il nome del dottor Fink.
 NL 132 'Het telefoonboek ligt heel toevallig opengeslagen bij de naam van dokter Vink.

Example 360 Modality of events – temporal relation

- IT 37 E la casa era di nuovo pulita, come sempre di venerdì.
 NL 55 En het hele huis was weer schoon, zoals altijd vrijdags.

“Modality of action” and “Generic”, on the other hand, are more frequent among Dutch translantants (10,3% in Italian, 11,3% in Dutch; 0,7% in Italian, 1,7% in Dutch).

6.8. IT→NL: Translational equivalence

Semantically Formally	Absent	Low	High	Total	Totals formally
Absent	174	65	107	251	597 (44,4%)
Low	-	16	104	273	393 (29,2%)
High	-	-	29	273	302 (22,4%)
Total	-	-	-	54	54 (4,0%)
Totals semantically	174 (12,9%)	81 (6,0%)	240 (17,8%)	851 (63,2%)	1346 (100%)

Table 50 Translational equivalence between Uiplalà and Wiplalà

The translational equivalence, in this case, measures the grade of equivalence between the phraseological units present in the Italian translation

¹⁰⁹ As stated in §4.2.2.7., the classification of semantic fields is rather problematic in CREAMY, and would benefit from a more rigorous system like the UCREL Semantic Analysis System. A future study on the implementation of this classification in CREAMY will need to be conducted.

(here our starting text), and the portions of text that correspond to it in the Dutch source text (here our arrival text). This data is summarised in Table 50. The data regarding the semantic level are given vertically per grade; the values of the formal level are shown horizontally per grade. For instance, “107” in the second row, fourth column, indicates that 107 pairs of phraseological units and translantants have a formally absent, semantically high equivalence.

Among the 174 pairs of PUs and TLs with no equivalence whatsoever on either level, are the 164 cases where an Italian PU has no TL in Dutch (12,2%). Hence, only 10 pairs with a translantant have zero equivalence (0,7%, which leads to 32,2% of pairs with a translantant where there is no equivalence on the formal level, and 0,7% on the semantic level). More than three-fifths have a full semantic equivalent (63,2%); but only 4,0% of pairs achieve total formal equivalence. The translational equivalence between PUs in *Uiplalà* and TLs in *Wiplala* confirms the inverted pattern (see Figure 21) that we have seen not only in §5.9. for Dutch PUs and Italian TLs,

but also in other texts and language pairs: semantic equivalence is consistently higher than – and at least equal to – formal equivalence. From a formal point of view, the lower the grade of

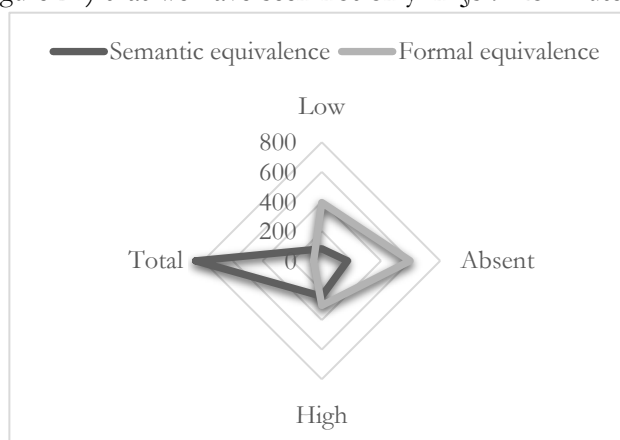


Figure 21 Inverted tendency of translational equivalence in *Uiplalà* and *Wiplala*

equivalence, the more frequent; from a semantic point of view, the higher the grade of equivalence, the more frequent. In the following, an example of each kind of equivalence is given¹¹⁰:

¹¹⁰ In the description of the examples, the first part refers to the grade of formal equivalence, the second part to the grade of semantic equivalence.

Example 361 Absent – absent

- IT 91 — Naturalmente, dottore, lo guardi pure con calma.
 NL 123 ‘Natuurlijk, dokter, kijkt u gerust.’

Example 362 Absent – low

- IT 56 [...] avevano comunque la possibilità di nascondersi tra i barattoli in fondo e le ultime confezioni di panpepato.
 NL 78 [...] dan nog konden ze zich tussen de achterste potten en de achterste ontbijtkoeken verbergen, [...].

Example 363 Absent – high

- IT 73 E quando entra suor Tina o qualcun altro si nascondono in fretta.
 NL 100 En als zuster Tine binnenkomt, of iemand anders, dan verstoppen ze zich bliksemsnel.

Example 364 Absent – total

- IT 21 [...] e avrebbero tanto desiderato poterle dire: non preoccuparti, un giorno o l'altro ci riuscirà.
 NL 32 En ze hadden zo graag willen zeggen: Lieve Emilia, maak je niet bezorgd, vandaag of morgen lukt het wel.

Example 365 Low – low

- IT 107 La statua strabuzzò gli occhi e sbadigliò.
 NL 150 Het standbeeld knipperde met de ogen en geeuwde.

Example 366 Low – high

- IT 65 E se, ci trovassero farebbero un sacco di storie e ci rinchiuderebbero per metterci in mostra a pagamento.
 NL 91 En als ze ons zouden vinden, dan maken ze enorm spektakel en willen ons opsluiten om ons te laten bezichtigen voor geld.

Example 367 Low – total

- IT 9 [...] e tagliarono a dadini una fetta di pane col burro di arachidi, e lui era sempre più felice.
 NL 16 Hij kreeg een boterham in heel kleine dobbelsteentjes gesneden. Met pindakaas, en hij werd steeds tevredener.

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Example 368 High – high

- IT 97 — Ho un'idea, Luisa — esclamò a un tratto la signorina Adele.
NL 131 'Ik krijg ineens een idee, Louise,' zei juffrouw Adèle plotseling.

Example 369 High – total

- IT 6 In un batter d'occhio Johannes la raggiunse e sollevò la gatta.
NL 13 In een oogwenk was Johannes bij haar en hij nam de stenen poes op.

Example 370 Total – total

- IT 3 — Vorrei avere un tappeto volante o che qualcuno arrivasse dalla luna a bordo di una navicella spaziale!
NL 8 'Ik wou dat we een vliegend tapijt hadden of ik wou dat er iemand van de maan kwam met een vliegend schoteltje!'