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**A COMPARISON OF THE DESCRIPTIONS OF CHARACTERS:  
DOYLE'S *A STUDY IN SCARLET* AND ITS ESTONIAN TRANSLATION  
BA thesis**

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## Abstract

From the perspective of the target culture a translator's work on a novel could be regarded as impactful and often as crucial as one of the the original author. As characters form a part of a story world, it is important for the translator to stay as close to the source text as possible when describing them, because otherwise the original mental image created in the readers' mind could change completely. The aim of this Bachelor's thesis is to analyze the two main characters Sherlock Holmes and John H. Watson in Arthur Conan Doyle's *A Study in Scarlet*(1887) and its translation *Etüüd Punases*(2003) by Agu Tann in order to see whether the way the characters are portrayed will affect their character descriptions in translation. I will utilize Edward Morgan Forster's concept of flat and round characters for categorizing and comparing the characters in the original and in the translation.

The introduction of this thesis offers a glimpse into the origins of Doyle's first novel, and provides a brief summary of the plotline and characters. The first part of the thesis includes notes on the author, as well as a literature review conducted on studies and reviews concerning the background of the novel and characteristics of characters. Methodology used for the thesis is also explained there. The second part focuses on the descriptions provided for the two main characters in English and Estonian, analyzes and then compares them, and finally attempts to determine the character type that they would fit in.

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## Introduction

The detective stories of the famous “consulting detective” Sherlock Holmes have intrigued and entertained readers all around the world for over a century. Marling (2021) explains how Edgar Allan Poe laid out the basics for detective stories in *Murders in the Rue Morgue* (1841): the wrongly suspected man, the crime in the locked room, and the solution by unexpected means. *A Study in Scarlet* seems to follow those same rules with a perfect crime, a wrongly accused suspect, the bungling of dim-witted police, the powers of observation and mind of the detective, and the detective’s revealing how the identity of the culprit was ascertained

When Doyle’s first story *A Study in Scarlet* was first published in *Beeton’s Christmas Annual* of 1887 (Stock 2019), no one could have expected just how much of an influence the detective stories would have in the many years to come. The mentioned magazine is considered a rarity these days, with only a select few being in a fairly decent condition, causing the prices of those magazines to circle in the range of tens of thousands of dollars (Stock 2019). Holmes could be considered to be one the greatest fictional detectives, along with his companion Dr. Watson. Each of the novels of Sherlock Holmes features the aforementioned elements of detective stories, and the story narrated by Holmes’ companion Watson, through his journal entries. This type of narrative gives an interesting sense of immersion into the story. It could be considered a type of epistolary novel due to the narrative being largely presented in the form of a journal. All Doyle’s stories include the titular character Sherlock Holmes, and his loyal companion Dr. John H. Watson, while some of them can also feature the detectives Lestrade and Gregson from Scotland Yard, whom Holmes describes as the best that Scotland Yard has to offer (Doyle 1887: 22).

The story begins with the introduction of John H. Watson, an army surgeon who has returned to England after he was wounded in India during the second Afghan War, trying to find a place to live in London. He meets up with an old friend Stamford, who suggests renting a room together with someone else. He is then introduced to Sherlock Holmes, whose peculiar behaviour and analytical abilities spark an interest in Watson. The two become flatmates in 221B Baker Street, where at first Watson is unable to figure out what it is that Holmes does for a living, as his knowledge and skills in various fields, as well as ignorance of common knowledge puzzles him. He soon finds out that Holmes works as a consulting detective to both ordinary civilians with problems, as well as Scotland Yard's detectives Lestrade and Gregson.

The story *A Study in Scarlet* could be separated into 4 different parts. The first part could be considered as the introduction of the narrator, Dr. Watson and the titular character of Sherlock Holmes, as well as moving into the now famous 221B Baker Street apartment in 1881 and getting to know the two main characters. The second part would be the case that is being investigated in *A Study in Scarlet*, namely the deaths of Enoch Drebber and Joseph Stangerson, two businessmen from Cleveland. The third part is the alternative narrative line *The Country of the Saints* which takes place in Utah between the years 1847 and 1860 and tells the story from the side of Jefferson Hope, who turns out to be the culprit behind the two deaths, and the pilgrimage of the Mormons and their lifestyle, as well as the death of his betrothed and her father. This part of the novel will not be actively focused on in this paper, as it does not contain any of the target characters. The fourth and last part is the conclusion to the story. While at first the secondary narrative might not seem to fit in the sense of being connected to the main story-line, after reaching the end of the *The Country of the Saints*, one could have more insight into what was going on in the main narrative and the motive that the culprit could have had for performing such horrific deeds.

As this is the first novel in the series of stories, it can give the reader an understanding of the personalities and eccentricities of the main characters. Although this novel might not be considered the most popular one of the stories, it is the one that most adaptations utilize elements from, in order to introduce the characters and the universe of the stories.

The stories of Sherlock Holmes have been translated into a wide variety of languages. The only Estonian translation of *A Study in Scarlet* is by Agu Tann and was first published in 1994 in a collection of stories called “Sherlock Holmesi Lood I”. This translation has also been dramatized for a theatrical production by Ago-Endrik Kerge titled *Sherlock Holmes ja doktor Watson* (1998) performed in Tallinn City Theatre. (Eesti Teatri- ja Muusikamuuseum)

The novel this paper will focus on is called *A Study in Scarlet* (1887), which marks the beginning of the Sherlock Holmes novel series because, as far as character descriptions are concerned, the opening novel of a series, where the characters are first introduced, is the most logical choice for that.

The aim of the present paper is to look at the descriptions of the main characters provided in the original *A Study in Scarlet* and compare them to the translations of Agu Tann in order to see whether the way the characters are portrayed will affect their character descriptions in translation. The character descriptions will be taken from the narrations of the sidekick of Holmes, John H. Watson. I will be looking at the descriptions of Holmes and Watson, with an emphasis on Holmes, as he is the titular character, and discuss the possible reasons for differences that may arise during the comparison, mainly to see whether the choices of the translator affect characterization and what happens if the translator deviates from the original even slightly.

The work consists of a brief look into the history of Arthur Conan Doyle and the Sherlock Holmes series as a whole to provide a better picture of the characters in their context. This is followed by a brief look into the structure of *A Study in Scarlet* and literature reviews about

the novel, the descriptions of characters and the translations, as well as the comparisons of the two. The variants of the descriptions will be analyzed at first on their own, and later with each other, in order to see how much the translated description varies from the original.

## 1. History of Arthur Conan Doyle and Sherlock Holmes

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was born on May 22, 1859 in Edinburgh, Scotland as Arthur, Ignatius Conan Doyle to Charles Altamont Doyle and Mary Foley Doyle. He went to the University of Edinburgh to study medicine. During that time, he was heavily influenced by one of his teachers, Dr. Joseph Bell, who was a master at observation, logic, deduction and diagnosis. (Pittard and Allan 2019: xv) Burrow writes how Doyle claimed that Bell was the main inspiration for the character that would end up being Sherlock Holmes, who happens to possess all of the aforementioned qualities. (Burrow 2019: 15)

The first story Doyle wrote was *The Mystery of Sasassa Valley*, which had similarities to the works of Edgar Allan Poe and Bret Harte, who were his favourite authors at the time. Doyle was offered a post of ship's surgeon on a whaling boat when he was 20 years old. The experiences he got from that made it into his first story about the sea called *Captain of the Pole-Star*. (Pittard and Allan 2019: xv)

He obtained his "Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery" degree in 1881. During a sound-on-film interview, Doyle recounted how he first started writing the Holmes stories, and stressed the significance of his own medical training and the dissatisfaction with the detective stories of the time (Burrow 2019: 15).

In 1886 Doyle started writing the novel which would be *A Study in Scarlet*, introducing us to Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson. While the book was not well received upon release, Baylen (1970: 5) writes how W.T. Stead, a renowned sensational journalist and acquaintance of Doyle, described Doyle's novel as "sensationally, crisply written, and exciting". Doyle

faced life and approached death in the spirit of the biblical maxim. He passed away in 1930. (Baylen 1970: 12)

The stories of Sherlock Holmes focus on the titular character and his companion Dr. Watson on their investigations in Victorian era London. Panek (1987) discusses how Doyle's stories became quite popular as they were published in the Strand and he was constantly asked to write more, to the point where Doyle had considered killing Holmes off in order to focus on other stories, which he was asked not to do. (Panek 1987: 78)

The first Sherlock Holmes film was produced in 1900, and the novels were developed as a series of films in 1939. Holmes, played by Basil Rathbone, possibly established the symbol of Holmes with the deerstalker, pipe and spyglass.

There have been several movie and theatrical adaptations of the stories made in different languages, such as the Russian movie series *Приключения Шерлока Холмса и доктора Ватсона*, directed by Igor Maslennikov, featuring movies from 1979 to 1986, blockbusters from America, such as the movies *Sherlock Holmes* (2009) and *Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows* (2011) with Robert Downey Jr. and Jude Law as well as a BBC TV series titled *Sherlock* (2010), starring Benedict Cumberbatch and Martin Freeman.

### **1.1. A Study in Scarlet: An In-Depth Look**

*A Study in Scarlet* is a detective novel that was originally published in *Beeton's Christmas Annual* of 1887, and published as a book in 1887 by Ward, Lock & Co., featuring drawings by Doyle's father Charles Doyle. The book was rejected three times before it was finally published. The American version was released in 1890, and the German edition in 1902.

Maynard (2000) compares Doyle's *A Study in Scarlet* (1887) to Stevenson's *Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* (1886) in several aspects, often seeing the main characters as almost complete opposites, starting from the way their living quarters were set up: Hyde's



rooms had their windows pointing towards the courtyard in order to avoid observation from others, while Holmes' apartment had large windows that were pointed towards the busy public street in order to assist him in his observations. (Maynard 2000: 378)

E. M. Forster (1927) explains in his book *Aspects of the Novel* (1927) that a novel is a work of art, which has its own laws that are not those of daily life, and that a character in a novel is real when it lives in accordance with those laws. Forster (1927) adds that a character is not real because they are like ourselves, but because they are convincing (Forster 1927: 69). McDowell (1966) compliments Forster's (1927) approach on writers, books and aesthetic questions in general, stating that we are always conscious of his respect for literature for its integrity as an art, and for the insights it could provide to the complexities of human experience. (McDowell 1966: 43)

Routledge's (2008) article adds to Marling's discussion about Poe setting down the basics for detective novels, and Doyle likely using Poe's Dupin as a template for his own story, stating that while Holmes' powers of observation and deduction have become a benchmark for both real and fictional detectives, Doyle did not invent the rationalist detective type that Holmes is supposed to be, as the stories were preceded by those of Emile Gaboriau, Wilkie Collins, as well as Edgar Allan Poe's Dupin, to whose stories those of Holmes seem very similar in the sense that both feature an enthusiast detective and a less-knowing narrator-sidekick, who are ridiculed by Holmes in the novel. Burrow (2019) adds to this, describing how the two-part structure of the novel is inspired by Gaboriau as well, whose novels also have distinct parts that are dealing with different sections of the story (Burrow 2019: 21). This could be because the author wants the reader to be able to immerse themselves into the story better. Buchanan (2003) could agree with that, as they describe how the readers parallel Watson's reactions to Holmes' deductive power, and share the experience through Watson (Buchanan 2003: 18). Routledge (2008) also thought that "In his

extraordinary intelligence, physical abilities and self reliance, Holmes seems at times a hero more suited to the twentieth century than the Victorian era.” (Routledge 2008). Boucher and Perkins (2020), however, believe that the scientific technique and knowledge which have been attributed to Holmes, are actually various early or even established forms of forensic science, explaining that the stringent methodologies, procedures and ethical practices which Holmes uses, are required of police officers and investigators in the first place. At the same time, Boucher and Perkins (2020) also mention that while the methods Holmes uses are that of forensic science, the one element that was innovative on the part of Doyle, was the representation of what is now called the field of forensic linguistics. (Boucher and Perkins 2020: 77-78)

Agathocleous (2004) believes that Holmes’ skills might be inspired by Arnold’s “empire of facts”, in which Matthew Arnold believed that cosmopolitan knowledge would eventually unite the world into one great confederation bound to a joint action and working towards a common result. This is likened to Holmes boasting to Watson about being able to solve most of his crimes from his armchair due to his ability to intuit the truth from the narratives of his clients and treat the world as one great confederation of stories. (Agathocleous 2004: 131)

Agathocleous (2014) also states that “Understanding the diversity of the city inside out, from the number of people who reside in it to the world of cab drivers to the netherworld of homeless who track down the culprit for him, Holmes shows himself to be the master of an “empire of facts” both empirical and cultural.” (Agathocleous 2004: 131) From this we can see that Holmes’ character is constructed to understand and efficiently utilize the information he has access to, understanding that all parts of metropolitan life are connected to each other and are not able to function properly without the other.

Maynard (2000) discusses Holmes’ character being inspired by one of Doyle’s teachers, Dr. Joseph Bell and shows how the characterization is derived from Bell’s theatrical and

charismatic qualities rather than his skills as a teacher, surgeon or scientist. Maynard (2000) adds that while Doyle himself was nowhere nearly as successful as a surgeon as Bell was, what he could do instead was to create a fictional detective. This detective could apply Bell's "trick of spotting details" to the art of detection and make it seem like an "exact science" (Maynard 2000: 377). Neill (2009) discusses the "exact science" which Watson describes Holmes' skill to be, as something that employs the physically supernormal and inevitably contains some theatricality, seeing how Holmes himself jokingly describes his deduction as a 'conjurer's trick'. (Neill 2009: 614) This further implies that Holmes' way of performing his investigations is inspired by Bell's theatricality.

Clausen (1984: 106) states that the pattern of intellect at war with mystery is set at the very beginning of *A Study in Scarlet*, and while it is developed in the following stories, the pattern does not change in any essential way. When talking about the concept of deduction, Clausen (1984: 107) says that "Deduction, the elucidation of mysteries through scientific reason, is Holmes' ruling passion, and only by subordinating everything else to it can he serve as the guardian of a threatened society that this author means him to be." From this we can guess that without the ability of deduction, Holmes' portrayal in the story, or how he functions as a consulting detective, would not make as much sense. At the same time, Burrow (2019) discusses how Holmes' success could lay in his application of scientific methods to the 'work of detection', which could allow the reader to solve the mysteries themselves (Burrow 2019: 16). Agathocleous (2004) could add to Clausen's (1984) statement about Holmes being able to take advantage of his senses, a skill that aesthetic sensibility has helped him cultivate, meaning that Holmes is always perceptually, if not physically at the focal point of the action (Agathocleous 2004: 132). Clausen (1984 106) also adds that it is not an issue for Holmes to appear one-dimensional, as he does not need to have any additional abilities alongside deduction to be relevant in the stories (Clausen 1984: 106). Buchanan (2003) could argue

with that, as he discusses how Holmes is actually made to be ‘larger than life’ through the manipulation of narration by Watson, whose descriptions of Holmes are taken as truth by the readers due to the feeling of Watson being like one of them (Buchanan 2003: 21). This could imply, that while Clausen’s (1984) idea might not be entirely false, the fact that the reader sees the story through Watson, then the portrayal of Holmes could be altered in order to make him seem like something more powerful than he actually is.

The opportunities detective fiction offers for the study of changing ideas about the motives and consequences of human actions are obvious. By examining some noteworthy passages from the Holmes stories, we may be able not only to make some deductions about the popularity of an unendearing but enduring hero, but also appreciate a number of things about more than one kind of English mind in the last few decades before the Great Divide of 1914. (Clausen 1984; 106)

This could imply that human behaviour shown in the detective stories of the time could have been fairly obvious, with Doyle’s stories bringing a breath of fresh air before the beginning of the war in 1914. Burrow (2019) supports this, stating how in his interview Doyle had explained his dissatisfaction with the detective stories of the time due to the detectives always seeming to get to the results either by a lucky chance or a fluke, or the method was just left unexplained, which gave him Doyle the idea of turning scientific methods onto the work of detection. (Burrow 2009: 15)

## **2. Description differences in the translations: methodology**

This work will compare and analyze the way Arthur Conan Doyle’s *A Study in Scarlet* has been translated by Agu Tann. The comparisons will focus on John H. Watson’s narrative in the shape of his journal entries, as Watson is the first character that is introduced to the readers and is present throughout the story. The description comparison will be divided into three parts - the first part will be the descriptions of Holmes and Watson in the original novel, which will be written out and analyzed in order to grasp a possible implication of the

character. The second part will focus on the descriptions of Holmes and Watson in the translation of the story, written by Agu Tann. The translated descriptions will be compared to the original descriptions provided in order to see whether the lexical construction or the meaning of the sentence has been changed in the process of translating the text into Estonian for the reader to have an easier reading experience. The third part will focus on comparing the analyses of the descriptions provided in the original and the descriptions in the translated version. The way I will be looking at the descriptions of the characters is by seeing how they are portrayed in the novel and how they would fit Forster's (1927) character types, listing the fitting descriptions and comparing them, while discussing which character type the descriptions could imply.

For the comparison, in place for the original English text, the 2020 edition of *Sherlock Holmes: The Complete Novels and Stories, Volume 1*, published by Vintage Books was used. For the Estonian part, the translation by Agu Tann published in 2003 was used.

Linden (2018) summarises in her article the concept of Forster's flat and round characters, and how they can be recognized. Flat characters are described as lacking depth or development, supporting the main character or other characters, maintaining the characteristics or traits of a stereotype, one perspective or viewpoint, they help create atmosphere, are vivid but simple, have predictable behaviour, and are easily recognizable by readers and remembered for those characteristics. When a flat character takes on multiple aspects and a realistic character's defects, the flat persona curves towards the rounded character. (Linden 2018)

On the other hand, round characters are described in Linden's (2018) article as appearing human with multiple aspects to their personalities, they let us know what they are thinking, can surprise us, are rich in character with flaws and qualities, have the potential to change or

develop, desire something, experience conflict, and are either likable or despicable. (Linden 2018)

Forster (1927) sums up the nature of round characters by saying “As for the round characters proper, they have already been defined by implication and no more need to be said.” (Forster. 1927; 84)

McDowell (1966) adds to Forster’s (1927) concept of round and flat characters by saying that the distinction depends upon the psychological complexity and fullness of the round characters. He adds that as human beings are not predictable in life, round characters in literature do not always act predictably. In addition, McDowell states that a novel or play will live when its characters act consistently and when the writer analyzes them carefully. (McDowell 1966: 37)

Thus by analyzing characters in this manner, we can find out more about the mechanisms of narrative construction, including character creation, which has succeeded exceptionally well, seeing how this story is followed by an entire series of stories featuring the same characters, additionally an entire Holmes and Watson story-world comes into play, the characters become portrayed in movies, plays, and TV series.

## **2.1. Descriptions: Watson**

*A Study in Scarlet*, to an extent, allows the reader to imagine what kind of a person the narrator John H. Watson is. While Watson is not talked about on a frequent basis in the story, most of his characteristic descriptions come from himself in the form of his thoughts.

The first sentence that describes Watson is during his introduction to Holmes at the beginning of the story, where he describes himself as “*My nerves are shaken, and I get up at all sorts of ungodly hours, and I am extremely lazy*” (pg. 9), which allows the reader to

understand, that Watson could be suffering from a post-traumatic stress disorder after having returned from Afghanistan, and that he has stopped having a routine lifestyle, waking up at different times of the day, either at night or past the afternoon, which could also play into him being extremely lazy due to waking up at said strange times. This makes him more relatable and having flaws could indicate him towards a round character from the very beginning

The next sentence describing Watson is him reminding himself of what he was like before judging Holmes: *“My health forbade me from venturing out unless the weather was exceptionally genial, and I had no friends who would call upon me and break the monotony of my daily existence,”* (pg. 12) which could imply that Watson either used to have, or still has, very poor health and could only go outside when the weather was very warm and sunny, as well as him possibly being a social recluse, as he had no friends that could have brought a change of pace into his life.

When discussing the use of the living room with Holmes, Watson thinks to himself: *“Again I had an opportunity of asking him a point-blank question, and again my delicacy prevented me from forcing another man to confide in me.”* (pg. 15). This could imply that Watson does not want to force someone to tell them about things that they might not be yet comfortable enough to share, and will avoid doing so.

Upon having the chance to prove Holmes wrong upon the arrival of a commissionaire that Holmes claimed to have been a retired sergeant: *“I asked with a slightly malicious glance at my companion,”* (pg. 20) implying that Watson seems doubtful about Holmes’ deduction skills at first and tries to prove him wrong, even though this specific attempt backfires in the end. Even so, it shows Watson’s curiosity in Holmes.

The next sentence is upon entering the crime scene at Brixton Road: *“...I had no doubt that he could see a great deal which was hidden from me,”* (pg. 24) showing Watson’s humbleness and approval of Holmes’ keen eye when it comes to finding minute details. Watson appears

to change his initial thought of Holmes rather quickly, as he starts to see just how skillful Holmes is, and how little Watson himself can see in the crime scene.

The final sentence used to describe Watson in this work is during their discussion of what could have taken place at Brixton Road: *“I ought to be more case-hardened after my Afghan experiences. I saw my own comrades hacked to pieces in Maiwand without losing my nerve.”* (pg. 39). This could imply that even after having witnessed a number of harrowing events during his time in Afghanistan and remained calm through them, Watson does not necessarily seem to be just as unwavering as he used to be, as he appears to be fairly shaken due to the events taking place in the story. This might not necessarily imply that Watson has lost his strong nerve, but rather that his mindset might not be the same after the Afghan war.

The first sentence *“My nerves are shaken, and I get up at all sorts of ungodly hours, and I am extremely lazy.”* (pg. 9) is translated as: *“...mu närvid pole korras, magan poole päevani ja olen üldse äärmiselt laisk.”* (pg. 13) While the sentence makes sense as a whole and keeps the main meaning of Watson’s poor nerves and strange sleeping habits the same, the translator appears to have chosen to use the phrase *“magan poole päevani”* (I sleep until mid-day), while the English sentence would imply, that Watson could wake up either in the middle of the night, in the morning, or in the evening, so perhaps the better phrase to have used would be *“ärkan suvalistel aegadel”*.

The next sentence *“My health forbade me from venturing out unless the weather was exceptionally genial, and I had no friends who would call upon me and break the monotony of my daily existence,”* (pg. 12) is translated as *“Tervise pärast söandasin välja minna ainult hästi sooja ilmaga, ja mul polnud sõpru, kes oleksid mind külastanud ning mu argielu ükshuisusse vaheldust toonud.”* (pg. 15). The translator has used the phrase *“Tervise pärast söandasin”* (Due to my health I dared..), while the original implies that Watson could not go out at all unless the weather was just right, while the Estonian one implies that he didn’t dare



to go out with poor weather. Other than that, the meaning of the translation appears to be similar and retains the point of Watson having had poor health and not having any friends that would visit him to break him out of his monotonous life.

The sentence "*Again I had an opportunity of asking him a point-blank question, and again my delicacy prevented me from forcing another man to confide in me.*" (pg. 15) is translated as: "*Jälle oli mul paras juhus temalt otseselt küsida, millega ta tegeleb, ja jälle ei lubanud mu delikaatsus teiselt inimeselt usaldust välja pressida.*" (pg. 17) The translator has added the phrase "millega ta tegeleb" to make the sentence more easily understandable for the reader and improve the flow of the sentence in Estonian. Other than that, the translation retains the meaning of the sentence, implying that Watson does not like to force people to tell them things that the other person (Holmes in this case) might not be yet willing to provide to him.

The following sentence "*I asked with a slightly malicious glance at my companion.*" (pg. 20) is translated as: "*...pärisin edasi, heites oma kaaslasele pisut õela pilgu.*" (pg. 20). The translator's use of the phrase "pärisin edasi" helps improve the flow of the sentence in Estonian, but at the same time also implies that Watson was planning on asking more questions, while maintaining the original meaning of the sentence, which shows Watson's unsuccessful attempt of proving Holmes wrong.

At the crime scene, the sentence "*..I had no doubt that he could see a great deal which was hidden from me*" (pg. 24) is translated as "*ja siiski ei kahelnud ma selles, et ta võis näha väga palju, mis mulle peidetuks jäi.*" (pg. 23). Tann has done a good job translating this sentence, as the meaning has stayed similar to the original without changing much, other than adding the word "siiski" in order to further emphasize Watson's confidence in Holmes' investigational skills, while still implying Watson's humbleness and acknowledging how he would not see nearly as many things as Holmes would.

The final sentence to describe Watson in this work "*I ought to be more case-hardened after my Afghan experiences. I saw my own comrades hacked to pieces at Maiwand without losing my nerve.*" (pg. 39) is translated as: "*Pärast Afganistani kogemusi peaksin küll rohkem karastunud olema. Maiwandis nägin, kuidas mu oma kaaslasi tükkideks raiuti, aga seal ma närve ei kaotanud.*" (pg. 32). This sentence has been translated very well, as the meaning of the sentence has remained similar to the original, and implies how Watson's mindset is nowhere as strong now, as it used to be when he was in Afghanistan, where he witnessed the brutal sight of his brothers in arms getting hacked to pieces and keeping his strong nerve throughout it all.

## 2.2. Descriptions: Holmes

The first line in the book used to describe Holmes would be by Stamford to Watson: "*It is not easy to express the inexpressible,*" (pg. 6) implying that Holmes' character is so complex that it is difficult to put into words, it is quite literally inexpressible. From this line on the creation of a mystical multi-talented character starts. The text continues: "*Holmes is a little too scientific for my tastes - it approaches to cold-bloodedness,*" (pg. 6), which implies that Holmes is trying to find answers to questions he may have, but at the same time, he is described as cold-blooded. The echo of Matthew Arnold's 'empire of facts' used by Agathocleous (2004) can also be noticed here: Holmes is referred to as being "too scientific". "*I could imagine his giving a friend a little pinch of the latest vegetable alkaloid/.../simply out of a spirit of inquiry in order to have an accurate idea of the effects.*" (pg. 6) This part would imply that Holmes is willing to put the well-being of a friend at risk only to get answers to a question that might trouble him. "*To do him justice, I think that he would take it himself with the same readiness. He appears to have a passion for definite and exact knowledge,*" (pg. 6) implying that he is even ready to put himself in danger only to have exact knowledge, find

out the truth. By describing the character in such a manner, the author creates a picture of a non-compromising, truth-seeking, fact-loving detective. The sentence “*When it comes to beating the subjects in the dissecting-rooms with a stick/.../to verify how far bruises may be produced after death.*” (pg. 6) takes the cold-bloodedness a step further, showing that Holmes can be rather brutal with his methods in order to get answers. Based on the description given to Holmes by Stamford in this paragraph, we could assume that Holmes has some traits of a round character: from the very start he appears to have multiple aspects to his personality: he is meticulous, bases his method on science, and strives for accurate information, even if the means to obtaining said information might seem unorthodox to most.

The next description of Holmes would be by himself while describing his shortcomings to Watson: “*I get in the dumps at times, and don’t open my mouth for days on end.*” (pg. 9) This sentence implies the chance of the character having a rough day every once in a while.

Watson’s initial description of Holmes at the beginning of Chapter 2 describes him as “*not a difficult man to live with/.../quiet in his ways/.../habits were regular/.../rarely up after ten at night/.../had invariably breakfast and gone out before I rose in the morning,*” (pg. 12) implying that Holmes had a fixed routine of living, he also varied his activities during the days according to Watson. These traits would point Holmes towards a flat character according to Foster (1927: 76) with his predictable behaviour, but being just one aspect of a set of descriptions, we still might be able to see Holmes turn out to be a round character instead further on. “*Yet his zeal for certain studies was remarkable, and within eccentric limits his knowledge was so extraordinarily ample and minute that his observations have fairly astounded me,*” (pg. 12) implying that Holmes is constantly obtaining information about subjects that interest him, surprising Watson by doing so. Shortly thereafter, Holmes says that “*I consider that a man’s brain originally is like a little empty attic, and you have to stock it with furniture as you choose,*” (pg. 13) implying that most people fill up their brain

with information that Holmes considers useless to him, and prefers not to know about things that do not interest him.

After Holmes explained how he knew Watson had returned to London from Afghanistan and a brief discussion about other fictional detectives, Watson tells to himself “*This fellow may be very clever, but he is certainly very conceited,*” (pg. 19) implying that while he does praise Holmes for his deductive skills and knowledge, he thinks Holmes is too proud of himself in contrast to other detectives Watson has looked up to in detective stories. In this section, Holmes once again tells Watson (and the reader) what he is thinking.

At the beginning of chapter 3, Watson says “*My respect for his powers of analysis increased wondrously,*” (pg. 20) referring to the fact that he is constantly impressed by Holmes’ skill of deduction and analysis, which seems to be a common factor throughout the story, as time and time again Holmes is able to find an answer in a situation where everyone else is grasping at nothing.

After reading the letter delivered to him, Holmes describes himself as “*the most incurably lazy devil that ever stood in shoe leather,*” (pg. 22) implying that while he may be able to figure out a crime without much effort, he happens to be too lazy to even leave his quarters if he does not see the issue as a challenge to him.

When reaching the scene of the crime and Holmes studying the corpse, Watson describes his investigation method: “*So swiftly was the examination made that one would hardly have guessed the minuteness with which it was conducted,*” (pg. 26) showing that Holmes’ level of skill allowed him to conduct a thorough investigation of the body in a short amount of time, and at a level which would have taken others remarkably longer to complete.

After investigating the scene and discussing the evidence, Watson describes Holmes’ deduction as near an exact science as it ever will be in that world, to which Holmes “*flushed up with pleasure at my words, and the earnest way in which I uttered them. I had already*

*observed that he was as sensitive to flattery on the score of his art as any girl could be of her beauty,”* (pg. 33) showing that while Holmes is mostly shown as rather emotionless, he has moments where he can be seen expressing his emotions.

Based on the examples of character descriptions listed, taken from the very beginning of the story where the characters are introduced, Holmes could be considered a round character, as he exhibits multiple factors of that type: he has different aspects to his personality as he is described to show interest in only certain kinds of information while disregarding any “common” knowledge people tend to have, as well as having random changes in his routine every once in a while. . What is more, he lets us know what he’s thinking when presented with questions about fictional characters such as the likes of Poe’s Dupin or Gaboriau’s Lecoq, as well as the fact that Earth revolves around the Sun. Holmes is also able to surprise us as he is shown to possess extensive knowledge in categories of peculiar sorts, such as the entire history of crimes that have taken place during the century, as well as him being a writer, he is rich with flaws and qualities and desires to get to the bottom of the truth, no matter what cost.

In the Estonian translation of the novel, the first description “*It is not easy to express the inexpressible,*” (pg. 6) is translated as “*Ei ole kerge väljendada väljendamatut,*” (pg. 11) keeping the meaning of the sentence the same even on the level of using the same verb twice ‘express’ vs ‘väljendama’. The next sentence “*Holmes is a little too scientific for my tastes - it approaches to cold-bloodedness,*” (pg. 6) is translated as: “*Holmes on minu maitse jaoks natuke liiga teaduslik - tema teaduslikkus läheneb juba julmusele.*” (pg. 11) The meaning of the sentence is similar although ‘julmus’ (cruelty) would be more accurately translated as ‘külmavereline’, since we have an equivalent translation in Estonian. The use of a more downright derogatory term slightly tilts the translational description of Holmes’ character. “*I could imagine his giving a friend a little pinch of the latest vegetable alkaloid/.../simply out of*

*a spirit of inquiry in order to have an accurate idea of the effects.*” (pg. 6) is translated as: “*Võin ette kujutada, et ta on võimeline sõbrale näputäit uusimat alkaloidi andma/.../lihtsalt uurimisvaimust, selleks et saada täpset ettekujutust, kuidas mürk toimib.*” (pg. 11) Vegetable alkaloid is an old term used for a basic drug that is extracted from a plant, modern examples for the term include ‘cocaine’ and ‘morphine’, while the term ‘alkaloid’ seems to be accurate in Estonian. The sentence has been changed slightly in order to make it more fluently read in Estonian, adding the word “võimeline” (en. capable). Regardless, the impression of the characterization is similar to the original, implying that Holmes is willing to put his friends at risk to serve science. The next sentence “*To do him justice, I think that he would take it himself with the same readiness. He appears to have a passion for definite and exact knowledge,*” (pg. 6) is translated as “*Tegelikult arvan küll, et ta oleks ise samuti valmis seda sisse võtma. Tal näib olevat lausa kireks omada kindlaid ja täpseid teadmisi.*” (pg. 11) The translation has been slightly altered, changing ‘with the same readiness’ with ‘ise samuti valmis’. The more accurate translation could be ‘sama enesekindlalt’, while still implying Holmes’ willingness to go to any lengths with his scientific research method. The following sentence “*When it comes to beating the subjects in the dissecting-rooms with a stick/.../to verify how far bruises may be produced after death.*” (pg. 6) has been translated as “*Kui ta juba nükaugele[sic] läheb, et lahkamiskambris uuritavaid laipu kepiga peksma hakkab/.../et kindlaks teha, mil määral võib veel pärast surma löögijälgi tekitada.*” (pg. 11) has been kept mostly similar in the translation, although the translation uses the verb ‘peksma’(batter), while a more fitting translation would be ‘tampima’, which would avoid giving the false impression that Holmes desecrates the corpses too much during the experiments. The translation does still do an effective job of describing the occasional brutal approach that Holmes might take in his research. Just like in the original version, the Estonian translation maintains the description given to the character, implying that Holmes could be considered a

round character. However, some changes and shifts in lexical items referring to the character description give reason to consider the character in Estonian translation slightly more inconsiderate towards the dead, as the translation describes Holmes as him battering the corpses in the dissecting rooms.

The Estonian translation for the sentence *“I get in the dumps at times, and don’t open my mouth for days on end.”* (pg. 9) is *“Jah, aeg-ajalt satun süngesse meeleollu ja siis ei tee ma päevade viisi suud lahti.”* (pg. 13) The term ‘the dumps’ could be more accurately translated as ‘masendus’, implying the possibility of Holmes suddenly becoming depressed and locked in, often possibly due to a lack of interest in the things going on around him.

The next description of Holmes: *“not a difficult man to live with/.../quiet in his ways/.../habits were regular/.../rarely up after ten at night/.../had invariably breakfast and gone out before I rose in the morning,”* (pg. 12) is the one given by Watson about living with him: *“kindlasti mitte niisugune mees, kellega oleks raske olnud koos elada/.../vaiksed elukombed/.../reeglipärased harjumused/.../õhtul oli ta harva pärast kümnet veel üleval/.../hommikul alati juba einetanud ja välja läinud, kui mina tõusin.”* (pg. 14) The sentence describes Holmes as living in a routine lifestyle. It also shows Holmes having predictable behaviour to an extent. The following sentence *“Yet his zeal for certain studies was remarkable, and within eccentric limits his knowledge was so extraordinarily ample and minute that his observations have fairly astounded me,”* (pg. 12) has been translated as *“Siiski oli ta agarus mõningate ainealade uurimisel tähelepanav ja ta teadmised eriskummalistes piirides nii erakordselt ulatuslikud ning täpsed, et ta mõtteavaldused mind lausa hämmastasid.”* (pg. 14) While the word ‘täpsed’ (precise) is not necessarily used incorrectly in this sentence, the more accurate term to use for ‘minute’ would be ‘üksikasjalikud’. The meaning of the sentence remains similar to the original, and describes Watson’s surprise about Holmes’ level of knowledge as well as his peculiar choice of information he tries to

gain. The sentence *“I consider that a man’s brain originally is like a little empty attic, and you have to stock it with furniture as you choose,”* (pg. 13) has been translated as *“Mina arvan, et inimese aju on esialgu väikese tühja katusekambri sarnane ja te peate sinna koguma mööblit oma äranägemise järgi.”* (pg. 15) Like the original, the translation conveys a similar idea of people filling up their brains with information that Holmes might not consider relevant enough to know. While “katusekamber” is not an incorrect term to use here, the term “pööning” could also work here. Additionally, the concept makes sense as people try to accumulate knowledge of everything, and at the same time might end up missing the important bits of information that really matter.

The next sentence *“This fellow may be very clever, but he is certainly very conceited,”* (pg. 19) is translated as *“See mees võib ju õige tark olla, aga ta on kindlasti väga ennast täis”* (pg. 19) does convey a similar idea as the original text about Holmes being proud and arrogant about himself when it comes to the fictional detectives, and is painfully honest when expressing his thoughts to Watson. The translation uses the term ‘õige tark’ (really smart) instead of ‘väga kaval’, slightly altering the way Holmes is seen, as the translation sees him as a smart person instead of a clever one.

Following the original text, the beginning of the third chapter has the sentence *“My respect for his powers of analysis increased wondrously,”* (pg. 20) translated as *“Mu lugupidamine tema analüüsisivõime vastu kasvas tohutult,”* (pg. 20). It implies how Watson at first is quite sceptical about just how Holmes is able to know various types of information about random people he might encounter either on the street or in his living quarters, but does eventually begin to understand the concept of Holmes’ logical leap and deductions.

The next sentence *“the most incurably lazy devil that ever stood in shoe leather,”* (pg. 22) comes after Watson reads Gregson’s letter to Holmes: *“Olen kõige parandamatum laiskvorst taeva all,”* (pg. 21) which, like the original describes Holmes as incredibly lazy when he does



not feel that a case is either worth his time and effort, or if it is not profitable to him, as he has been seen able to solve simpler cases from the comfort of his armchair and only leaving the living quarters when a case is intriguing enough for him.

Watson's description of Holmes' investigation of the corpse "*So swiftly was the examination made that one would hardly have guessed the minuteness with which it was conducted,*" (pg. 26) is translated as "*Järelvaatus toimus nii kiiresti, et vaevalt oleks võinud uskuda, kui piinliku üksikasjalikusega [sic] see läbi viidi.*" (pg. 24) The translation uses the term 'järelvaatus' (supervision) to translate 'examination', while a more accurate translation for the term would be 'läbivaatus'. Seeing how Holmes does not supervise the investigators of Scotland Yard, the translation could cause a bit of a confusion, but Watson still complements on Holmes' ability to conduct the process with little time and high precision.

The final sentence used to describe Holmes in this work "*flushed up with pleasure at my words, and the earnest way in which I uttered them. I had already observed that he was as sensitive to flattery on the score of his art as any girl could be of her beauty,*" (pg. 33) has been translated as "*Mu sõnad ja tooni tõsidus panid mu kaaslase heast meelest punastama. Olin juba varemgi märganud, et ta on oma kunsti kohta avaldatud komplimentide suhtes niisama tundlik nagu mõni tütarlaps oma ilu arvel öeldud meelituste suhtes.*" (pg. 29) The translation is similar to the original sentence, and shows Holmes' susceptibility to compliments, even though he does not appear to be one that could be flattered by anything.

## **Analysis**

The descriptions given for both Holmes and Watson in the original text as well as Tann's translated work provide the reader with a good understanding about the two main characters of the series.

In the case of Watson, both Doyle's work as well as Tann's translation portray the narrating sidekick as someone who has had some grim experiences in the past due to the war, as well as having had poor health and a lack of acquaintances when they had been younger. The descriptions also show Watson as a poor sleeper, as he claims to wake up at all sorts of strange times, be it in the middle of the night or the day. While the translated story differed here a bit, the primary meaning of the sentence remained similar. In addition, Watson is shown in the story to be respectful of others in the sense that he would not force someone to confide in him if said person would not do that willingly. He is also shown to be awe-struck by his companion's abilities on more than one occasion in the pilot story. War has had a strong effect on Watson, as was previously stated, seeing how his changed remarkably from the time he had witnessed gruesome atrocities in the Afghan war. Both the original and translated works were successful in providing a brief, and yet good image of the character through whose eyes, or rather words the story is told to the reader.

When looking at Watson's descriptions based on Forster's (1927) concept, Watson could be considered a round character, as he does meet the qualities of said character type: he appears human as he is described being lazy and curious about Holmes, while also trying to prove him wrong at first; Watson doubts Holmes' abilities at first, but throughout the story he begins to believe in them more, as well as his own slow improvement when it comes to deducting. As a former military doctor, he has experienced terrifying things during the war, and is now trying to cope with them. He appears convincing as a character, and feels likeable as his delicacy prevents him from forcing people to confide in him

Based on the descriptions of Holmes in both the original and the translation, one could assume that Holmes is a person of many qualities and flaws. He tries to obtain knowledge in subjects that interest him and could help him in his investigations, and is possibly willing to go to great lengths in order to achieve those goals. His skill of deduction gives him an edge

over other investigators, as he is able to analyze a person or a situation and come up with conclusions in nearly an instant, often baffling those around him, which can frequently be seen in the story. He has an astonishing knowledge of crimes that had taken place in the United Kingdom during the century, while appears to be lacking almost any knowledge of literature, philosophy and astronomy, which according to him is completely useless to his work. He does not shy away from giving his opinion or sharing his thoughts, even if they may be somewhat harsh towards others.

When looking at Holmes from Forster's (1927) flat and round characters, he scales towards being a round character, as he possesses different traits for that type: has multiple aspects to their personality, flaws and qualities, surprises us with his deductions, and only desires information relevant to him. While his daily routine falls into the predictable trait of a flat character, as well as being easily recognizable by readers, since he is the main character of the story, and his appearance as well as personality is described relatively clearly to the readers. While Holmes could be seen as predictable, the sudden changes in his behaviour allow him to be a lot less predictable, as he is sometimes extremely lazy, in the dumps, and then occasionally exceptionally energetic.

When looking at the differences between the original text and the translation, one could say that the translator Agu Tann has done quite a good job when translating the story. While some sentences did have some differences in them, the majority of those differences did not affect the meaning of the sentences too much, and retained a majority of the original meaning. The differences in the translation could also be caused by the changes in language that have occurred since the original story was released, as a number of phrases used there might not be as prominent in modern English as they used to be back then.

## Conclusion

The current bachelor's thesis offers a look at the descriptions of the characters in Arthur Conan Doyle's *A Study in Scarlet* through the narration of John H. Watson's journals and the possible differences found in the Estonian translation by Agu Tann. The descriptions found in the English text are brought out and then compared to the translated version to bring out any possible changes in the meanings of the portrayals of the main characters, and discussed based on Edward Morgan Forster's concept of flat and round characters in order to determine which category the used characters would belong to.

First, the thesis looked at the history of the author and the Sherlock Holmes series of stories, as well as reviews from articles done on the topic of Holmes and *A Study in Scarlet* in order to get an idea of the possible concepts used in the book by the author, as well as any other authors that could have influenced the creation of the main characters of the used story. Then the methodology for the work was introduced and elaborated on. Afterwards the descriptions of the two main characters were brought out and analyzed both in English and Estonian, and then compared to one another.

Having looked at the descriptions of Holmes and Watson in both the original story as well as Agu Tann's Estonian translation, it could be seen, that both the meanings of the descriptions given to the characters, as well as the translated sentences managed to maintain the original point that they were supposed to convey to the reader, even though some sentences might have been altered in order to make the translated sentences more flowing and easier to understand for the reader. Those changes could also be attributed to changes in the lexical terms used when *A Study in Scarlet* was published, when the translated version was written, and which terms are in use in the current day.

Overall it could be said, that the changes noticed in the translated story in comparison to the original, the differences in the sentences used did not necessarily affect the meaning

meant to be conveyed to the reader to such an extent, that it would create a completely different image of the character that was described. Agu Tann has done a fairly good work in translating the story into Estonian, and the readers of the translated might have been left with a similar impression of the characters as they were meant to be seen in the original.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1

Table of descriptions for John H. Watson

Page nr.	<i>A Study in Scarlet</i> 1887	Page nr.	“Etüüd Punases” 2003
9	My nerves are shaken, and I get up at all sorts of ungodly hours, and I am extremely lazy.	13	...mu närvid pole korras, magan poole päevani ja olen üldse äärmiselt laisk.
12	My health forbade me from venturing out unless the weather was exceptionally genial, and I had no friends who would call upon me and break the monotony of my daily existence.	15	Tervise pärast sõandasin välja minna ainult hästi sooja ilmaga, ja mul polnud sõpru, kes oleksid mind külastanud ning my argielu üksluisusse vaheldust toonud.
15	Again I had an opportunity of asking him a point-blank question, and again my delicacy prevented me from forcing another man to confide in me.	17	Jälle oli mul paras juhus temalt otseselt küsida, millega ta tegeleb, ja jälle ei lubanud mu delikaatsus teiselt inimeselt usaldust välja pressida.
20	I asked with a slightly malicious glance at my companion	20	...pärisin edasi, heites oma kaaslasele pisut õela pilgu.
24	...I had no doubt that he could see a great deal which was hidden from me.	23	ja siiski ei kahelnud ma selles, et ta võis näha väga palju, mis mulle peidetuks jäi.

39	I ought to be more case-hardened after my Afghan experiences. I saw my own comrades hacked to pieces in Maiwand without losing my nerve.	32	Pärast Afganistani kogemusi peaksin küll rohkem karastunud olema. Maiwandis nägin, kuidas mu kaaslasi tükkideks raiuti, aga seal ma närve ei kaotanud.
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## APPENDIX 2

Table of descriptions for Sherlock Holmes.

Page nr.	<i>A Study in Scarlet</i> 1887	Page nr.	“Etüüd Punases” 2003
6	It is not easy to express the inexpressible.	11	Ei ole kerge väljendada väljendamatu.
6	Holmes is a little too scientific for my tastes - it approaches to cold-bloodedness.	11	Holmes on minu maitse jaoks natuke liiga teaduslik - tema teaduslikkus läheneb juba julmusele.
6	I could imagine his giving a friend a little pinch of the latest vegetable alkaloid/.../simply out of a spirit of inquiry in order to have an accurate idea of the effects.	11	Võin ette kujutada, et ta on võimeline sõbrale näputäit uusimat alkaloidi andma/.../lihtsalt uurimisvaimust, selleks et saada täpset ettekujutust, kuidas mürk toimib.
6	To do him justice, I think that he would take it himself with the same readiness. He appears to have a passion for definite and exact knowledge.	11	Tegelikult arvan küll, et ta oleks ise samuti valmis seda sisse võtma. Tal näib olevat lausa kirjekas omada kindlaid ja täpseid teadmisi.
6	When it comes to beating the subjects in the dissecting-rooms with a stick/.../to verify how far bruises may be produced after death.	11	Kui ta juba niikaugemale[sic] läheb, et lahkamiskambris uuritavaid laipu kepiga peksma hakkab/.../et kindlaks teha, mil määral võib veel pärast surma löögijälgi tekitada.
9	I get in the dumps at times, and don't open my mouth for days on end.	13	Jah, aeg-ajalt satun süngesse meeleollu ja siis ei tee ma päevade viisi suud lahti.
12	Not a difficult man to live with/.../quiet in his ways/.../habits	14	Kindlasti mitte niisugune mees, kellega oleks raske



	were regular/.../rarely up after ten at night/.../had invariably breakfast and gone out before I rose in the morning.		olnud koos elada/.../vaiksed elukombed/.../reeglipärased harjumused/.../õhtul oli ta harva pärast kümnet veel üleval/.../hommikul alati juba einetanud ja välja läinud kui mina tõusin.
12	Yet his zeal for certain studies was remarkable, and within eccentric limits his knowledge was so extraordinarily ample and minute that his observations have fairly astounded me.	14	Siiski oli ta agarus mõningate ainealade uurimisel tähelepandav ja ta teadmised eriskummalistes piirides nii erakordselt ulatuslikud ning täpsed, et ta mõtteavaldused mind lausa hämmastasid.
13	I consider that a man's brain originally is like a little empty attic, and you have to stock it with furniture as you choose.	15	Mina arvan, et inimese aju on esialgu väikese tühja katusekambri sarnane ja te peate sinna koguma mööblit oma äranägemise järgi.
19	This fellow may be very clever, but he is certainly very conceited.	19	See mees võib ju õige tark olla, aga ta on kindlasti väga ennast täis.
20	My respect for his powers of analysis increased wondrously.	20	Mu lugupidamine tema analüüsivõime vastu kasvas tohutult.
22	The most incurably lazy devil that ever stood in shoe leather.	21	Olen kõige parandamatum laiskvorst taeva alla.
26	So swiftly was the examination made that one would hardly have guessed the minuteness with which it was conducted.	24	Järelvaatus toimus nii kiiresti, et vaevalt oleks võinud uskuda, kui piinliku üksikasjalikusega[sic] see läbi viidi.
33	Flushed up with pleasure at my words, and the earnest way in which I uttered them. I had already observed that he was as sensitive to flattery on the score of his art as any girl could be of her beauty.	29	Mu sõnad ja tooni tõsidus panid mu kaaslaste heast meelest punastama. Olin juba varemgi märganud, et ta on oma kunsti kohta avaldatud komplimentide suhtes niisama tundlik nagu mõni tütarlaps oma ilu arvel öeldud meelituste suhtes.

## Resümee

TARTU ÜLIKOOL  
ANGLISTIKA OSAKOND

**Erkki Sedrik**

**A comparison of the descriptions of characters: Doyle's *A Study in Scarlet* and its Estonian translation**

**Tegelaste kirjelduste võrdlus: Doyle'i "A Study in Scarlet" ja selle eestikeelne tõlge.**

Bakalaureusetöö

2021

Lehekülgede arv: 36

Annotatsioon:

Käesoleva bakalaureusetöö eesmärgiks on võrrelda Arthur Conan Doyle'i "A Study in Scarlet"i eestikeelses tõlkes välja toodud tegelaste kirjeldusi originaaliga, neid analüüsida, tuua välja võimalikke erinevusi ja kindlaks teha, kumba Edward Morgan Forster'i (ühemõõtmeliste või mitmetahuliste) tegelaste rühma loo peategelased kuuluda võivad. Töö lähtematerjaliks on võetud Agu Tann'i eestikeelne tõlge romaanist. Töö lõpuks on kindlaks tehtud, et tõlgitud töö on piisavalt sarnane algtekstile, et kirjelduste tähendus ei muutu märgatavalt, ja mõlemad tegelased võiks määrata mitmetahuliste tegelaste hulka.

Märksõnad: Inglise keel ja keeleteadus, tegelaste kirjeldused, võrdlev tõlkeanalüüs, inglise kirjandus, Doyle.

## **Lihtlitsents**

### **Lihtlitsents lõputöö reprodutseerimiseks ja lõputöö üldsusele kättesaadavaks tegemiseks**

Mina, Erkki Sedrik,

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