

# *DIE KLEINE HOUSE-APOTHEKE: RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN, GERMAN AND POLISH GREGORY HOUSE AND VARIED TRANSLATIONS OF THE PRONOUN YOU*

ANNA URBAN

Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań  
aurban@amu.edu.pl

## Abstract

Two audiovisual translations of the American hit medical drama, *House M.D.*, German dubbing and Polish voiceover, and the analysis of translation strategies of the pronominal form of address *you* are the point of departure for choosing the right strategy for translation of the German book written by Michael Reufsteck and Jochen Stöckle *Die kleine House-Apotheke. Ein Beipackzettel zur Kultserie* which is the first German guide to the hit medical drama, providing unique insight into making of each episode of the first three series. The comparison of the two translation strategies – the German and the Polish one – shows that translation of the pronoun *you* determined the reception of the main protagonist. The reduced pronominal paradigm in English which does not distinguish between a formal and an informal address pronoun has created two different protagonists.

## 1. Introduction

For the last seven years *House, M.D.* has been one of the most popular and captivating shows on television around the world. Every week the misanthropic genius doctor named Gregory House and his team of diagnosticians are confronted with medical mysteries. Due to the brilliantly portrayed main character the Emmy Award winning TV drama has been offering viewers all around the globe an entertaining mixture of drama and humour.

The incentive for the present paper was a German book by Michael Reufsteck and Jochen Stöckle *Die kleine House-Apotheke. Ein Beipackzettel zur Kultserie* which is after the English TV guides (Barnett 2010 and Jackman & Laurie 2010) the first German guide to the hit medical drama. Providing unique insight into the show, the book also offers a detailed look at the dubbed *House M.D.* episode after episode of the first three series.

It must be mentioned that *Die kleine House-Apotheke*, a book written in German about the American TV series, based on the German dubbing and riddled with quotations from the show, was to be translated from German into Polish. As the authors are German journalists, the text is written in German, but the hundreds of quotations are translations and excerpts from the TV show, as well as all key-words, diagnoses and whole dialogs, therefore the translation must be taken up cautiously in a constant balance on the line between the three mentioned languages: German, English and Polish.

The illustration of numerous problematic issues that the translator must tackle in the above mentioned triad will be incorporated in the analysis of forms of address.

The first observation is that the translation task will not only involve the translation of the book itself. The translator must understand that in this case the target book would be an outcome of the German book, the German dubbing, the American drama and its Polish audiovisual translation (AVT in short), being not dubbing, but voiceover.

Under dubbing Dries (1995:9 qtd. in Shuttleworth & Cowie 1997:45) understands a process in which “the foreign dialogue is adjusted to the mouth movements of the actor in the film” giving the impression that that actor is actually speaking the target language. According to Díaz Cintaz and Orero (2005:473), voice-over is “a technique in which a voice offering a translation in a given target language (TL) is heard simultaneously on top of the source language (SL) voice. As far as the soundtrack of the original program is concerned, the volume is reduced to a low level that can still be heard in the background whilst the translation is being read”.

Probably the latter, that is the Polish AVT of the medical drama, is to be the key to a successful translation of the book in question. Most presumably the target reader is not a novice to the subject, but the viewer of the former six television series. Both the German book and its Polish counterpart are addressed to the fan of *House M.D.*, that is, a viewer who knows the unconventional and misanthropic medical genius heading a team of diagnosticians at the fictional Princeton-Plainsboro Teaching Hospital (PPTH) in New Jersey.

Having that in mind, what the viewer is expecting to find in the book is a detailed look at the making of each episode with his favourite character. The fact that the source text is written in German is probably of no relevance to the reader.

## 2. Forms of address in translation

Forms of address is a broad umbrella term which comprises two major types: 1) *vocatives* (Levinson 1983; Huddleston & Pullum 2002) and 2) *verbal* and *pronominal forms*. Vocatives are understood as words or phrases denoting the addressee, used for direct address, standing outside the main body of the clause and being separated from it by intonation. Vocatives are different from verbal and pronominal forms of address which are incorporated into the main body of the clause (Szarkowska 2007b). Bruti & Perego (2010:64; 2008:12) propose the following categorisation of the functions of vocatives: an “identifying” function, that either selects an addressee, or – especially if the vocative is repeated – as a reminder within a conversation, lending it a personal tone; and an “expressive” function, when it is not necessary to select an addressee but the speaker’s attitude towards the addressee is specified.

I would like to focus on pronominal forms of address, that is on translation of the pronoun *you*, “creating, maintaining or reinforcing the social bond between collocutors” (Bruti/Perego 2008:12) as it was fraught with consequences and determined the reception of the main protagonist in the German and Polish translation.

As is well known, English constitutes an unusual case in address if compared to other languages in Europe (Helmbrecht 2003, 2005). English, in fact, is characterized by a reduced pronominal paradigm which does not distinguish between a formal and an

informal address pronoun. Consequently, in this language intimacy and deference cannot be conveyed through a binary address system.

There are two social parameters that seem to be of particular significance in regard to politeness. One involves the relative social rank, power and prestige of the individual members within the society, the other involves the social distance, i.e. the degree of intimacy and familiarity relative to one another. The relative social rank of an individual is “regulated by sociolinguistic and contextual parameters like gender, social class, status, nature of the relationship between the parties and type of encounter” (Formentelli 2009:183). The parameter of relative social distance describes the fact that people who are close relatives or friends or who belong to the same peer groups etc., are usually closer to each other than unrelated people who do not know each other on an every-day basis. It is obvious that these parameters and values play a role as conceptual categories and determine the choice of linguistic means for polite address (Helmbrecht 2003:193-193).

### 3. Discussion of selected data: The main protagonist and the pronoun *you*

The American Gregory House was baptized by the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* as the “miesepetrigste[n] Mediziner der Fernsehgeschichte”, that is as the grumpiest doctor in the history of television<sup>1</sup>. Critics have described the character as “moody”, “bitter”, “antagonistic”<sup>2</sup>, “misanthropic”<sup>3</sup>, “grumpy”, “maverick”<sup>4</sup> and a “curmudgeon”<sup>5</sup>. The Global Language Monitor chose the word “curmudgeon” as the best way to describe the character<sup>6</sup>.

He lacks sympathy for his patients, he is lazy, authoritative, unmotivated, implacable, addicted to Vicodin. He refuses to wear the standard white lab coat to avoid patients recognizing him as a doctor, avoids the patients as well as his clinic duty and says that “everybody lies”. He is a genius who does not mince his words and therefore frequently ends up in court.

On the other hand, the German dubbed House is obsequious. Representatives of the law, such as the Court and police officers, as well as patients he addresses – by the book – using the formal *Sie*. In the same way he addresses his team of diagnosticians being their superior, although in the German language the convention of using the formal address pronoun would require it solely in the case of official conversations, clinic duty or duty in the ward being a notion of distance, authority, and hierarchy. Using the polite form *Sie* addressing his colleague and hospital administrator, Dr. Lisa Cuddy, is also unnecessary. Helmbrecht convinces in his politeness distinction in personal pronouns

<sup>1</sup> *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, 9.05.2006, Nr. 107:42.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article/article?f=/c/a/2004/11/15/DDGSL9QOIII.DTL> (Retrieved 2011-07-13).

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.popmatters.com/pm/tv/reviews/48955/house/> (Retrieved 2011-07-13).

<sup>4</sup> <http://blogs.thestage.co.uk/tvtoday/2007/11/top-5-grumpy-tv-doctors/>. (Retrieved 2011-07-13).

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.salon.com/mwt/feature/2007/05/29/hugh\\_laurie/](http://www.salon.com/mwt/feature/2007/05/29/hugh_laurie/). (Retrieved 2011-07-13).

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.languagemonitor.com/?page\\_id=20](http://www.languagemonitor.com/?page_id=20). (Retrieved 2011-07-13).

that “[t]he polite pronoun *Sie* is the default form of address among German adults who are not in a close social relation to each other. If they are relatives, married, close friends, professional colleagues, or university students, they are very likely to use the familiar *du* to address each other” (Helmbrecht 2005: 186).

As stated above, the English is characterized by a reduced pronominal paradigm which does not distinguish between a formal and an informal address pronoun. Consequently, we must assume that according to the social convention, the patients and hospital staff address the main character using polite forms:

<i>you</i>	<i>Sie</i> [second-person polite pronoun]	<i>pan</i> [Sir]
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Again we must assume that although the convention would require of House to answer symmetrically, the main protagonist answers asymmetrically, showing an impolite manner to everyone. Such a lack of distinction between a formal and an informal address pronoun makes it especially difficult in translation to render. The lack of symmetry is not visible in the German dubbing, though it can be found in the Polish AVT:

<i>you</i>	<i>Sie</i>	<i>ty</i> [second-person familiar pronoun]
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Szarkowska (2007a: 527) suggests that the habit of familiar addressing might be sometimes regarded as too direct and too curt, and this is the most likely reason why the “correct” address forms in the German dubbing are being placed in the mouth of most direct and most curt protagonist. In effect, the reader of the German book as well as the German viewer does not perceive the mentioned asymmetry in the behaviour of Gregory House.

An example illustrating an asymmetric address can be the following dialogue, where a male patient addresses the doctor using a polite form *Sie*, the doctor however replies (in Polish) as to a child using familiar verbal forms where the pronoun is superfluous:

- My pants tell <i>you</i> I have diabetes? - No, they tell me <i>you</i> ’re an idiot. (...) Based on the two napkins in <i>your</i> right pocket, I’m willing to bet it’s not <i>your</i> first donut of the day.	- <i>Sie</i> haben an meinen Hosen Diabetes erkannt? - Nein, aber dass <i>Sie</i> blöd sind. (...)die beiden Kuchenservietten in <i>Ihrer</i> Hosentaschen sagen mir, dass das heute nicht <i>Ihr</i> erster Donut. (p. 47/episode 9)	- No i spodnie. - Mówią <i>panu</i> , że mam cukrzycę? - Że <i>jesteś</i> głupkiem. (...) a chusteczki w kieszeni wskazują, ile <i>zjadłeś</i> pączków.
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House [to a female patient]:

<i>You</i> have a parasite.	<i>Sie</i> haben einen Parasiten. (p. 28/episode 4)	<i>Masz</i> pasożyta.
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In very rare cases the AVT translators decided to leave the formal and respectful form *Pani* [Madam] as in the following dialogue with an older female patient:

- But I am going to admit <i>you</i> to the hospital for tests.	- Ich nehme <i>Sie</i> auf Tests. (p. 44/episode 8)	- Ale przyjmę <i>panią</i> na badania.
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In the closing scene however the translators went back to the form typical of the main character:

Do <i>you</i> think I would have given <i>you</i> this if it would stop <i>you</i> from flirting with me? [...] Doomed to feeling good for the rest of <i>your</i> life.	<i>Sie</i> sind verdammt, sich bis an <i>Ihr</i> Lebensende wohl zu fühlen. (p. 44/episode 8)	<i>Myślisz</i> , że dałbym <i>ci</i> lek, przez który <i>przestanie</i> sz ze mną flirtować? [...] <i>Jesteś</i> skazana na dobre samopoczucie do końca życia.
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The same inconsistency in the triad: English – German – Polish can be found in House addressing the subordinates, which the protagonist always addresses with familiar forms. The familiarity is maintained in the Polish AVT, in the German dubbing however – again omitted.

Chase: Genetic tests take forever. <i>You</i> can't just keep testing him for every inherited condition <i>you</i> think it might be. House: Well, not me. (...) But <i>you</i> guys can.	Eine Gendiagnostik dauert ewig. Wir können doch nicht weiter auf jede Erbkrankheit testen, die <i>Sie</i> für möglich halten. House: Ich nicht. (...) Aber <i>Sie</i> können das. (p. 184/episode 53)	Diagnostyka genów trwa całą wieczność. Nie możemy zbadać każdej choroby dziedzicznej, którą <i>podejrzewasz</i> . House: Ja nie, ale wy tak.
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[House to his assistant, Dr. Chase] <i>You</i> hate nuns. <i>You</i> can't hate someone if you don't know them.	<i>Sie</i> hassen Nonnen, <i>Sie</i> können keinen hassen, den <i>Sie</i> nicht kennen. (p. 32/episode 5)	Nie <i>możesz</i> nienawidzić kogoś, kogo nie znasz.
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[House to his assistant, Dr. Cameron] Why are <i>you</i> here? To buy me a pony?	Wieso sind <i>Sie</i> hier? Bekomme ich ein Pony?	Po co <i>przyszłaś</i> ? Podarować mi kucyka?
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House: Because... I'm <i>your</i> boss. Cameron: A rational reason. Or at least admit that <i>you</i> don't have one.	- Weil ich <i>Ihr</i> Boss bin. - Ein rationaler Grund. Oder geben <i>Sie</i> wenigstens zu, dass <i>Sie</i> keinen haben. (p. 216/episode 62)	- Bo jestem <i>twoim</i> szefem. - Sensownego uzasadnienia. <i>Powiedz</i> chociaż, że nie ma uzasadnienia.
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Typical of the main character is also the intimate way of addressing people performing professions of public trust, e.g. judges and police officers. Disrespectful attitude towards such people noticeable at the first glance by the English and Polish recipient is again undetectable in the German dubbing:

[Judge] <i>Dr House!</i> Now! [House] Does <i>your</i> voice always get that high and annoying when <i>you're</i> angry?	- <i>Dr House!</i> Legen <i>Sie</i> auf. Sofort! - Ist <i>Ihre</i> Stimme immer so nervig schrill, wenn <i>Sie</i> böse werden? (p. 197/episode 57)	- <i>Proszę</i> natychmiast <i>wyłączyć</i> telefon! - <i>Zawsze masz</i> taki skrzekliwy głos, kiedy się <i>złoscisz?</i>
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When a Police officer, Michael Tritter, decides to struggle against House's disrespectful manner of handling patients, promises to take up legal action against the doctor and starts treating him with due lack of respect, owing to the wrong global translation strategy (Tomaszkiewicz 2004: 95; 2006: 103) the German recipient will unfortunately not discover the disrespect. As stated above, the display of disrespect in English is not based on using a socially inappropriate form of address, however if the main character were as polite as the German dubbing suggests, he probably would have addressed a policeman as e.g. "officer" and the judge as e.g. "Your Honour". Therefore using the formal address in German takes the edge out of the offensive remarks to some (minor) degree while using informal address aggravates the offence in the Polish voice-over.

And <i>you're</i> smart, and <i>you're</i> funny but <i>you</i> are bitter. And <i>you're</i> lonely, so <i>you</i> treat everyone around like they're idiots and <i>you</i> get away with it because of your cane. (...) Last nurse <i>you</i> made fun of, she probably slipped some crap into <i>your</i> coffee.	<i>Sie</i> sind clever und dazu noch witzig, aber auch verbittert und einsam. Und deswegen behandeln <i>Sie</i> alle wie Idioten und kommen damit durch. Dank <i>Ihres</i> Stocks. (...) Die letzte Schwester, die <i>Sie</i> verspottet haben, hat <i>Ihnen</i> bestimmt etwas unter den Kaffee gemischt. (p. 180, episode 51).	<i>Jesteś</i> inteligentny i dowcipny, ale też zgorzkniały i samotny i dlatego <i>traktujesz</i> wszystkich jak idiotów i zawsze uchodzi <i>ci</i> to płazem. Bo <i>chodzisz</i> o lasce. (...) Ta pielęgniarka, którą <i>zmieszałeś</i> z błotem, już pewnie dosypała <i>ci</i> jakieś gówno do kawy.
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Typical for the TV series is the constant bantering of two main characters, Dr. Gregory House and his superior, Dr. Lisa Cuddy, who know each other from the times from before the work in the Plainsboro Hospital:

[Cuddy]: When I hired <i>you</i> , I knew <i>you</i> were insane.	Ich habe <i>Sie</i> eingestellt, obwohl ich wusste, dass <i>Sie</i> irre sind. (p. 46/episode 9)	Zdecydowałam się <i>ciebie</i> zatrudnić, chociaż wiedziałam, że <i>jesteś</i> wariat.
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[Cuddy to House]: Are <i>you</i> high?	Sind <i>Sie</i> etwa high? (p. 95/episode 24)	<i>Naćpałeć się?</i>
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The polite forms are surprising regarding the fact that the protagonists know each other since the university times, that House is Cuddy's subordinate, and considering the sexual allusions. The rejection of the personal *du* form makes the irony impossible to spot, when dr. House ironically comments on various things concerning doctor Cuddy's way of being, addressing her as using the academic title + surname, as in the following example of mocked politeness:

Good morning, <i>doctor Cuddy</i> , a stunning costume.	Guten Morgen <i>Dr. Cuddy</i> . Bezauberndes Kostüm. (s. 36/episode 6)	Dzień dobry, <i>pani doktor</i> , śliczny strój.
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In *Cambridge Grammar of Spoken and Written English* (2007: 110) we read that "the title + surname is increasingly relegated to marking a more distant and respectful relationship towards the acquaintance". By choosing the right global strategy in the Polish AVT, the Polish translators could allow for the irony using the address form *pani doktor* (literally: "ms. doctor"). In such cases, mocked politeness is undetectable in the German dubbing.

#### 4. Conclusion

The global translation strategy has made it possible for the Polish doctor House to be closer to its American counterpart. In my perspective, this is exactly what the character from *Die kleine House-Apotheke* should be like, bearing in mind, that the protagonist should be well known to his fan and avid TV series viewer. Dr. House's medical students are taught that when they hear hoofbeats, they should think horses, not zebras, but House's unique way of being has proven otherwise. Analogically, the pronoun *you* in the given context has turned out to be a 'horse' in the German dubbing, but was detected as a 'zebra' in the Polish voice-over. Therefore the strategy chosen by Polish AVT translator should be the leading one for translating the book *Die kleine House-Apotheke*.

In the Polish language the decisive factor is the degree of intimacy between the interlocutors, their age and social rank. The Polish doctor House is closer to its American counterpart. The Polish AVT translators had recognised correctly the main protagonist's attitude, his way of being, his constant provocation. Had this not been so, it would have created a significant obstacle for the translation of the book and would affect the reception of the main protagonist by fans and viewers in Poland. The American House disregards the conventionalities in every aspect and so should have the German dubbed House. "Im Deutschen lügt man, wenn man höflich ist" or literally: "In German you lie when you are polite" recalls the words of Baccalaureus in *Faust II* Eugeniusz Tomiczek (1991: 15) in one of his papers. Unfortunately this general remark can be applied to our needs, as it must be recognised that when the German dubbed House is polite, he (or rather the translators) lie, making him polite.

Szarkowska (2006: 215) convinces that a translator should possess the so-called communicative competence, that is not only know the repertoire of respective words, but know, in what circumstances they might be used. In my opinion a translator must also know, how to convey the disregarding of conventionalities according to the relations between the interlocutors.

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#### About the Author

**Anna Urban** is employed at the Department of German Applied Linguistics at the Institute of Applied Linguistics of Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland. Her research interests focus on phraseology, translation, the Poznań dialect. In 2009 she published a study on the functions of phrasemes in the feature articles of *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*. Since 2003 she has been working as a translator of German and English books for young adults