

Abstract

The paper explores intratextual multilingualism in *A Clockwork Orange* (ACO) by Anthony Burgess, and in two of its translations – into Czech and German. It analyses 180 words from Nadsat – the invented language in ACO – to reveal how lexical creativity is manifested in translation, i.e. whether and how lexical creativity that is present in the original text is changed in the translations. Changes in lexical creativity are linked to normalisation (a translation universal), and to the functions of the invented language.

An existing classification of forms and functions of intratextual multilingualism is applied to invented languages and, in particular, to Nadsat. The analysis of Nadsat and its counterparts in the translations is quantitative, and is conducted using the concordancers *AntConc* and *ParaConc*. It examines the frequency of Nadsat words, their distribution throughout the text, and the way their meaning is conveyed to the reader. These data are then used in the comparison of Nadsat and the invented languages that replace it in the Czech and the German translations.

The analysis shows that in both translations the number of invented lemmas is lower than in the original, and that in the German translation (UO) the number is significantly lower compared to the Czech translation (MP). In total, MP disposed of 10% of Nadsat lemmas and UO disposed of 41 %. It also showed that both translators made changes in the distribution of the invented word forms when compared to their Nadsat counterparts; the changes affect more invented word forms in UO than MP, and the changes are greater in UO. The strategy of intratextual translation of Nadsat words is used more consistently in MP than in UO.

Lexical creativity is diminished in both translations, but much more so in UO; normalisation of invented words has risen in inverse proportion to the decrease in lexical creativity. The changes in translation affected the functions of Nadsat. For MP, the results of the changes appear inconclusive: the cryptic and restrictive function was probably affected the most, but many of the changes can be ascribed to a misunderstanding of ACO and careless editorial revision; other functions were not affected significantly. In UO, the atmospheric, characterizing, and value functions were affected significantly. Changes to the cryptic and restrictive function could not be assessed, as there were too many factors involved.