

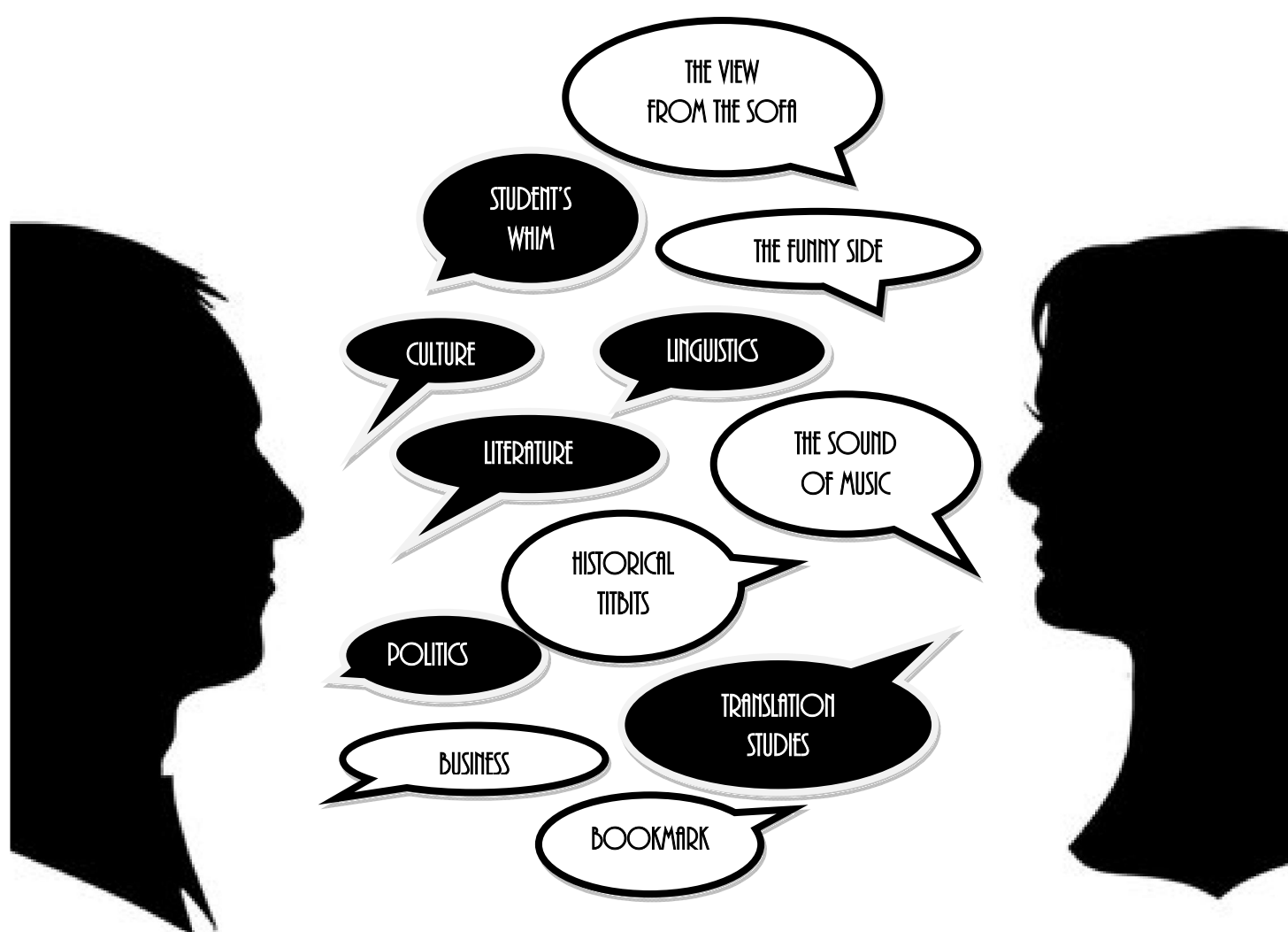
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THE RISE OF THE EMPEROR

by Maciej Orjan

Next year at this time, someone else will be standing here in this very spot, and it's anyone's guess who she will be.

During his speech at the White House Correspondents' Dinner, the outgoing President of the United States masterfully veiled the announcement of his favourite in the ongoing race for the post he has held since 2009. Barack Obama's support for the Democratic Party Candidate is essential, as, according to the polls, she was neck and neck with her rival. Donald John Trump is determined to make America great again and he does not take prisoners.

To start with, some background information on the new star of the American political scene. Donald Trump was born in 1946 in New York as an heir to his father's real estate and construction company, from whom he obtained *a small loan of a million dollars*. He became well-known for his achievements (and failures) in the construction business, as well as hosting the TV show titled *The Apprentice*. In June 2015 he grew into a top tier celebrity, announcing that he would run for the presidential nomination of the Republican Party.



www.nytimes.com

Trump's downfall in Atlantic City

DIE HARD

Trump put up a fight for the nomination as an interesting oddity and defeated more certain candidates like Jeb Bush, Ted Cruz and Marco Rubio. He turned things round and built his political capital from nothing. He convinced people to vote for him, he started gaining in the polls and finished the primaries with 1,725 delegates. His uphill struggle, and his image as a tough guy may appeal to some of the Grand Old Party electorate, especially the part represented by Clint Eastwood who are *fed up with political correctness and the pussy generation*. They consider it appealing that the New Yorker has a formula for every issue that America and the rest of the world find troublesome. ISIS? Kill'em all! Immigrants? Build a wall! For Trump and his fellow populist, everything is easy and obvious. As obvious as an alliance with the Russian Federation.

PUTIN'S SHILL

Foreign policy is not the president elect's favourite subject. It is not a vote winner like getting rid of Mexicans or legalizing assault rifles. For a man whose election campaign relied on simplifications, fabrications and pure lies, such as *Obama is not a United States citizen and is a muslim*, foreign affairs are just too complicated. He considers Europe as a pawn which he could easily sell to Putin. It is a breach in the traditional Republican aversion towards Russia, no matter whether communist or capitalist guise. Trump endorses Putin, his policy, and his style of governance. His affection for the Russian President has even led to a conspiracy theory which made its way into the mainstream, which claims that the New York businessman is Putin's puppet displayed on the American political scene to secure Russian affairs in Europe. This theory may be far-fetched and Trump is rather a *useful idiot* than a conscious representative but tells a lot about how his words are seen by those who do not blindly follow their idol. On the contrary, the president elect announces the imposition of tough conditions in his relationships with natural American allies, as well as its two closest neighbours – Mexico and Canada, and is on a collision course with emerging superpower, China. To put it more simply, the loud and foul mouthed screamer is not the right man to maneuver through the intricacies of diplomacy and is an actual threat to post-WWII world order.



www.usatoday.com

Together forever

FASCIST

Another issue, somehow connected with diplomacy, is the alienation of the United States that may become a result of Trump's xenophobic views. His explicit racism appeals to some people and can only cause an escalation of the burgeoning racial conflict which has become a great problem in the US recently. His flagship, and already mentioned postulate of deporting Mexicans from the American soil would definitely turn out to be impossible to perform. However, the billionaire's hatred towards minorities may spread through the radical part of society and result in the blaming Latin Americans, African Americans, gay people *et cetera*, for all the failures and underachievements of those who voted for the property tycoon. Oddly, he has not blamed the Eternal Jew for the fact that America has ceased to be great yet.

BUSINESSMAN, NOT POLITICIAN

Furthermore, Donald Trump achieved success increasing his father's money. Certainly, nobody questions his abilities in making money and running a well-functioning company but in politics he would often

have to compromise and deal with opponents who he will not be able to fire or threaten when opposed. In forcibly imposing his ideas, Trump will not avoid allegations of being a dictator. He does not seem to be a man that can get easily affected by those allegations, and can always reply that both Obama and Bush, and many of their predecessors used to rule by decrees as opposed by Congress. Nevertheless, the leader of the free world performs deals with Vladimir Putin and does not even try to conceal his authoritarian intentions. He simply cannot be taken seriously. His style of performance also seems weird and only orientated to achieving new voters and ensuring the old ones make a good decision by electing him. This is a common praxis among politicians and should not be condemned outright. However, Trump's meetings and rallies appear as his own vanity fairs. And a nice opportunity to market his famous MAGA caps. Apart from that, Trump seems to be impulsive and short-tempered. This concerns his operations as a businessman, as well as a potential ruler of the only superpower in the world. As an entrepreneur he could risk, go bankrupt, and regain his money through another investment. As a wielder of 5,000 nuclear warheads, he may not have a second approach.



www.amazon.com

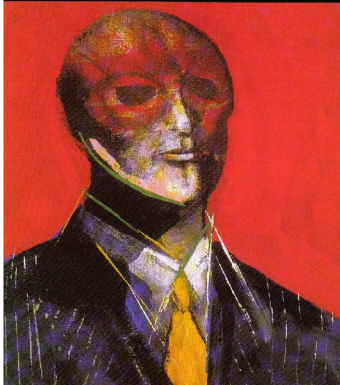
Make America Great Again for only \$25

In August, almost three months before the elections, 50 prominent Republicans issued an open letter of protest against their own nominee. Opinion polls indicated that he was losing to Hillary Clinton by 8 percent and exhorts people to kill his adversary. However, as with Brexit, the pollsters were proved wrong. 40% of Americans could not wait to see their glorious Motherland even more glorious. It now remains to be seen whether Trump can deliver on his promises.

SOCIOPATHS IN LITERATURE

by Agata Jureczko

AMERICAN PSYCHO BRET EASTON ELLIS



<https://britlitsurvey2.wordpress.com>

What connects Hannibal Lecter (*Red Dragon* by Thomas Harris), Patrick Bateman (*American Psycho* by Bret Easton Ellis), Frank (*The Wasp Factory* by Iain Banks), Iago (*Othello* by William Shakespeare) and Cersei Lannister (*A Song of Ice and Fire* series written by George R. R. Martin)? They are surely not the most ordinary of characters that might come across while reading a book. Each of them has some personal traits that mark them as sociopaths.

However, who exactly is a sociopath?

There is a lot of unintelligible medical mumbo-jumbo which can make it difficult to establish what the term sociopath means. It is a person with a personality disorder characterized by antisocial, often criminal behaviour, who lacks a sense of moral responsibility or social conscience. The disorder was discovered somewhere between 1940-1945 and we have a problem here, because in literature the reader usually cannot say whether a hero is a sociopath or a psychopath, because the words are often used interchangeably, which is just wrong. A psychopath has initially a very similar definition, but this particular disorder was discovered earlier, around 1885. Although these disorders are quite similar and because of their resemblance hard to differentiate, they are not the same.

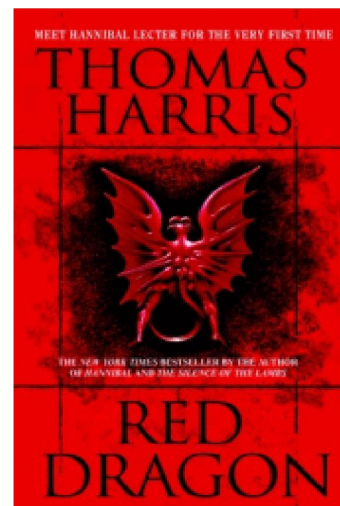
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Psychopath vs sociopath

Psychopaths as well as sociopaths are very skilled actors. They have a deceitful and manipulative nature and they always get what they want. Also, a lack of guilt, of empathy for others, a disregard for law and social conventions and an inclination to violence is a trait they have in common.

However, sociopaths act more on compulsion, they lack patience and detailed planning. Probably, they are uneducated and unable to work or live in one place for a long time. On the other hand, psychopaths make fewer mistakes, because they plan down everything to the smallest detail and do not get carried away at the most important moments. This is why they often avoid detection, or even give false clues that mislead and prevent them from being caught. Psychopaths are more dangerous, because they do not have a conscience, ergo, they do not fear the consequences of their actions. The most important difference between them is that psychopaths are

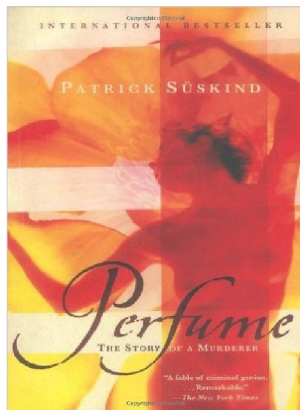
born with their condition, because they inherit an anti-social disorder, while sociopaths are created as a result of brain injury or abuse/neglect in childhood.



<https://poietes.wordpress.com>

The best-known examples in literature

Everybody knows the story of Hannibal Lecter, a clever and enlightened psychiatrist, who likes to read a good book or listen to music and absolutely loves to eat. Sounds pretty normal, except for the cannibalism and serial killing. He is an orphan. So far, this is the description of a psychopath. However! When Hannibal was eight, he watched his sister get killed and cannibalized, so he killed every man who played a part in his sister's death, but then he carried on killing.

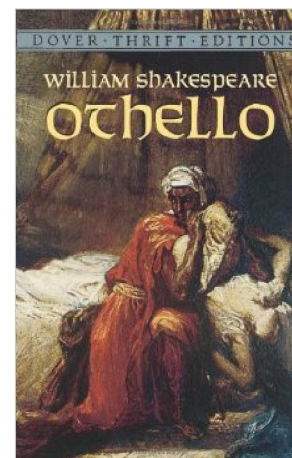


<http://www.pagepulp.com>

A great example of a psychopath in literature is Jean-Baptiste Grenouille (*Perfume* by Patrick Süskind). The antihero was born with hyperosmia - a very enhanced sense of smell, but does not have a scent of his own and this leads him to become a serial killer. The rejection from his mother and from wet nurses as well as the need to murder a person soon after discovering her/his scent makes him a perfect example of a psychopath.

Even Shakespeare created a character, who can be classified as psychopath or sociopath. For sure, the antihero is not sane, however, the readers do not know the cause of his insanity. Iago (*Othello* by William Shakespeare) is often described as the worst villain in all the works that Shakespeare created. He is an accomplished liar and master manipulator. He brings pain

and suffering to almost anyone: Othello, Desdemona, Cassio, Roderigo and Emilia and he does not have any clear motivation other than his enjoyment of the process of destruction alone.



www.amazon.com

What can you do?

Despite the rise of crime fiction in the 19th century as well as sensation and detective novels, sociopaths and psychopaths were often described earlier, not only by Shakespeare. How was this possible? Well, writers often describe people around them and even though these disorders were discovered quite late it does not mean they did not exist before. It is just as Steven King once wrote "*Monsters are real, and ghosts are real too. They live inside us, and sometimes, they win*".

BYE BYE BRITAIN

by Maciej Orjan

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a sovereign state in Europe (...) a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the G7 finance ministers, NATO, WTO (...) A LEADING MEMBER STATE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION.

The above short description of one of the biggest economies in the world will soon be outdated. On 23 June 2016 Britons voted *leave*.



www.memedroid.com

Bye bye, Britain

To start with, let us focus on the factors that convinced the British people that leaving the Union was the best decision they could make. One of them was a sense of restricted sovereignty or even a lack of it. Moreover, it is an argument brought up in every EU member state, not only by eurosceptics. Certainly, Brussels imposes some laws and regulations on its members. However, this is how clubs work – you benefit from the membership in one situation and compromise in another. Sadly, the opponents of the European Union seem to not to have noticed their country's special status in the Community and the set of privileges they received. Another case is the great number of immigrants on the Isles. The UK citizens' rhetoric concerning them varies on occasion; either it is claimed they take their jobs or do nothing and only receive unemployment benefits. Furthermore, the aversion towards mass immigration has increased vastly across almost the whole of Europe due to the refugee crisis, and it is hard to blame the islanders for their feeling that they are not able to accommodate more foreigners anymore. They simply did not establish their welfare state for everybody. In February 2016 Britain

reached an agreement with the European Council. The project proposed by Donald Tusk and Jean-Claude Juncker assumed that the British state would not have to pay benefits for immigrants for the first seven years of their stay. This agreement, contrary to European values, shows that it was the EU which wanted to compromise and offered concessions in order to retain Britain in its structures on Britain's conditions. It turned out it was not enough.

Certainly, there were other issues that Britons may have considered disturbing: concern for their beloved currency (which in fact only they could keep as a member of the Union), or the fact they are the biggest contributor to the European coffer. Said concern can be understood, but for most Europeans and 49% of the referendum voters these concerns are not enough to leave the Community just like that. Above all, there is no doubt the British society fell prey to the ruling class, especially former Prime Minister David Cameron, who, in order to build their political capital, anted up and overbid.

Actually, the advocates of voting *leave* cynically used the extreme emotions of their fellow countrymen and navigated their ship to the rocks for their own purposes. The most notable persons campaigning for leaving were conservative former mayor of London Boris Johnson and the leader of the United Kingdom Independence Party Nigel Farage. In fact, none of them succeeded completely. The first was rumoured to assume the position of Prime Minister after Cameron resigned. Eventually, he became the Secretary of Foreign Affairs which is quite an odd position for a man who has literally called one of the most powerful rulers of the world a *goat f***er*. As far as Mr. Farage is concerned, he seems to be the kind of guy who just likes to watch the world burn, as he fled politics after achieving his goals. As regards said Cameron, even though he declared himself pro-European, he has already suffered the consequences of his heavy-handed political play.

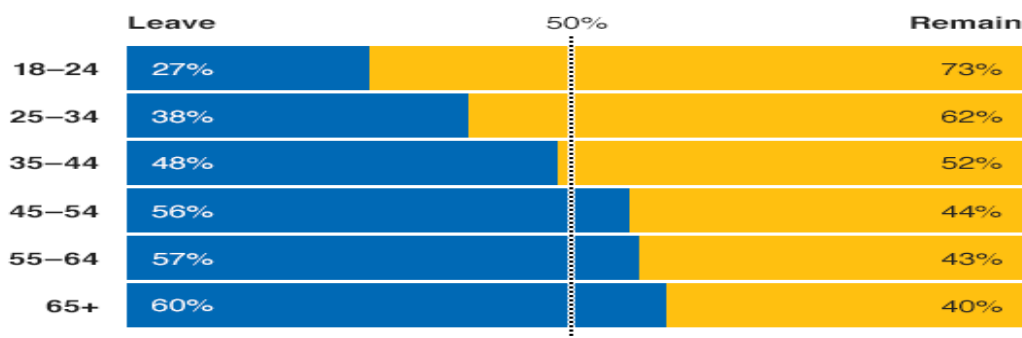


www.bbc.co.uk

Faces of the victors

Those and other demagogues convinced the British people that the United Kingdom and its citizens may only benefit from leaving the European Union. They persuaded them that nothing will change in terms of foreign affairs, and that Britain will be able to reclaim its independency and become their own overlords again. Some of them, especially those dreaming of *Merry Old England* and unable to understand that there are no fully-sovereign countries in a globalized world, became an easy target for the populist propaganda of the *Vote Leavers*:

How different age groups voted



Source: Lord Ashcroft Polls

BBC

Those who are represented in blue on the above graph believe that the UK will obtain the status of Norway which has all the rights and treaties of a member state and at the same time still remains beyond the European structures. In fact, being a party of the free market, Schengen Zone *et cetera* but not being a member state of the EU, entails some significant consequences that people who voted *leave* certainly do not want to see. Those are, for instance contributing to the Union's budget and accepting its directives. However, without any representatives in the European Parliament and the right to vote on common acts and laws. Farage *et consortes* somehow forgot to inform their electorate about this.

Admittedly, the far-reaching effects of Britain's decision are hard to foresee. There are no procedures for seceding from the EU and the experts, observers and politicians are agreed that the potential process will last for years. So far, when the dust settled, stocks and currency rates stabilized after the initial shock but there is no doubt the referendum was a truly historical event. To be honest, a couple of positive after-effects of it there can be seen. Primarily, the former British government proved the accuracy of the ancient maxim *Vox populi, vox Dei*, which some of rulers seem to forget from time to time. Apart from that, Brexit may be a decisive factor for the beginning of the reforms that Europe has to perform. Luckily, its leaders did not follow Abraham Lincoln's example, who showed what *secession* means for those who do not want to be a part of the Union anymore.

LEST WE FORGET

by Aleksandra Leśniak



www.woundcare4heroes.org.uk

The approaching autumn months bring, every year, a traditional day of remembrance held in the honour of men and women who have died in the course of service for their country. This is held annually on the second Sunday in November and is known as Remembrance Sunday. Ceremonies are conducted at war memorials across the United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries. They are attended by people who want to pay their respect to soldiers who died fighting for their country. But not only ordinary people attend those ceremonies – local authorities, ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen also come, as well as members of veterans' organisation (such as the Royal British Legion). The Royal Family is known for taking part in these ceremonies – their family history is irrevocably connected with the Armed Forces. The National Service of Remembrance at the Cenotaph (the war memorial in Whitehall, London) is held on Remembrance Sunday where the Queen, on behalf of the nation lays the first wreath of poppies.

There is one striking element connecting those who celebrate Remembrance Sunday. They all wear a red poppy – either made of light cloth or paper. Poppies are also woven together to form wreaths that are laid at war memorials.

Why do poppies serve as a symbol of the sacrifice?

The origins of the poppy's symbolism lie in the Napoleonic Wars of the early 19th century – the red (or as it is sometimes called the Flanders poppy) poppy was the first flower to bloom over the graves of soldiers who died in northern France and Belgium. Sadly, history likes to repeat itself. A century later, in the same region now known as the Western Front, red poppies once again blossomed over graves of another generation of soldiers.



wikipedia.org

The sight of poppies inspired one of the soldiers, Lt Col John McCrae (a Canadian doctor) to write a now famous poem called 'In Flanders Fields'. John McCrae was asked to conduct a burial service for his friend, Alexis Helmer, who died during the Second Battle of Ypres. This tragic event led McCrae to pen a poem that was to become one of the finest examples of the genre known as 'war poetry'. 'In Flanders Fields', though initially rejected by a publisher, was later translated into many foreign languages and reached people around the world who were deeply moved by the poem and its imagery. One of the people influenced by the poem, was an American academic, Moina Michael, who decided to manufacture and sell red poppies made out of silk. Poppies were brought to England by Anna Guerin. This seemingly plain symbol combined with the poem it was inspired by, led the (Royal) British Legion (formed in 1921) to order 9 million and sell them on 11th November that year. The poppies sold out immediately and the whole event, known nowadays as the 'Poppy Appeal' raised over £106,000. The money was used to help veterans with employment and housing issues. In 1922,

Major George Howson set up the Poppy Factory which employed disabled ex-Servicemen. Today, the factory produces millions of poppies each year. This century the 'Poppy Appeal' raised between £23.5million (in 2005) to £42.8million (in 2011).

What started as a way of dealing with grief after losing a friend in battle turned out to be an inspiration to many other people affected by the Great War. One small event – the publishing of a poem became a foundation stone for wonderful actions that for many wounded ex-Servicemen and ex-Service women proved to be life-changing. The reality of life after the war turned out to be as challenging as the war itself. World War I lost an entire generation of young, brave men. Those who came back had to face a changed world. It is truly incredible that almost a century after those atrocious events, the memory of the fallen is still very much alive.



olechka.tumblr.com

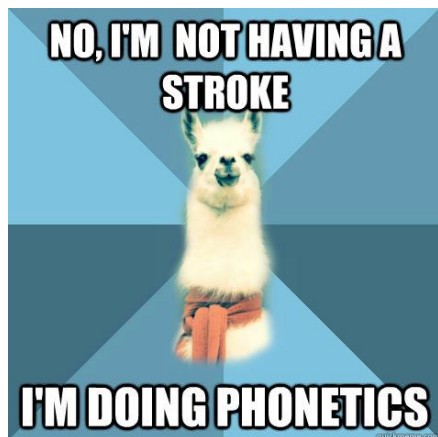
*In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.*

*We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.*

*Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.*

ðə 'hɑ:dʃɪps ɒv 'stju:dənt-fəʊ'nætiks rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp Or: How to deal with phonetics

by Magdalena Juraszczyk



<http://www.quickmeme.com>

Linguistics, the backbone of all English studies, is a scientific study of language and its structure, including the study of syntax, phonology, morphology, semantics and phonetics. These five fields correlate with each other, starting with phonetics, the study of the sounds of human speech. Every student who begins his journey through language must start with phonetics. As a foreign student of English, we often think that we already know the proper pronunciation of many words so phonetics may not sound so bad. As it turns out: it is. It is like a wall that many find impossible to jump over and continue their learning process. However, though it may seem intimidating at first sight, it is not unbreachable. There are some techniques and methods that help the student with overcoming this problem and make phonetics an easier subject.

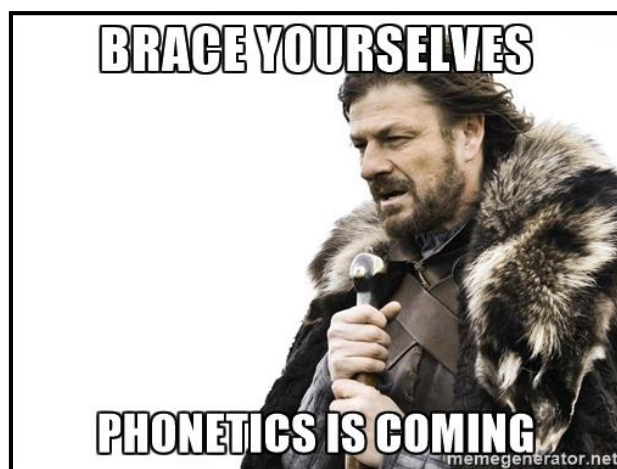
First of all, forget what you have learned about pronunciation.

The phonetic chart is not composed of letters, but of sounds. There are five (six if 'y' is included) vowels in the alphabet but they stand for about twenty vowel sounds in the phonetic chart, which can be overwhelming. For example, letter 'a' is almost never pronounced as short /a/, more often it is ash /æ/ like in 'cat' /kæt/ or schwa /ə/ like in 'America' /ə'merɪkə/. While on the topic of schwa, one of the unspoken rules of phonetic transcription says: if you do not know which exact short vowel is in that spot, there is a 90% chance it is schwa. The schwa sound is the most common vowel in phonetic transcription due to its weakness and the fact that it is easy to produce. When it comes to consonants, it does not get easier. While there are twenty one consonants in the alphabet and twenty four corresponding sounds, there are letter sequences which make the pronunciation unpredictable. One such sequence is 'ough', it can be pronounced in at least six different ways: /oʊ/ as in 'though' (*toe*), /u:/ as in 'through' (*true*), /ʌf/ as in 'rough' (*ruffian*), /ɒf/ as in 'cough' (*coffin*), /ɔ:/ as in 'thought' (*taut*) and /aʊ/ as in 'bough' (*to bow*). Due to these variables, it is recommended to check unknown words in a dictionary as it could prevent embarrassing situations.

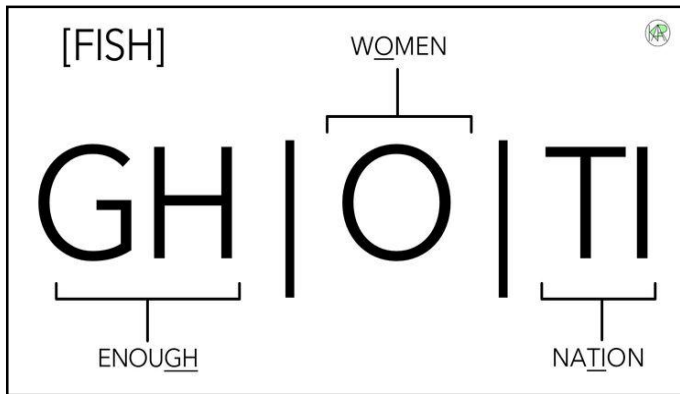
Think of phonetic sounds as building blocks.

Although the concept of phonetic transcription and the chart may be new to you, realise that you already have the arsenal of these sounds in your memory. After all, you have been hearing them every time you heard English. What you need to do now is to separate each sound and categorise them. The word 'bike' is made of three sounds, consonants /b/ and /k/ and a diphthong /aɪ/, then this diphthong is a word too, 'I'. There is a certain inconsistency in English which is often shown using the fish-ghoti case. Although there is a much more interesting example: the word 'ghoughphtheightteau'.

It looks like gibberish but when it gets deconstructed, it turns out to be a very simple word. 'gh' as in 'hiccough' /'hɪkʌp/, 'ough' as in 'dough' /dəʊ/, phth as in 'phthisis' /'tʰaɪsɪs/, then 'eigh' as in 'neighbour' /'neɪbə/ 'tte' as in 'gazette' /gə'zet/ and finally 'eau' as in 'plateau' /plæt'əʊ/. The final product is /pə'teɪ təʊ/, our Polish 'potato'. This proves that when you know the sounds, you can pronounce every word in English, as long as you know its transcription.



Mastering phonetics is vital for continuing studying English, as it is the core of the whole language and



<https://pl.pinterest.com>

manifests itself in other fields of English study. The best ways to learn it quickly are to watch English shows with English subtitles, looking up words in dictionaries as often as possible and to practice, practice and practice. No mountain is unattainable if you keep on rebounding and prepare for the climb with a lot of hard work. Similarly, English phonetics is not impossible to understand if only you continue studying. Sooner or later, phonetic transcription will become your second nature and you will have no problems with reading whole texts written in transcription.

POKÉMON GO – THE ROAD TO FORTUNE

by Mateusz Szkatuła

Have you heard about Pokémon? I hope so. The name 'Pokémon' is an abbreviation from 'Pocket Monsters'. It is a game series released on consoles by the Japanese company Nintendo. These games have been created since 1996 by Satori Tajiri. The anime series has been produced since 1997. *Pokémon* achieved global success and after *Mario* is the second most profitable game of the company. The entire game series has sold in 279 million copies (as of March 2016). The most popular games are:

1. (1996-1998) Pokémon Red/Green/Blue/Yellow – 59,52 millions copies
2. (1999-2000) Pokémon Gold/Silver/Crystal – 42,21 millions copies
3. (2002-2004) Pokémon Ruby/Sapphire/Emerald – 34,38 millions copies
4. (2006-2008) Pokémon Diamond/Pearl/Platinum – 25,23 millions copies



<http://www.pokemon.com>

Far Far Away.....in Japan

Nintendo – a leader of hand-held video game consoles was founded in 1989 in Kyoto, Japan by Fusajirō Yamauchi. Initially the company made cards called *Hanafuda* (a Japanese traditional card game with the same name). The following years brought more profits. They founded many other businesses including a TV network, taxi company and many others companies that produced toys. In 1980s, Nintendo entered the video game business which quickly achieved success. Consoles such as the Nintendo Entertainment System (62 million copies sold) and Gameboy (118 million copies sold) have brought record profits and achieved global popularity.

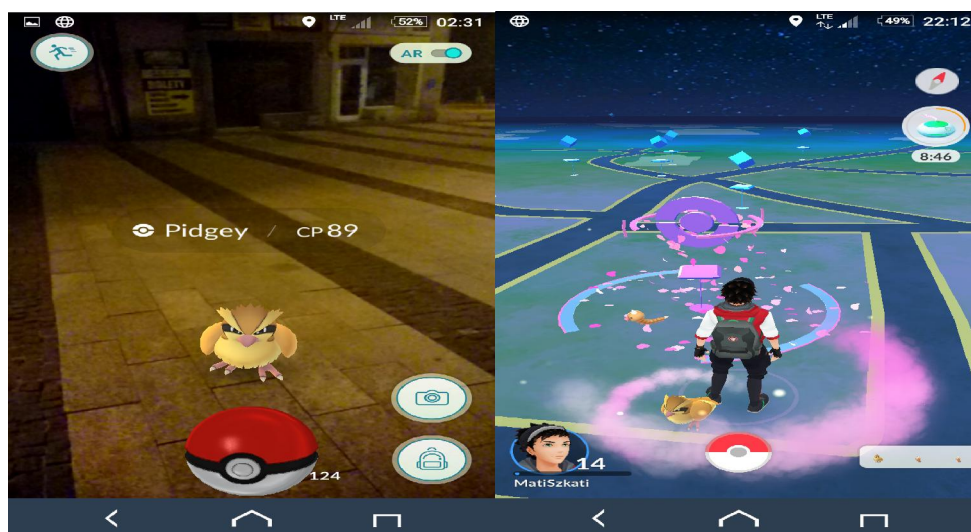
After the appearance of the anime series *Pokémon* in 1999, shares of Nintendo started to grow. In January 2000 the price for one share was \$30, next year it was a company record. That record was also sustained by the Gameboy Advance debut on the market. In the next years, Nintendo released Nintendo Wii. The new console caused shares to reach \$80. After 10 years the Japanese company decided to develop the mobile scene and released the game *Pokémon Go* which has become a global phenomenon not only for children and teens but also for adults. The game caused the sudden growth of shares to 30% and that allowed Nintendo to outrun another fellow Japanese giant – SONY.

Pokémon Go was created by Niantic INC, Nintendo's partner which produces games and applications which use augmented reality. The result of this relationship was an increase in profits by 7,5 billion dollars within a few days.

The game requires internet connection and GPS. Similarly as in the anime series we go anywhere we like to catch a Pokémon. On the smartphone screen we see our character moving on a virtual map of our neighborhood. The map shows information about the Pokémon which are located nearby and 'Pokestops' - a special places marked by a blue point including monuments, churches, crosses, where we are able to get additional 'Pokeballs' and other tools which helps us to fight with another Pokémon trainers at special Gyms. Finding these funny creatures is not easy, even if they appear in sightings tab, we don't know where they are. After we finally find Pokemon, our Smartphone will vibrate that he has appeared on the map.

Pokestops

Catch Mode



Pokemon Go screenshots by the author

After clicking on Pokémon, the game changes view into 'Catch mode' where we can catch our creature. To catch him we have to throw virtual 'pokeball' at the creature by dragging our finger from the lower to upper part of the screen. If you hit the Pokémon with the 'pokeball', the ball will close and the only information that you caught the beastie is a red diode on the ball. If the diode flashes three times you finally caught your Pokémon. It may also happen, that after many times of throwing 'pokeball' at it, the creature will still not be yours, he may even run away and the chance to catch him will be forfeited.

'Pokestops' also drop eggs from which the new Pokémon hatch out. Each egg has an assigned number of kilometers that you have to travel. Today we have 2 km, 5km and 10km. 'Pokestops' can be also used to lure the Pokémon. The lure works for only 30 minutes and during this time beasties will arrive at the 'Pokestop'. It is an economic way to catch creatures. You can recognize this phenomenon by hearts which fly around 'Pokestop' (as in the picture above).

However the real fun begins after you reach the 5th level. Now you can join one of three teams: Red (Team Valor), Blue (Team Mystic) and Yellow (Team Instinct). If you choose a team, you can fight with other Pokémon trainers from different teams at gyms. You can assign one Pokémon to one gym and others teammates can add additional creatures to provide better defense. If you win and take a Gym, you receive profits including 10 gold coins and 100 stardust which can be used to evolve Pokémon.

Just enjoy the show

Pokémon Go has achieved global success. Since releasing the application, shares of Nintendo grew by about 50%, but the game still need patches to improve performance, game servers, glitches and battery use. Despite these disadvantages, players keep having fun(the game app has been downloaded over 100 million times) but the only question is - how long will the game survive? *Pokémon Go* has shown on certain basis how to produce games with augmented reality and this is only matter of time when producers from different companies will create a similar game and it will probably bring fortune again. Meanwhile I have to go to catch another Pokémon. Gotta Catch 'Em All!

‘HOW HARD CAN IT BE?’

by Aleksandra Leśniak

The titular question is one of the most popular misconceptions about the world of translation. Not only literature translation but in fact any kind of translation. People tend to think about the translator’s job in terms of ‘Oh, please – all you have to do is know the foreign language’ or ‘You just use the dictionary/translator or whatever’. Unfortunately, is not as easy as it seems. Especially when we take literature translation into consideration. The ‘funny’ thing about reading a foreign author’s works is that the reader rarely even looks at the translator’s last name. Because, frankly who cares? The book is on the shelf, ready to be picked by the reader. However, the process of getting a foreign book onto a shelf of any book store is a tumultuous one. For the translator, of course. But the translator’s work (apart from its obvious strains) is a beautiful one. He or she gets pleasure from rendering someone else’s unique literary world into their mother tongue. What is even more beautiful – every translator has his or her different way of dealing with the process. Their attitudes to translation vary from sheer bliss to hardship on a daily basis.

Let us have a glimpse into the translator’s world.



www.dwutygodnik.com

MICHAŁ KŁOBUKOWSKI

- born in 1951 in Warsaw
- poet, essayist and translator of American and English literature
- among his translation projects are the works of V. Nabokov, S. Rushdie, J. M. Coetzee, Conrad, R. Dahl, W. B. Yeats or J. S. Foer

“When reading a translation, you should feel the blood pumping in its veins, and the translator is the one pumping it. Translating is a kind of transfusion. There is even a certain erotic background to it – to provide a good translation you need a relationship between the translator and the text. That would be the ideal. In practice it often turns out that translator is, mildly speaking a geisha.”

JERZY JARNIEWICZ

- born in 1958 in Łowicz
- poet, literary critic, lecturer, editor of “Literatura na świecie”, translator of English literature
- translated works of J. Joyce, P. Roth, B. Dylan and many more

“Everything we know about English, Irish or American poetry is the translator’s merit. Not literary critics or historians. Polish philologists are sleeping and the works get done in the translator’s workshop.”



www.msa.wroclaw.pl

MAGDA HEYDEL

stl.org.pl

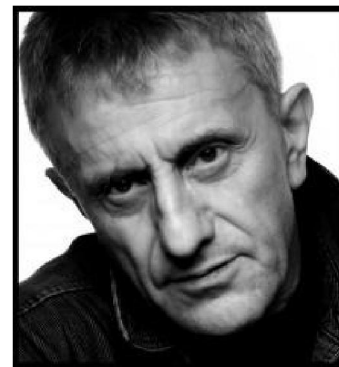
- born in 1969 in Katowice
 - lecturer (Polish, English, translation studies), editor-in-chief of “Przekładaniec”, translator of English literature – V. Woolf, T. S. Elliot, J. Conrad, T. Hughes, S. Heaney

“It is (translation) a little bit similar to domestic service – the hostess receives all the complements when in fact it was the cook that prepared the meal. We should remember about those workers behind the scenes, because it is their mastery and artistry in language that contribute to the author’s recognition and fame.”

PIOTR SOMMER

- born in 1948
- poet, lecturer, editor-in-chief of “Literatura na Świecie”, translator of English, American, Irish poetry (poems of S. Heaney, J. Shuyler, R. Lowell and many more)

“For me, a well translated poem gives happiness, not haughtiness to the language; it is a complete artefact that can be found as a virtual, active artefact in a different language. It means that it evokes selfless awe and can be an inspiration.”



www.poetryinternationalweb.net

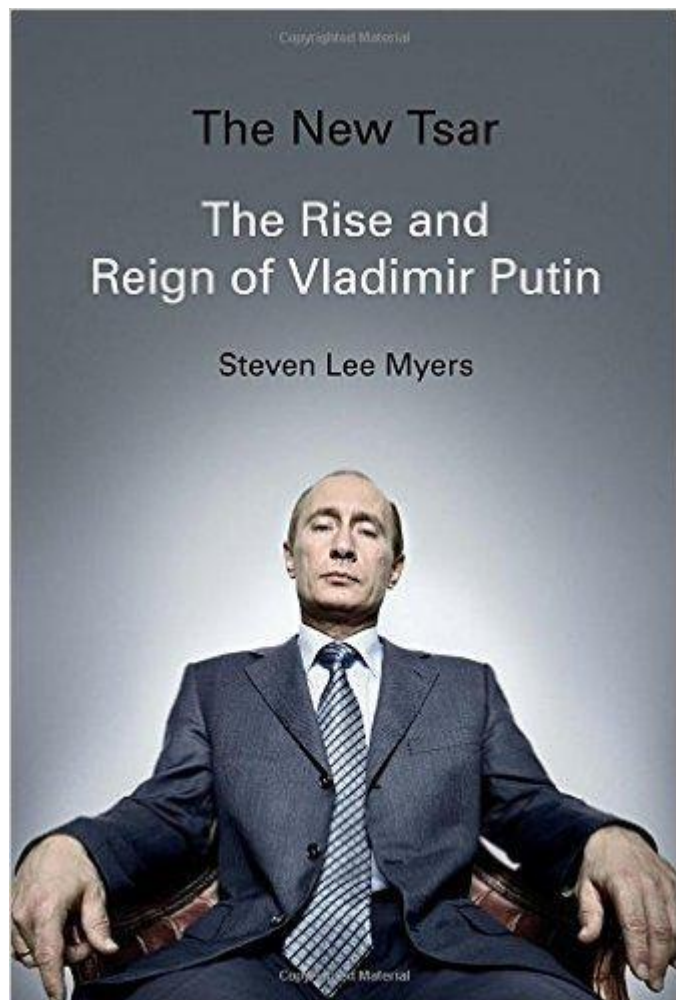
Obviously, those four translators are only a handful of those that work in Poland. The Polish Literary Translators Association (Polish: *Stowarzyszenie Tłumaczy Literatury*) has 150 members. We can read on their official website:

“STL brings together translators of fiction, non-fiction, and audiovisual works. It aims to integrate the community of literary translators in Poland, protect their interests and support their development. It also campaigns for the promotion of literature and reading in general, for high standards in the publishing culture, and for raising language awareness.”

As we can gather from their statement, the translator’s job is not merely the rendering of any given text. Translation involves also editing, working with editors and publishers. Their work holds a great responsibility – it’s through their struggle the reader is able to connect with diverse emotions, new ideas and unfamiliar cultures. George Steiner once said “Without translation we would be living in provinces bordering on silence.” Just think how poor we would be as human beings if that were to happen.

THE NEW TSAR – A REVIEW

by Maciej Orjan



The New Tsar: The Rise and Reign of Vladimir Putin by Stephen Lee Myers is a massively detailed biography of one of the most powerful people on Earth. The book is the first work that helps to understand how did a low-level KGB colonel became a ruler of the world *in spe* and the gravest danger for the West.

The reading of the current tsar's biography is a depressing activity. Myers tells the story of Putin life from his early years in Leningrad, through his non-spectacular career as KGB clerk, up to taking power in the largest country in the world with a journalistic dispassion. The emotionless style of writing hits the reader with great power, as the author does not intend to portray the Russian president as a pure monster at any cost. He lets the facts portray him as such.

Myers masterfully reveals the process of appropriating more and more areas and institutions of the state by Putin and his clique. The president and his confidential fellows have consistently turned Russia into their own corporation, concentrating only on making a huge amount of money and cementing their authority. The author depicts the process by which Vladimir Putin went from being a democratically elected president in 2000 to a full-scale dictator around 2010.

The readers are able to get to know events like the murders of Anna Politkovska and Alexander Litvinenko, the invasion of Georgia or annexation of Crimea, as they occurred in the Kremlin back then. It is a big asset, that Myers manages to hold on to objectivity, still showing recent history's happenings in more detail, simultaneously depicting Putin's motivations and trying to understand his reasoning. For instance, the reader is given the chance of understanding how a man's personal ambitions may lead to a lingering conflict that could end the longest time of peace in Europe's history. There are more ins and outs in the book.

Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin is frequently said to be an oppressive dictator, and one who is, vastly concerned with his country's wealth. Unfortunately, this biography leaves no doubt that this man is concerned only with power. He has masterfully managed to convince his people that all he does is in their favor and this is how he has consolidated his own rule. His support among society and an enormous web of links lead to the situation in which the question is not *when* but *if* his rule will come to an end.

As far as *The New Tsar's* author is concerned, he has been a longstanding *New York Times* correspondent covering Russia and knows most of the depicted events as he has personally experienced them. If anyone is disturbed by Putin's deeds and operations, this work will leave them horrified.

Florence Foster Jenkins – the worst singer in the world or an unappreciated art lover?

by Agata Jureczko



<http://www.imdb.com>

Hugh Grant, who plays Florence's husband – St. Clair Bayfield, stands his ground as well. He is mostly known for playing in romantic comedies; however, he did a great job in this movie. I can guarantee that every girl would want to have St. Clair Bayfield as a husband. Loyal and decent, he is devoted to Florence and feels responsible for her. He has taken care of her for a long time and made sure that when possible, she does not hear the mockery and critics. On the other hand, he has a mistress and uses Florence's money a lot, but he can be forgiven for that. Because, when hardships come, he is there for Florence every time and tries to protect her.



<http://www.filmweb.pl>

What is interesting, Meryl Streep and Simon Helberg, who plays the pianist Cosme McMoon in the movie and is mostly known for his portrayal of Howard Wolowitz in *The Big Bang Theory*, performed for all the recordings by themselves. Meryl sang and Simon played. In one interview, Meryl said that the most difficult thing for her was singing-off key, because she knew how to sing the operas correctly so she practised singing really well and then just blew it. It must have been hilarious!

In conclusion, I would recommend this movie to anyone who likes biographical movies, or movies with classical music, to those who love Meryl Streep's acting, costume movies, or just to those who want to have a good laugh. I watched *Florence* with my best friend, who does not like opera singing at all, but she laughed so hard, when Meryl started to sing.

Even with Florence's terrible singing, I admire her for one thing. She once said: "*People may say I can't sing, but no one can ever say I didn't sing*" and this is the rule that we all should follow. Florence knew that she was not the best singer; however, she sang, because it was something that she loved doing. And everyone of us should have something like that in our lives.



<http://www.billboard.com/>

British accent – fading out in music

by Martyna Wieczorek

The two most popular varieties of English taught around the world are British and American. Although there are many people all over the world who find British accent more pleasant to the ear, a number of British artists still prefer to use the latter when singing. What is the difference between these two?

The contrast can be seen in grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation. As far as the latter is concerned, the main feature of the British accent is that it is non-rhotic which means that 'r' is pronounced only when it stands before a vowel. The other issue is the stress which often falls on the last syllable in American English while in British English the first is stressed. Another example is the letter 't' which is pronounced as a fast 'd' in the middle of a word in American English. In phonetics, this sound is called a "flap," which means the tongue quickly touches the roof of the mouth. Other examples are the change from [ju:] to [u:] and the change of diphthong [əʊ] to [oʊ] in American English. These are only a few of the existing differences.

There are more features that make the two varieties different. However, they are not a barrier to communication. Although Americans and Brits understand each other well, British people still intentionally change their accents when singing. Why do they do it?

There are many musicians who come from Britain and use their accent everyday but tend to lose it when singing. Such artists include Adele, Elton John and Ed Sheeran but they are not the only ones. The number of singers whose accents disappear in music is really high.



<http://adele.com/>

Adele is an English singer and songwriter. She speaks with a heavy cockney accent. However, she often seems to be unable to resist the temptation to slip into an American accent when singing. In her song *Skyfall*, her voice is almost devoid of the features of her native accent. Another example is *Someone Like You*, where the artist elongates the "I" sound to make it sound "ahhh". She also uses the previously mentioned "flap".



<http://www.jessiejofficial.com/>

When asked why British artists sing with an American accent, Jessie J, English singer and songwriter sang a piece of her song *Bang Bang* with her native accent and asked "doesn't sound as good, does it?". Then she added that it sounds like a joke or a musical to her. She compared it to *Oliver!*, the English musical from 1960.



<http://hughlaurieblues.com/>

This phenomenon is present not only in music but also in film. A good example is James Hugh Calum Laurie, the English actor, writer and musician. He is best known for playing the role of Gregory House, the title character in the American medical drama series *House M.D.* Laurie

assumed an American accent to perfectly suit the role of American doctor. As a singer, he also tends to lose his British accent. Before he released his 2011 debut blues album "Let Them Talk", he warned his fans that they would not hear his British accent because it did not suit that music style. Speaking to *Culture* magazine, Laurie compared the British accent in music to hitting a wrong note. He explained, "There is a musicality to words. They are instruments, in a way. (...)They are notes, and there is a particular way of sounding a note where sometimes, like it or not, in this particular idiom, to sing a sort of defiantly English version is as jagged and musically wrong as playing a wrong note. You'd just be hitting the wrong note by saying 'chance' instead of 'chair-nce'."

According to David Crystal, linguist and author from Northern Ireland, there are two reasons why artists tend to lose the British accent while singing. The first is phonetic. Singers tend to lose several of the regional-specific features. The intonation and speech rhythms are lost in melody, and vowels are elongated for many syllables. The other reason is social. Some artists intentionally lose their regional accents because they want to follow the fashionable mainstream.

In her article *Why British singers lose their accents when singing*, Deborah Honeycutt states that singers might not know that they are losing their accents when singing. Many people find American "neutral" and that is why they prefer to sing and speak with this accent. Honeycutt explains, "(...)they are simply singing in a way that naturally comes easiest". British English, on the other hand, seems too heavy for many people. When we sing, the air pressure used to make sounds is much greater. Breathing in a correct way is really important. Air passages expand while singing and it changes the quality of the sound. "As a result, regional accents can disappear because syllables are stretched out and stresses fall differently than in normal speech." According to Honeycutt, this is what makes singing accents "neutral" although many people still consider it "American" accent.

Although the phenomenon of the disappearing British accent in music is common, there are still artists who do not put on an American accent when singing. Such singers include, for example Ellie Goulding, Dan Smith who is the *Bastille* frontman and Olly Alexander from the band *Years&Years*. That means that British accent enthusiasts do not have to worry, it is still possible to hear music with their favourite sounds.

HISTORICAL TITBITS

Maciej Orjan presents

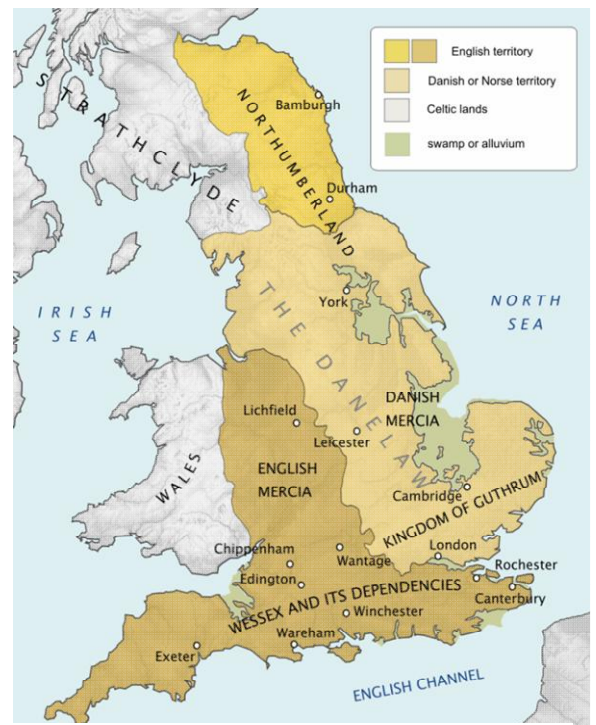
www.wikipedia.org



1. The first European feminist was British. In 60 AD the Iceni tribe's queen Boudica led a revolt against Roman occupants, seeking revenge for annexing her kingdom and raping her daughters. Described as an indomitable and fierce warrior, Boudica finally lost to Roman legions at the Battle of Watling Street but left a great impression as she managed to unite Celtic tribes against the oppressors.

2. Britain was the last province conquered and annexed by the Romans and the first abandoned by the Roman troops of their own free will. However, it was also the place where the locals recognized their dependency of the Roman Emperor long after the fall of the Western Roman Empire as some of the Britons claimed to be *Romans* almost till the end of the 6th century AD.
3. The time of relative peace between 1815 and 1914 is sometimes called *Pax Britannica* in relation to the ancient *Pax Romana*, the time of Emperor Augustus and his successors' reigns. Certainly, some wars such as the Franco-Prussian or Crimean Wars during this time. However, none of them spread over the whole continent like the Napoleonic Wars at the beginning of the 19th century and the First World War a hundred years later.

4. The Viking Age is assumed to have lasted from 793 until 1066. However, one of the most spectacular Viking raids was in AD 865 when the Great Heathen Army led by Ivar the Boneless invaded the four Saxon kingdoms. The Vikings established their rule and occupied England for 13 years. They were defeated in 878 by king Alfred the Great, but traces of their presence are still visible, for instance, in the names of some of the English locations.



www.icelandmag.visir.is

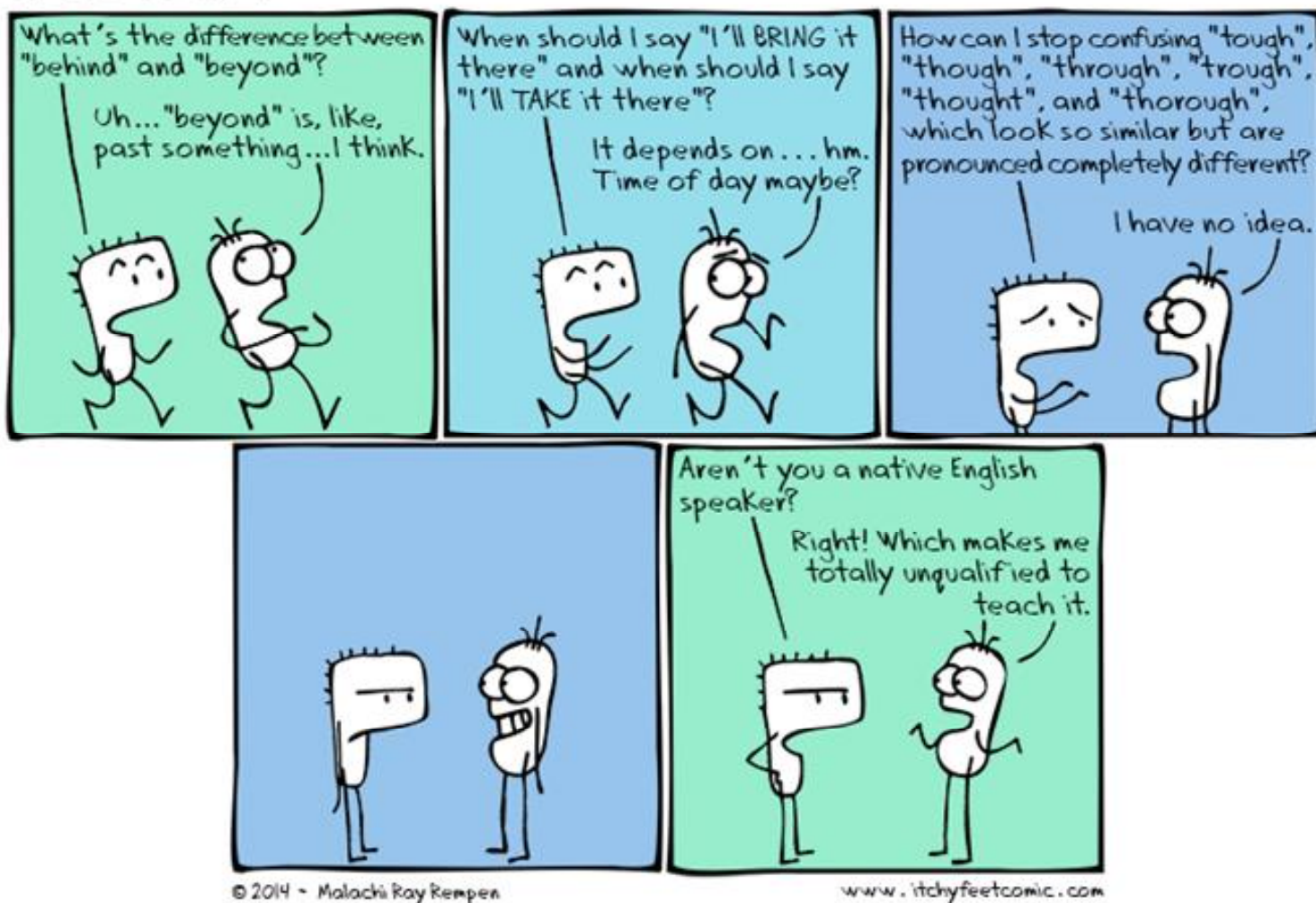


www.wikipedia.org

5. Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington, who defeated Napoleon in the Battle of Waterloo, was a great fan of his nemesis. His affection for his greatest adversary ended immediately after the British general got to know that the former Emperor of the French had bequeathed 10.000 francs to Cantillon – the unsuccessful assassin of the Duke.

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