German accents in English-language cartoons dubbed into Lithuanian

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Abstract
The present study aims to interpret the use of accents in dubbing and the role of those in the consolidation of stereotypes. Numerous cartoons have been selected to analyze any kind of disparity in pronunciation among the dubbed and original cartoons. Some of these cartoons include Open Season, Planes, The Simpsons Movie, and Mr. Peabody and Sherman. In some American English versions, typical German accent is observed to be spoken. Besides this, pronunciation has been examined as free of accent in versions which are dubbed in Lithuanian. Each individual speaks with an accent, including those who do not speak with a foreign accent. There was no clearly shaped stereotype associated with the German accent in Lithuanian.

Keywords: *Cartoon characters, Dubbing, English, German accent, Lithuanian*

1. Introduction

The phonetic synchronization is considered as one of the biggest challenges in dubbing, since the dubbed versions are focused without missing the sights of other audio-visual translation modes (Chaume, 2012). These modes are essential for considering the novel expressions that internet has brought to us such as, fun and fan-dubbing. The art of dubbing has also been explained by Chaume (2012); not only in Europe, but also in other parts of the globe. Chaume (2012) explained the issues associated with dubbing quality standards; like consistency between words, images, lip-sync, sound quality, idea of loyalty, and acting. Similarly, the present study aims to interpret the use of accents in dubbing and has mainly focused on the English-Lithuanian dubbed cartoons; through which, various cartoon characters; particularly in German accent, are dubbed. In order to accomplish the main purpose of the study, the following questions arise:

- What is the use of accents in dubbing for the consolidation of stereotypes?
- What is the significance of conveying German accent in Lithuanian version?

The aim is to interpret the use of accents in dubbing, and the role of those in the consolidation of stereotypes. For this purpose, several cartoons dubbed in English language have been evaluated.

1.1 Variety and Variations of Languages

In sociolinguistics, the term variety means a specific form of language or language cluster (Kittredge, 1982). Variation at the level of the lexicon, such as slang and argot, is often seen as a matter of style or level of formality (and can also be seen as variety), whereas variation at the level of pronunciation is often considered by sociolinguists as an *accent* (Schilling-Estes, 2006). The new developments in English language has resulted in several complications in English language with many accents, present in Standard English (Macedo, 2001). The influence of the native language is also called *foreign accent*, which has been emphasized in the literature (Lippi-Green, 1997). If one needs to specify that an accent is foreign, there can obviously be non-foreign ones too.

1.2 Difference between dialect and accent

An accent may be manifested as differences in pronunciation, whereas a dialect encompasses a broader set of linguistic differences. It is essential to identify between the term dialect and accent, when discussing social and geographical varieties of languages. An accent is more concerned with pronunciation, which refers that the only thing that identify two different accents is how the terms are pronounced. Whereas, a dialect involves pronunciation as well as differences in vocabulary and grammar (Hughes, Trudgill, & Watt, 2013).

Pronunciation in foreign language tends to go beyond the correct articulation of individual sounds. It results in complex outcomes that are associated with the correct meaning of the sentence dubbed in foreign language. Moreover, an accent which is difficult to understand may produce anxiety in the listeners: they fear they might not understand what comes next and will possibly end the conversation earlier or avoid difficult topics (Delabastita, 2010).

Another aspect to consider is that some of the accents are perceived as more prestigious in a society than others, which is often due to their association with a higher social class. However, in linguistics, no differentiation is made among accents in regard to their prestige, aesthetics, or correctness. The existing interest shown by linguists in the earlier history and past developments is a sign of maturity in itself, concerning linguistics as academic discipline (Robins, 2013). Stereotypes refer to specific characteristics, traits and roles that a group and its members are believed to possess. Thus, it has been evaluated that people who talk with foreign accents are judged as less intelligent, less competent, less educated, having poor language skills, and unpleasant to listen to (Gluszek, et al. 2010). In accent discrimination, one's way of speaking is used as a basis for arbitrary evaluations and judgments. According to Rosina Lippi-Green (1997) accent serves as the first point of gate keeping since law and social custom and a sense of what is morally and ethically right forbids us to refer to race, ethnicity, country of origin, or economic status more directly. Thus, this negative perception of speakers with accents seems to reflect certain prejudices rather than real problems with understanding (Rubin, 1992).

1.3 Analysis of Dubbed Cartoon Movies

The primary emphasis is on the foreign accents only, particularly on German accent in originally English-voiced cartoons dubbed into Lithuanian and German. Dubbing is done almost exclusively in animation. Dubbing is a form of domesticating AVT (Audiovisual Translation), and movies with high-quality dubbing are perceived by the audience as a national product. High-quality dubbing refers to the use of syntactical constructions and efficient use of vocabulary Matkivska, 2014).

It has been observed through recent trends in Lithuanian cinema that the animation dubbed in Lithuanian language as well as Lithuanian feature movies are most popular among the audience (Koverienė, et al. 2014). Moreover, the production and viewing of films has increased in Lithuania against the backdrop of decrease worldwide. Table 1 shows a number of cartoons worldwide, cartoons in Lithuania and Lithuanian feature films from the years 2010-2016.

Table 1: Number of cartoons worldwide and cartoons Lithuanian from years 2010 – 2016

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016

Cartoons worldwide[1]	5	3	2	3	0	2	3
Cartoons in Lithuania[2]	4	5	6	3	4	2	3
Lithuanian feature films[4]	1	1	1	3	4	3	-5

From the data of table 1, it has been revealed that the Lithuanian audience highly values the national production and dubbed movies, which are created similar to the home production. It is not particularly a Lithuanian thing. According to Koverienė, more than two-thirds of the respondents rated dubbing that creates "the illusion that a film is a local product" as important or very important (Koverienė, 2015). The "cast's specific accents" were placed second in terms of importance, which is worth looking upon in more detail (Koverienė, et al. 2014, 68-80).

1.4 Origination of humor

According to Arampatzis (2012), researchers became interested in translation of audiovisual language variations in the nineties of last century. It is associated with transfer of multimodal and multimedia speech. The two main clines associated with the term audiovisual include; verbal and nonverbal and audiovisual. The question arises, what specific functions foreign accents of characters have in cartoons. Firstly, the main function of animation is entertainment that gives the audience positive emotions and a good laugh. The accents of characters deviating from the standard language help to achieve this goal, as sometimes they sound quite funny. According to Chiaro (2014) making humor come across is one of the biggest challenges in AVT. This may prove to be inappropriately dubbed because of the connotations attached to certain varieties. Similarly, in dubbing it is quite unusual to connote all characters in terms of their geographic, ethnic or social origin. In the dubbed version of *My Cousin Vinnie*, Vinnie speaks with a Sicilian accent. However, he is the only character whose language is marked in the translations (both sub and dub) despite the strong Alabama drawl of most of the other characters (Chiaro, 2009).

In fact, it is not at all unusual for comic or cartoon characters to be dubbed with stereotypical accents. In Chicken Run (2000, V.G., USA), the Scottish hen is dubbed with a marked German accent. The Italian version provides a completely different connotation from the intended one, although it keeps the comic skopos intact. The audience's perception of the hen is no longer that of a strict Scottish spinster, but of a stereotypical cruel German. Therefore, it has been proposed by Chiaro (2009) that the Italian version gives the character a connotation completely different from the intended one, although the comic effect remains. The serious genres on rare occasions choose to insert sociolinguistics markers in the translation process. An Italian dub of The Da Vinci Code (2006, Ron Howard, USA) included characters, who spoke French and Italian along with English accents. The Plague (2005) and The Scourge of

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[1] Data obtained from the Box Office
http://www.boxofficemojo.com/yearly/?view2=worldwide&view=releasedate&p=.htm (last seen 18/02/2017)
[2] Data obtained from the Baltic Films: Facts and Figures http://nkc.gov.lv/en/facts-and-figures/ (last seen 18/02/2017)
[3] There are no available Data yet.
[4] Ibid.
[5] There are no available Data yet.

the Black Death (2005) have been voiced over by the actors, who speak English in an imaginary accent (Chiaro, 2009).

According to Chaume (2012), in today's animation, characters are created or drawn according to the anatomy, character and voice features of the designated voicing actors. If a voicing actor speaks with an accent, his animated character should also speak with an accent. In modern animation, characters are often inspired by famous persons. Sanchez Mompean (2015) have proposed that dubbing animation of the animated films into Spanish give positive emotions to the audience. Moreover, similar to feature movies, stars contribute to the high rating of animation movies.

2. Challenges of Rendering Accents in Dubbing

The dubbed cartoons, which were dubbed with post-synchronization technique, have been taken into consideration for analysis. Synchronism occurs in repetitive events with the same, multiple, or submultiple repetition rates (Paquin, 1998). Moreover, breathing, grunts, or screams have to match perfectly. In this case, the dubbed text tricks the viewer into believing that the character he sees on the screen, is really pronouncing what the dubbing speaker is saying.

The audience trusts what they hear; although, some phrases might be twisted grammatically or even semantically. Paquin (1998) pointed out that synchrony is likely to be achieved when the movement of lips observed on the screen match with the sound heard by the audience. Dubbing and voicing is needed help in the differentiation of preproduction of the movie. The actors adopt their dialogues to the different characters who speak different languages.

3. Analysis of characters with German accent

The way through which stereotypes are treated has been evaluated in this section. The English dubbed cartoons evaluated in this study include; Cars 2 (2011), Cats and Dogs 2: The Revenge of Kitty Galore (2010) Hoodwinked Too! Hood vs. Evil (2011), Open Season (2006), Shrek the Third (2007), The Reef 2: High Tide (2012), Planes (2013), The Simpsons Movie (2007), and Mr. Peabody & Sherman (2014). In these cartoons, German accent can be heard in the original screening versions and also kept in some dubbed versions. An overview of some cartoons with original English voicing dubbed in Lithuanian language and where some characters were dubbed with the German accent are demonstrated in table 2. The pronunciation or accent is a special element of dialect that is separate to be understood properly. The table 2 list characters in German dubbing and specifies the way they speak German.

Table 2: Characters with German Accent in English, Lithuanian and German Dubbed Cartoons

Cartoon Title (English, Lithuanian, German)	Character's name	Lithuanian Dubbing	German Dubbing
Hoodwinked Too! Hood vs. Evil /	Hansel	Lithuanian with a German accent	German in an Austrian dialect

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Raudonkepuraitė prieš blogį / Das Rotkäppchen-Ultimatum, 2011	Gretel	Lithuanian with a German accent	German in an Austrian dialect
Shrek the Third / Šrekas trečiasis / Shrek der Dritte, 2007	The Three Little Pigs / Trys paršiukai / Die drei kleinen Schweinchen	Lithuanian without any accent but with German lexis	German without any accent, but with exaggerated accuracy
Schrek the Halls / Šrekas. Kalėdų bumas / Shrek Oh du Shrekliche, 2007	The Three Little Pigs / Trys paršiukai / Die drei kleinen Schweinchen	Lithuanian without any accent but with German lexis	German without any accent, but with exaggerated accuracy
Open Season / Medžioklės sezonas atidarytas/ Jagdfieber, 2006	Mr. Weenie/ Dešriukas	Lithuanian without an accent (only one German word)	German with an Austrian dialect
Cars 2 / Ratai 2, 2011	Professor Zündapp/ Profesorius Zetas/ Professor Zündapp	Lithuanian without any accent but with German lexis	German without any accent
Planes / Sparnai, 2013	Franz /Francas	Lithuanian with a German accent	German without any accent
Cats and Dogs 2: The Revenge of Kitty Galore / Katės ir šunys 2: kačių kerštas, 2010	Friedrich /Frydrichas	Lithuanian with the local Suvalkian accent, aspiration and German lexis	German without any accent
The Simpsons Movie / Simpsonų filmas, 2007	President Schwarzenegger/Prezidentas Švarcnegeris	Strong no particular nationality assigned accent	German with Bavarian accent; Parody of Franz Josef Strauß (1915-1988) (Bickerich, 1996)[6]
Mr. Peabody & Sherman / Ponas Žirnis ir Šermanas, 2014	Albert Einstein/ Albertas Einšteinas	Lithuanian without an accent	German without any accent

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[6]A German politician, chairman of the Christian Social Union (CSU) from 1961 till 1988, member of the federal cabinet in different positions and long-time Prime Minister of Bavaria.

The Reef 2: High Tide / Rifo pasaka 2, 2012	Shark Henchman 1 / Ryklio Pakalikas 1	Lithuanian with a negligible aspiration of /k/	German without any accent for the Shark character, the others aspirate the consonants

3.1 Characters from German Fairy Tales

Since in *Hoodwinked Too! Hood vs. Evil*, Hansel and Gretel are the characters of a well-known German fairy tale, it is understandable that in the film they are portrayed as Germans, and thus German accent has been attributed to them. The character of Red Puckett has also been known as Little Red Riding Hood, who is considered as the main protagonist of Hodwinked. The character usually wears a red hood that passes down from the relatives of preceding generations. These German characters have also been expressed explicitly in Red Puckett's words: "Giant super-powered German kids" (Lit. *Gigantiški, super stiprūs vokiečių vaikai,* 00:59:14 – 00:59:16).

The English original cartoon contains certain features of a German accent. In the cartoon, the English words with sound [ð], the dark /l/ and some stressed words are pronounced as /z/, as voiced alveolar lateral approximant /l/ and stressing the words in the wrong position. For instance, the audiovisual translation being an academic discipline needs extensive research on translation theory. It is still considered as synonymous along with word to word transcoding. In the dubbed Lithuanian version, the foreign (German) accent is mainly revealed through syntax and vocabulary. Hansel and Gretel use syntactically irregular sentences with uninflected verbs and infinitives, as shown in the Table 3.

Table 3: Samples of the Irregular used Syntax and Semantics in the Cartoon Hoodwinked Too! Hood vs. Evil

Time Code	Character	English	Lithuanian	Back Translation
00:33:58 – 00:33:59	Gretel	Get the remote. Time for Rachael Ray.	Kur pultas? Virėjų kovos prasidėti.	Where is the remote? Battles of cooks to start.
00:34:11 – 00:34:12	Hansel	Granny Puckett, how did you get out?	Kaip jūs išlįsti?	How you to stick out?
00:34:16 – 00:34:18	Gretel	The exit is there, we saw the witch go through that way.	Ragana bėgti ten, mes matyti.	The witch to run there, we to see.
00:34:22 – 00:34:26	Gretel	The exit is straight ahead. Don't be suspicious. Continue moving.	Išėjimas tiesiai pirmyn, jūs neabejoti, judėti pirmyn.	The exit is straight ahead, you not to doubt, to go ahead.

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00:34:40 – 00:34:42	Hansel	You tell us. I thought you said she was locked up tight.	Tu pasakyti, kad ji būti užrakinta	You to say that she to be locked.
00:34:58 – 00:35:31	Hansel	More tools to do the escaping with?	Nieko, mes sužinoti, kaip priversti tave gaminti.	Nothing, we to know how to make you to cook.
00:41:02 – 00:41:04	Hansel	Ja, ja. Chill a pill and then take one.	Ja, ja. Išgerti vandens, pasidaryti lengviau.	Ja, ja. To drink water, to get easier.

The use of infinitive is inconsistent at times because it has a direct relevance with the development of sentence structure. Moreover, in the imperatives, the verbs are used in the correct form. In the dubbed Lithuanian version, German words are also used: Hansel (ja, ja, super zwei, danke schön, kleine, nein, kaputt, sehr gut for yes, yes, super two, thank you, small/little, no, broken and very good), Gretel (ja, nein, und Kleine, sehr gut for yes, no, and Little, very good). On the other hand, some compound words in German are used, for example, the word Schwarzwald (Engl. Black Forest) is used as Schwarz Forest (Hansel 0:56:33). In contrast, Phonemic accent can be heard mainly in Hansel's speech: he uses aspiration for voiceless consonants, for example /p/, /t/, /k/ in a phrase pašalinti kliūtis (Engl. Eliminate your obstacles, 00:41:12).

German accent is spoken in some other cartoons such as "Shrek the Third", where three piglets briefly appear, which are, like Hansel and Gretel, characters of German fairy tales. Table 4 demonstrates some of the few scenes in which they appear.

Table 4: Samples of the Usage of German by the three Piglets in the Cartoon Shrek the Halls

Time code	Character	English	Lithuanian
00:18:40 – 00:18:43	Pig 1	So, we are pigs, pigs in the blanket, ja?	Tai mes kiaulės pataluose, ja?
00:18:44	Pig 2	Ja.	Ja.
00:18:45	Pig 3	Ja.	Ja.
00:18:46	Pig 1	So, this is funny then, ja?	Ir tai juokinga, ja?
00:18:47	Pig 2	Ja.	Ja.
00:18:48	Pig 3	It is funny.	Tai juokinga.
00:18:49	Pig 2	Ja.	Ja.
00:18:49	Pig 3	Ja.	Ja.
00:18:49	Pig 1	Yes, that's a good one.	Ja, geras pokštas.

In the Lithuanian dubbed version, the German particle "ja" is repeated constantly, but phonetically the accent is hardly found as remarkable. Interestingly, in the English dubbed

version of "Shrek the Third", the three piglets welcome Fiona in the language which is only phonetically labeled. In comparison, in the Lithuanian version, the German origin of piglets is additionally revealed by using the German word Geschenk (Eng. present), which is adapted to Lithuanian with a diminutive suffix -ukas and results an occasional hybrid of a German root and Lithuanian suffix and ending Geschenk-iuk-as (Engl. small present).

3.2 Characters whose origin is in German-speaking countries

In the English version of movie *Open Season*, the character Mr. Weenie speaks with a strong German accent. Mr. Weenie is a dachshund; dogs of this breed are often associated with Germany and are even seen as a symbol of the country. This is probably the reason why in the original English version the puppy speaks with a German accent. Some examples regarding pronunciation should be mentioned at this point: instead of the velarized /l/, a softened /l/ is pronounced, for example, in the word *himself* [hɪmˈsɛlf]; sonorous /th/ is pronounced as /z/, for example, *the others* [ðə ˈʌðərz] sounds as [zə ˈazərs]. The transcription from the standard English to German requires high and specialized expertise to ensure quality work of the highest standards. In the English version, Mr. Weenie also extensively uses German lexis, connectors and particles, which has been observed in Table 5.

Table 5: Samples of the Usage of German by Mr. Weenie in the Cartoon Open Season 2

Time code	Character	English	Lithuanian	Back translation
00:05:32 – 00:05:35	Mr. Weenie	Eins, zwei, drei, vier, fünf, sechs, sieben, acht	Viens, du trys	One, two, three
00:05:51 – 00:05:53	Mr. Weenie	You must stay alert, or they will steal our freedom and lock us up forever and ever.	Turi būti nuolat pasiruošęs, nes kitaip jie uždarys tave amžinai ir visiems laikams.	You must always stay alert or they will lock you up forever and ever.
00:05:58	Mr. Weenie	Ja.	Taip.	Yes.
00:08:35– 00:08:37	Mr. Weenie	No! The food of oppression.	O nein, priespaudos maistas.	Ohno! The food of oppression.
00:08:37 – 00:08:39		I must be strong.	Turiu būti stiprus.	I must be strong.
00:08:42 – 00:08:44	Mr. Weenie	Oh, maybe just a taste.	Gal tik paragausiu.	Maybe I will take a taste.
00:08:45 – 00:08:48	Mr. Weenie	Nein, ja, nein, ja, nein...	Ne, taip, ne, taip, ne...	No, yes, no, yes, no...
00:43:45 –	Mr. Weenie	Elliot? Elliot, meine Freund.	Eliotai? Mano drauge.	Elliot? My friend.

00:43:46 00:43:47 – 00:43:49		Where are the others?	Kur visi kiti?	Where are the others?
[...] 00:44:11 – 00:44:15	[...]	[...] Wake up, mein Freund.	[...] Atsipeikėk, mano drauge.	[...] Wake up, my friend.

From the examples, which were dubbed from English original version into Lithuanian provided in Table 5, it can be observed that the German word "*mein Freund*", whose English meaning is *my friend)* appears twice; however, regular form of the possessive pronoun appears as *mein* (masculine, singular) and elsewhere the wrong form *meine* (feminine, singular) is used. Besides this, an improper English pronunciation in communication with other characters may lead to misunderstandings, which is demonstrated in Table 6.

Table 6: Samples of Improper Pronunciation leading to Misunderstanding in Open Season

Time code	Character	English	Lithuanian	Back translation
00:44:17 – 00:44:20	Mr. Weenie	Don't you see? Boog, McSquizzy, Giselle.	Negi nesupranti, Bugas, Maksvizis, Gizelė.	Don't you see? Boog, McSquizzy, Giselle.
00:44:21 – 00:44:22		They'll all be torn to pieces.	Visi jie bus sudraskyti į gabalėlius.	They'll all be torn to small pieces.
00:44:22 – 00:44:23	Elliot	Torn to pizzas?	Balandėlius?	Cabbage rolls?
	Mr. Weenie	Pieces, you Strudelkopf.	Gabalėlius, pusgalvi tu.	Small pieces, you lunkhead.

The character Mr. Weenie pronounces the sound /s/ in the word pieces as /ts/ (['piːtsəs]), so the communication partner understands the whole word wrongly, namely as pizzas. It indicates that pronunciation has a significant impact on the understanding of another person. The meaning of the term can be incorrectly understood by the audience if the sounds of the words are wrongly pronounced. Apparently, German numerals, conjunctions and particles that appear in Mr. Weenie's speech cause no difficulties for English viewers, because their meaning is known (ja, nein, eins, zwei, drei), the words are similar to English or are easy to understand from the context (und, Freund).

Many car characters in the movie "Cars 2" speak with each other in a foreign language, representing the place they originally come from, i.e. what country these cars have originally been manufactured in. Professor Zündapp speaks with a German accent, since the character was created by the prototype of the Zündapp-Werke LLC Nuremberg in the 1950s. However, this car is today known as a microcar. Figure 1 shows the Zündapp Janus microcar.

Figure 1: The Zündapp Janus used in the Movies "Cars" and "Cars 2"

In the English-voiced movie, Professor Zündapp uses a lot of entire German phrases, as shown in the Table 7.

Table 7: German Phrases in the English and Lithuanian Speech of Professor Zündapp

Time code	Character	English	Lithuanian	Back translation
00:03:53 – 00:03:57	Professor Zündapp	Was ist hier los? Zu viele Autos hier.Too many cars here. Out of my way.	Was ist los? Zu viele Autos hier. Kočiasusigrūdot? Pasitraukit.	Was ist los? Zu viele Autos hier. Kochi crowded? Gangway.
00:03:59 – 00:04:02		Here it is, Professor. You wanted to see this before we load it?	Štai ji, profesoriau. Norite ją pamatyti prieš pakraunant?	Here it is, Professor. Do you want to see it before loading?
00:04:02 – 00:04:04	Professor Zündapp	Ah, yes. Very carefully. Sehr gut.	O taip, labai atsargiai. Sehr gut.	Oh yes, very carefully. Sehr gut.
00:04:04– 00:04:07		Oh, a TV camera. What does it actually do?	O, televizijos kamera. Ir kuo ji tokia ypatinga?	The television camera.
00:04:09 – 00:04:10	Professor Zündapp	This camera is extremely dangerous.	Ši kamera nepaprastai pavojinga.	This camera is extremely dangerous.
00:07:38 – 00:07:43	Professor Zündapp	Wunderbar! With Finn McMissile gone, who can stop us now?	Wunderbar! Jie neteko Fino raketos, jie bejėgiai prieš mus.	Wunderbar! They lost Fino rockets, they are powerless against us.

The form of the car, which can function as an airplane in the movie "Planes" (2013), is similar to the well-known German brand Volkswagen. Figure 2 provides an illustration of Franz Fliegenhosen.

Figure 2: Print Screen of "Planes" (Time Code 00:39:44)

German vocabulary is used as the ambulance car calls out: "Achtung! We have a mayday! Clear the runway! Achtung! Clear the runway!" (0:37:29 to 00:37:34). Here, not only a German word Achtung (Engl. Attention) is used, but also German pronunciation for kept is /gehalten/. Besides this, <w> like in the word way, is pronounced as /v/ rather than /w/. In the Lithuanian dubbed version, the German word Achtung is used and the voiceless consonants become aspirated (i.e. atlaisvinkite kelią, Engl. Clear the road!). Some of the examples of Franz in English and Lithuanian versions are mentioned in Table 8.

Table 8: Samples of German words in the speech of Franz ("Planes")

Time code	Character	English	Lithuanian
00:39:15 – 00:39:20	Franz	Excuse me. My name is Franz, and I am a huge fan.	Atsiprašau, mein Name ist Franz ir aš tavo didelis fan.
00:39:20 – 00:39:21	Dusty	I have fans?	
00:39:22– 00:39:24	Franz	No, no, no. Just me.	O, nein, nein, nein, tik aš.
00:39:24– 00:39:28		And I would like to say danke for representing all us little planes.	Ir noriu pasakyti danke, kad atstovaujat mažiems lėktuvėliams.
00:39:31 – 00:39:35		Ja, ja, ja. But I am what you call a Flugzeugauto, one of only six flying cars ever built!	Ja, ja, ja, bet aš esu hibridas Flugzeugauto, vienas iš šešių skraidančių automobilių pasaulyje.
00:39:45– 00:39:50		Guten Tag, Herr Dusty. I am Von Fliegenhosen.	Guten Tag, Herr Dusty, aš esu von Fliegenhosen.
00:39:51– 00:40:02		Nein, nein, nein. Franz is a guy with no spine who is in charge when we putter about the cobblestones. In the air, I am in charge.	Nein, nein, nein, Franz skystablauzdis, vadovauja, kai mes dardenam grindinio akmenimis, o danguj vadovauju tik ich.

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Furthermore, in the Lithuanian version, Franz slightly extends some short vowels ([ʌʊtomoˈbiːlɪʊ] or [ʌkmɛnɪˈmiːs]) and aspirates some unvoiced consonants ([pʌsʌˈkʰiːtɪ]). Another film, in whose original English version, the protagonist speaks with a strong German accent is "Cats and Dogs 2: The Revenge of Kitty Galore" (2010). According to the storyline, the action takes place in northern Germany, which is indicated several times verbal-visually: at the beginning of the film (00:00:33) the words NORTHERN GERMANY. SATELLITE STATION appears on the screen.

The main character Friedrich is German and therefore, he speaks with a German accent. The main phonetic elements are the following: /z/ instead of /th/ (with, they), some elongated vowels (with [wiːz]). This tends to represent the spelling representation. Although, the default pattern for declaratives is a fall in English, expressing these sentences with a rising intonation is actually very recurrent among American English speakers (Pike, 1945; Bolinger & Bolinger, 1998; Hirst & Di Cristo, 1998; Wells, 2006). On the other hand, it has been shown that this act is performed by German character as well; therefore, it is considered as a German feature. For instance, Friedrich raises his voice at the end of sentences or phrases: I'm working very hard, say hello to your wife. The protagonist also repeats the German particle "ja", as it is shown in the Table 9.

Table 9: Samples of German Particle "ja" in English and Lithuanian Version in Cats and Dogs 2: The Revenge of Kitty Galore"

Time code	Character	English	Lithuanian
00:00:46 – 00:01:06	Friedrich	Yes, boss, I have satellite codes with me. No, I didn't leave them in the truck. You think I'm stupid? Aha, ja, no they're with me, ja. I'm putting them right now – beep beeep beeep beep. Ja, I'm working very hard, say hello to your wife. Oh, she left you? I'm sorry, bye.	Taip, bose, palydovų kodus turiu. Ne, sunkvežimyje nepalikau, gal aš kvailas. Ką? Ar man sak—sakot ką? Neea, aš juos turiu. Ja ja, tuoj pat juos įvesiu ... pyp pyp pyyp pyyp pyp. Ai, linkėjimai jūsų žmonai. A ką? Dar ne vedęs? Tada viso.

Also in the Lithuanian dubbed version, the protagonist Friedrich speaks with a strong accent. The extension of some vowels is clearly heard: *turiuu [tʊˈrɪuː] (Engl. I have), *saakot ['saːkɔt] (Engl.you say), jūsų *žmoonai ['juːsuː ˈʒmoːnaɪ] (Engl. Your wife), *neveedees [nəˈvæːdæːs] (Engl. Not married), *visoo ['vɪsoː] Engl. Bye). Basically, lengthening of words in any language including German is applied through the shortening of long vowels within close syllables. The vowel length and consonant length come in a complementary distribution as a consequence of combining the two changes. This results in distinctiveness of a certain feature that is predictable from the other. The true German element in Friedrich's speech dubbed in Lithuanian is the usage of the particle "ja". Also some irregular word forms can be registered, e.g., čia tik mažas šunis (00:00:48, Eng. this is only a small dog), where the word šunis is used instead of the correct one šuo (Engl. dog). While addressing his dog, Friedrich says the Lithuanian form of the name Reksai wrong, as he pronounces the closed one ([eː] instead of the short open vowel /e/ [ɛ]. The word Reksai is more typical for the German language. The same can be noted in the pronunciation of some other words such as mes (Engl. we) or svečią (Engl. guest).

3.3 Characters based on real persons

In "The Simpsons Movie" (2007), the animated character President Schwarzenegger was created based on a real person - Arnold Schwarzenegger. This is reflected both in the character's appearance and in his manner of speaking (Ferrari, 2011). In addition, the character's name is conveyed visual-verbally: it is written on the sign on his desk, which can be observed from Figure 3.

Figure 3. Print screens of "The Simpsons Movie" (Time Code 00:25:03)

In the English version, we hear elongated short vowel pronunciation in the words like this, crisis, Miss, Christmas, too closed /e/ in words, where an closed /e/ should be pronounced, for example angry is spoken as [ˈʔeŋgri] instead of [ˈæŋgri]. Also, the prosody shows that the character speaks with an accent as he often raises his voice, which is uncommon in the American standard language, unlike the non-standard language, e.g. in the phrases Everything's "crisis" this and "end of the *world" that* or *Look at those angry eyes and giant teeth*. Table 10 consists of different samples of phrases in cartoon "The Simpsons Movie".

Table 10: Samples of Phrases in "The Simpsons Movie"

Time code	Character	English	Lithuanian
00:24:56 – 00:24:57	President Schwarzenegger	Ja, that is me.	Ja, tai as.
00:25:02 – 00:25:05	President Schwarzenegger	I hate this job. Everything's "crisis" this and "end of the world" that.	Ach, nekenčiu šito darbo, viskas tik krizė arba pasaulio pabaiga.
00:25:06 – 00:25:08	President Schwarzenegger	Nobody opens with a joke. I miss Danny De Vito.	Kad nors vienas ką linksmo pasakytų. Aš ilgiuosi Denio DeVito.
00:25:13 – 00:25:18	President Schwarzenegger	Look at those angry eyes and giant teeth. It's like Christmas at the Kennedy compound.	Pažiūrėk į šitas pasiutusias akis ir milžiniškus dantis, labai jau Vienos balių primena.

The President Schwarzenegger in the Lithuanian dubbed version speaks with a very strong accent, which is somewhat difficult to assign to a German accent. First of all, the pronunciation of /s/ clearly deviates from the standard: it is sibilant and lisping (e.g., in the words viskas

(Engl. everything), pasaulio (Engl. world), linksmo (Engl. fun). Besides this, the voiceless consonants /p/, /t/, /k/ are strongly aspirated in these examples; pasaulio pabaiga (Engl. end of the world), pasakytų (Engl. would say), and pasiutusias akis (Engl. angry eyes). Some short vowels are extended, such as *kryzė ['kri:ze], *lynksmo ['li:nksmo], *pasiūtusias [pʌ'sıu:tʊsıʌs], *mylžiniškus ['mi:lʒɪnɪʃkʊs], and some vowels - on the contrary - are reduced, for example *pasakitu [pʌsʌ'kɪtʊ]. With respect to the lexis, only the German particle "ja" is used in both English and Lithuanian versions.

The accent is pronounced in the other scene, which can be observed from Table 11. Too strong aspiration in the word-final position of voiceless plosives (e.g. speed, light) can be noticed as well as /r/ is partially rolled (e.g. gravity, strong).

Table 11: Sample of translation in "Mr. Peabody & Sherman" (01:15:25-01:15:31)

Time code	Character	English	Lithuanian
01:15:25 – 01:15:31	Albert Einstein	But, remember, as you approach the speed of light, gravity will get too strong.	Bet atminkite, kai priartėsite prie šviesos greičio, sunkio jėga taps per stipri.

In the animated film "The Reef 2: High Tide" (2012), the supporting character Henchman Shark speaks very little, but his German accent is quite striking. It has been articulated in original version and it refers soft-l (like, little), /d/ instead of /th/er/e (there) and some of the elongated vowels (e.g. in the word fishes both vowels are pronounced as long /i/). The samples of phrasis used by Shark Henchman are mentioned in Table 12.

Table 12: Sample of Phrases in "The Reef 2: High Tide" (00:15:50-01:04:57)

Time code	Character	English	Lithuanian
00:15:50 – 00:15:52	Shark Henchman 1	Sounds like little fishies want to fight back, ja?	Žuviukai mums nori pasipriešinti, ką?
01:04:50 – 01:04:53		Where are you little fishes?	Kurgi jūs, maži žuviukai?
01:04:55 – 01:04:57		There are you!	A, štai kur jūs!

4. Conclusion

In American animated movies analyzed in the study, there are very few characters which speak with German accent. The cartoons dubbed in foreign language assist foreign dialects to be understood by the viewers internationally. The German accent in English-voiced cartoons is conveyed on the phonetical levels. Regarding phonetics, the following aspects should be mentioned: English words with the sound [ð] are pronounced as /z/, both English light-l before a vowel and English dark-l in the word-final position are palatalized. On the lexical level, many simple German words are used in English cartoons: the most common is particle "ja"; other particles also occur (*nein*); conjunctions are used (*und*); some phrases (*sehr gut*, *mein Freund*), adjectives (*wunderbar*) or numerals (*eins*, *zwei*, *drei*) appear. In Lithuania, there are no clearly shaped stereotype, which are associated with the German accent. In Lithuanian, a typical stereotype regarding German accent has not been formed so far and it is difficult to expect that

viewers can recognize that a character speaking Lithuanian is as a native German only through articulation. Probably for this reason, the German origin of a character in the Lithuanian dubbed animations is usually shown only through lexical means: the most frequently used words are *ja, nein, danke, zwei, klein, kaputt, sehr gut*. In some cases, the character's foreign accent is marked by incorrect syntax and usage of verbs. Furthermore, it is also revealed that heavy German accent is spoken in some English versions; whereas in Lithuanian dubbed versions, pronunciation is accent-free and standard Lithuanian is spoken. Future researches could include more accents and languages to dub the American language in animated cartoon movies.

Conflict of Interest
The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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