

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА ЗООНИМОВ С АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА РУССКИЙ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ПОВЕСТИ ДЖ. ОРУЭЛЛА «СКОТНЫЙ ДВОР»)

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Аннотация. В статье анализируются особенности перевода зоонимов с английского языка на русский на примере произведения Джорджа Оруэлла "Скотный двор". Названия сказочных и аллегорических животных представляют собой сложный для перевода материал. Поэтому имена таких персонажей с лингвистической точки зрения похожи на антропонимические прозвища, они построены на игре слов, созвучиях, ассоциациях или подтекстах.

Ключевые слова: ономастика, зоонимы, названия животных, прозвища, переводы, трансформации.

FEATURES OF TRANSLATING ZOONYMS FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF J. ORWELL'S STORY "ANIMAL FARM"

Abstract. The article analyzes the features of translating zoonyms from English into Russian using the example of George Orwell's work "Animal Farm". The names of fairy-tale and allegorical animals are difficult material to translate. Therefore, the names of such characters are, from a linguistic point of view, similar to anthroponymic nicknames. For many authors, they are built on wordplay, consonances, associations or subtexts.

Keywords: onomastics, zoonyms, animal names, nicknames, translation, transformations.

Today in the world of linguistics, the priority is given to integrative scientific works in the approach to onomastic units in literary text, including the study of problems such as allusive names, onomastic metaphors, onomastic scale of literary text, intertextual aspects of names are considered as the heated problem. Because any linguistic unit can become an invaluable tool in the literary text, serving the artistic intention of the author, and reflect the unique poetic laws. In particular, onomastic units are no exception. Therefore, today there is a great interest in the study of the role and functions of onomastic units in the formation of literary texts, the meaning of symbols in addition to the nominative function of names, their linguopoetic features. Therefore, today there is great interest in the study of the role and functions of onomastic units in the formation of literary texts, the meaning of symbols in addition to the nominative function of names [2].

Onomastics has a pronounced interdisciplinary character. A proper name can be the object of attention of many sciences: linguistics, geography, astronomy, history. The proper name is also considered in comparative linguistics. The Great Soviet Encyclopedia gives the following definitions of this branch of linguistics: "Onomastics (from the Greek onomastikós – referring to the name, onoma – name) is a branch of linguistics that studies proper names, the history of their origin and transformation as a result of prolonged use in the source language or in connection with borrowing into other languages"[1].

Zoonyms are proper names assigned to animals (in common parlance, animal names). Onomastics is a branch of linguistics that studies any proper names, the history of their origin and transformation as a result of prolonged use in the source language or in connection with borrowing from other languages. This is a little-studied scientific layer, which may be due to the rare recording of zoonyms in official documents and the frequent disappearance due to the death of their bearer.

Among zoonyms one can distinguish single and multiple. For example, the well-known Nessie is one of the few zoonyms. Multiple zoonyms include those zoonyms that, due to the high frequency of use, have become, as it were, standard nicknames [4]. For example, in Russian they include such nicknames as Sharik, Druzhok, Snowball, Murka, Fluffy, etc., and in English – Rex, Pluto, Jack, Fluffy, etc. In the linguistic literature, zoonyms have been studied extremely poorly, and practically nothing. The issue of their transmission in translated texts has not been developed. The problem for translation is primarily those nicknames that have a certain motivation. If a nickname is formed from a common noun or from a characterizing word or expres-

sion, then the meaning of these original words and expressions, as a rule, remains relevant and, therefore, is important for translation [8].

Zoonyms are a rich source of metaphors, phraseological units, symbols, plots, which represent model national cultural views. They reflect man's lasting observation of animals 'appearance and behavior, render people's attitude to our "minor brethren", emphasize some of their qualities, turn into symbols, become the cultural and informational fund of every language and create the mindset of every nation. Animal names are an attractive field of study in many regards as they perform various functions, among which rendering human traits of character is the most outstanding.

Thus, the purpose of the course work is to study the features of translating zoonyms from English into Russian using the example of George Orwell's work "Animal Farm".

The names of fairy-tale and allegorical animals are difficult material to translate. It's even difficult to classify them as zoonyms, since their bearers are personified (that is, humanized): they talk and often, like people, live in houses, wear clothes, do some kind of household chores, and sometimes even have money. Therefore, the names of such characters are, from a linguistic point of view, similar to anthroponymic nicknames. For many authors, they are built on wordplay, consonances, associations or subtexts [3,9].

For example, in J. Orwell's work "Animal Farm," each character, which is an animal, is personified and has its own character, its own point of view, can speak and performs thoughtful and researched actions, like a person.

Below we present a short list of zoonyms used in the work and several options for their translation into Russian by various authors.

«Animal Farm» George Orwell (оригинальный текст, 1945)	Перевод И. Полоцка «Скотный двор» (1989)	Перевод Л. Беспаловой «Скотный двор: Сказка» (1992)	Перевод В. Прибыловского «Зверская ферма: Сказка» (2002)
Mr Jones	Мистер Джонс	Мистер Джонс	Мистер Джонс
Boxer	Боксер	Боец	Боксер
Clover	Кlover	Кашка	Кашка
Old Major	Старый майор	Старый (старик) Главарь / Главарь	Старый Майор / Майор
Bluebell	Блюбелл	Ромашка	Блюбель
Jessie	Джесси	Роза	Джесси
Pincher	Пинчер	Кусай	Пинчер
Benjamin	Бенджамин	Вениамин	Бенджамин
Muriel	Мюриель	Мона	Мюриель
Mollie	Молли	Молли	Молли
Moses	Мозус	Моисей	Моисей
Snowball	Сноуболл	Обвал	Снежок
Napoleon	Наполеон	Наполеон	Наполеон
Squealer	Визгун	Стукач	Визгун

After analyzing examples from the original text and translations, we can make some observations. Firstly, we can observe that in I. Polotsk's translation, most of the proper names, with the exception of the zoonym "Squealer", are translated using the transcription method. It is known that this method can often affect the perception of a text by a receptor that is not familiar with the features of the source language, since the transfer of the sound or letter form of a foreign language lexical unit does not reveal its meaning, and such words are given to a reader who does not know a foreign language without appropriate explanation remain unclear.

Unlike the translation by I. Polotsk, in the translation by L. Bespalova we can observe a different approach to the translation of proper names. Almost all the characters' nicknames are translated with a focus on the host culture, that is, on the peculiarities of the Russian language. Also, zoonyms formed from words existing in English are translated into Russian using some translation transformations. The author of the translation uses the strategy of domestication, that is, in this case, it contributes to the ease of perception of the

text in the receiving culture. This strategy may indeed turn out to be the most successful, since the work “Animal Farm” itself is an allegory of the events that took place in Russia and adaptation to culture allows us to trace some parallels to a greater extent.

Concluding the analysis of the translation of zoonyms, it should be noted that in V. Pribylovsky’s translation there is a mixture of the two strategies described above – the author of the translation often resorts to the transcription method, but in some cases also adapts the names to the target culture. In my opinion, this creates some difficulties for the potential receptor, since it creates the effect of dividing the characters into two planes – the plane of the source culture and the plane of the receiving culture [8].

Thus, we can conclude that zoonyms often reflect the physical qualities of animals, their appearance, character traits, intelligence, abilities, skills, which is especially important in literature, when a personified animal receives a particular name due to some inherent characteristics. Features to it, thereby arousing greater reader interest and helping to understand the author’s intention. The world of zoonyms is diverse and interesting to study and research. Unfortunately, not all proper names of animals remain in the language and speech of people, which is often due, firstly, to the lack of official documentation, and, as a result, with the death of an animal, its name loses its existence, and secondly, rapid changes in various spheres of society lead to a number of transformations, primarily in vocabulary, as a result of which some zoonyms, as well as proper names of people, become the most popular, while others lose their significance [6].

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ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА НЕОЛОГИЗМОВ С АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА РУССКИЙ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ БРИТАНСКИХ СМИ)

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Аннотация. *Статья посвящена поиску и оценке особенностей перевода неологизмов на материале Британских СМИ. Изучение особенностей перевода неологизмов помогает сохранить языковую и культурную целостность текста, избежать искажений и ошибок в интерпретации. Это особенно важно в профессиональной деятельности переводчиков, журналистов, лингвистов и других специалистов, работающих с текстами на разных языках.*

Ключевые слова: *переводческие трансформации, транскрипция, транслитерация калькирование, описательный перевод.*

FEATURES OF TRANSLATING NEOLOGISMS FROM ENGLISH INTO RUSSIAN (BASED ON BRITISH MEDIA)

Abstract. *The article is devoted to discovering and evaluating features of translating neologisms from English into Russian based on British media. Studying the features of the translation of neologisms helps preserve the linguistic and cultural integrity of the text, avoid distortions and errors in interpretation. This is especially impor-*