

## ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА РАЗГОВОРНОЙ РЕЧИ В ДЕТСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ДЕТЕКТИВА Э. БЛАЙТОН «ВЕЛИКОЛЕПНАЯ ПЯТЕРКА ОТПРАВЛЯЕТСЯ НА ПИК КОНТРАБАНДИСТА»)

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**Аннотация.** В статье раскрываются особенности перевода разговорной речи с английского языка на русский язык на материале детской книги. Рассмотрены понятия «детская литература» и «разговорная речь». В исследовании выделены основные переводческие трансформации, используемые при переводе разговорной речи с английского языка на русский.

**Ключевые слова:** детская литература, разговорная речь, переводческие трансформации, грамматические трансформации, лексические трансформации, комплексные трансформации.

## TRANSLATION FEATURES OF COLLOQUIAL SPEECH IN THE CHILDREN'S LITERATURE (BASED ON THE DETECTIVE STORY BY E. BLYTON «FIVE GO TO SMUGGLER'S TOP»)

**Abstract.** The paper reveals the features of the colloquial speech translation from English into Russian based on the material of the children's literature. The concepts of «children's literature» and «colloquial speech» are explored. The research focuses on main translation transformations used in translation of colloquial speech from English into Russian.

**Keywords:** children's literature, colloquial speech, translation transformation, grammar transformations, lexical transformations, complex transformations.

**The relevance** of the research is determined by the fact that translators of literary works often encounter difficulties when attempting to find ways how to translate colloquial speech from English into Russian. Translators retain distinctive stylistic features of colloquial speech with its functions kept in the text. Accounting for similarities and differences in conversational styles of a particular pair of languages is one of the key prerequisites for achieving a high degree of equivalence in translation.

**The research** focuses on the study of sentences that belong to English colloquial speech used in the children's detective story by E. Blyton «Five Go to Smuggler's Top» [7] along with their equivalents in the translation by V. Isakovich [1].

In the course of the research descriptive and comparative techniques of linguistic analysis have been employed.

**The purpose** of the paper is to identify features of the translation of English colloquial speech in the novel by E. Blyton «Five Go to Smuggler's Top».

**The theoretical basis** encompasses the works in the field of linguistics and translation theory.

Children's literature is that of specially intended for children up to 15-16 years of age. It carries out the tasks of upbringing and educating children through the language of artistic figures [5]. Children's literature is characterized by organic combination of art and pedagogy that implies, in particular, taking into account children's interests, cognitive abilities and age characteristics. The purpose of children's literature is to inform and educate at the same time.

In her treatise devoted to the theory of translation Z.G. Proshina considered the basic types of translation techniques highlighting grammatical, lexical and complex transformations.

V.N. Yartseva was engaged in the development of a linguistic encyclopedic dictionary, which contains knowledge about human language, languages of the world, linguistics as a science.

According to the Linguistic Encyclopedic Dictionary by V.N. Yartseva, **colloquial speech** refers to a kind of oral literary speech used in everyday conversations. Colloquial speech performs the functions of communication and speech influence [6]. Like literary language, colloquial speech contains dialect vocabulary and is used and perceived as the norm. As language of everyday conversation, it is characterized by:

- combination of literary and conversational style;
- non-standard use of grammar and syntax with free word order;
- use of expressive (phraseology) units and phonetics devices, etc.

Writers make extensive use of colloquial words and expressions in fiction texts to render their intent and perform the objectives as follows:

- to signal characters' social background and age;
- to add realism to a story and its environment;
- to establish and support the time and place of a story, etc.

Linguistic features of artistic adapting the colloquial speech in children's texts are better observed at the syntactic level of language organization. Widely used is the inversion, i.e. word order violation and fronting of the communicatively significant part of the sentence [2]. Another feature of conveying colloquial speech in stories for young children is an extensive use of simple sentences. A dialogue exchange implies one to three simple sentences of a particular communicative type: the possible combinations are several declarative sentences, narrative and interrogative sentences, or interrogative and exclamatory sentences [2]. Complex sentences are not often to appear with subordinating and coordinating types of communication.

Vilen N. Komissarov defines the term "translation transformation" to refer to a conversion through which the transition from original units to translation units can be carried out [3].

According to the «Theory of translation» by Z.G. Proshina [4], to the most common translation techniques belong:

1) grammar transformations (grammar substitution, word order change, sentence partitioning, sentence integration, grammar compensation);

2) lexical – substitution (specification, generalization, differentiation, modulation), compensation, metaphoric transformation;

3) complex – explicatory translation, reduction, integral transformation, antonymic translation, metonymical translation, complex compensation.

The research shows that among grammar transformations analyzed it is substitution that was used in most samples of colloquial speech translation. *Grammar substitution* implies the change of grammar category of a translated unit [4].

The first example illustrates the grammar substitution of the original phrase:

(1) *You imagined it.* [7, p. 281]

(1) *Тебе это приснилось* [1, с. 89]

In the utterance (1) the active voice of the original phrase was translated through passive voice with the change of the verb «to imagine» in its meaning. However, most often this transformation occurs the other way around, from passive voice into active. The translation given is considered to be the most accurate, since the idea of the original sentence has been maintained.

Another example illustrates the grammar substitution:

(2) *There won't be anyone else in my room.* [7, p. 243]

(2) *В комнате никого нет.* [1, с. 44]

The source phrase «won't be anyone else» would be misunderstood, if translated with the future tense, the translator shall convey the author's intention into the Russian language in a most adequate way.

Word order change is used when the English and Russian utterances have different information structures, or functional sentence perspective [4].

In the following example the word order change is observed:

(3) *You've got to be jolly careful, you know.* [7, p. 254]

(3) *Ты понимаешь, тут надо соблюдать крайнюю осторожность* [1, с. 58]

In the utterance (3) the translator changed the word order due to the differences in the theme and rheme organization of utterances in Russian and English languages.

Among lexical translation techniques it is specification and demetaphorization that were most often used. Specification refers to substituting words with a wider meaning with those of a narrower meaning [4].

The following example illustrates the lexical transformation of the original words «to say» and «anything»:

(4) *And mind, Anne, don't do and say anything in front of that horrid Block, in case he reads your lips.* [7, p. 284]

(4) *И послушай-ка, Анн, не вздумай брякнуть какую-нибудь глупость при этом кошмарном типе, Блоке, н ведь может по твоим губам прочесть, что ты сказала* [1, с. 93]

In the above example (4), the original verb «to say» in its broad meaning was replaced with an emotionally colored colloquialism (*брякнуть*) which means «to say unexpectedly, carelessly or thoughtlessly» in «some stupid words». On adding more emotion to the statement, the translator managed to retain the informal style of communication so that the young reader could easily understand the meaning of the sentence.

Another lexical transformation used in the target text is a demetaphorization technique applied to translating some colloquial phrases containing phraseological units. Demetaphorization is the second option of

metaphoric transformation used to destroy the source language metaphor if there is no similar idiom in the target language [4].

(5) *Hurry, Ann, or you'll catch a chill at that window.* [7, p. 217]

(5) *Поторапливайся, Анн, а то ещё простудишься там, около окна* [1, с. 14]

In the utterance (5) the English-language metaphor was destroyed due to lack of similar metaphor in Russian. Thus, phraseological phrase was replaced with the stylistically neutral verb with the meaning «to get sick». The translation version given is considered the most accurate, since the meaning of the sentence is retained.

Among complex transformations there were used integral transformation, reduction and antonymic translation in the text.

As to *integral transformation* it is claimed to be the replacement of a set phrase with another clichéd structure that performs a similar speech function in the target language [4].

(6) *Don't you dare.* [7, p. 266]

(6) *Не вздумайте!* [1, с. 70]

In the above example (6), the original sentence has been replaced by a similar typical structure in Russian. Thus, the translator managed to keep the emotional component, even adding an exclamation mark to make the statement stronger.

The *reduction* refers to keeping out redundant and communicatively irrelevant words [4].

The below example illustrates the reduction of the source phrase «will be there to meet us»:

(7) *I do hope Aunt Fanny will be there to meet us.* [7, p. 209]

(7) *Надеюсь тётя Фанни нас встретит.* [1, с. 5]

In the above example, the source phrase has been shortened in the target text. This version of translation being accurate, no meaning has been distorted.

*Antonymic translation* can be interpreted as describing a speech situation by the target language from an opposite perspective [4].

(8) *It was a bit of bad luck meeting Block our very first morning.* [7, p. 268]

(8) *Нам просто не повезло, что мы в первое же утро встретились с Блоком* [1, с. 72]

In the example given (8), the source phrase «a bit of bad luck» has been rendered by the antonymous phrase «Нам... не повезло». This way, the translator managed to match the source phrase with its counterpart in the target language yet retaining the emotional component and imagery without meaning distorting.

When carrying out the research, over 100 textual segments with colloquial speech have been analysed. In addition to the examples demonstrating the use of grammar substitution, word order change, specification, demetaphorization, integral transformation, reduction, antonymic translation, other translation transformations have also been identified, but there were few of them. Thereby, most of the sentences with colloquial speech studied were translated into Russian with the above mentioned translation transformations used.

In conclusion, the linguistic organization of children's books is determined by the addressee factor. Colloquial speech is a kind of oral literary speech used in everyday conversation style which performs the functions of communication and speech influence with expressive language means applied. The review of classifications of major translation techniques revealed that among the basic types of translation transformations in the target text analyzed inversion, specification, demetaphorization, integral transformation, reduction and antonymic translation were used.

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## 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-*