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Multilingual aspect of the translation of proper names in the novel by L. Carroll "Alice in Wonderland"

ABSTRACT

The aim of the article is to identify the essential features multilingual translation aspect of their names on the example of art. The object of the research is the novel by L. Carroll "Alice in Wonderland."

The Novelty means that s translation of proper names from English into Ukrainian is in the light of multilingualism.

The practical value is the possible use of research results in teaching the theory and practice of translation.

Key words: *multilingualism; translation; proper name; transformation, transliteration, loan translation.*

INTRODUCTION

This article deals with the transfer of proper names from English into Ukrainian languages (on the example of a work of art) in terms of multilingualism.

The **topicality** of the subject is due to the dynamic development of intercultural relations and as a result, an ever-growing interest in the problems of translation of proper names which make up a significant part of the vocabulary of any language. They

reflect the history and culture of the country from which they originate.

The **aim** of the article is to consider the characteristics of the translation of proper names from English into Ukrainian (on the example of a work of art) and to determine which method of translation is used most often.

The material of research is the novel by L. Carroll "Alice in Wonderland" in the Ukrainian language and the original language.

The **theoretical value** of the study is that the materials work, observations and conclusions contain information that can be interesting and useful to those interested in issues of translation and can be useful for students who study translation in their future profession.

METHODS OF TRANSLATION OF PROPER NAMES

There are four principles of translation of proper names, including: transcription, transliteration, transposition, tracing.

Transcription

In general, most of the names and titles being transmitted by means of graphs and transcription. Although the proper name is intended to identify the object in any situation and any language community, it is in most cases a national linguistic identity. Each language community is of another nationality. When transferring to another language, the question arises: to what extent these names kept originality of the language from which they came.

It should responsibly approach the English language containing proper names of the European origin. In this case, the transmission names are not, of course, the rules of Anglo-Ukrainian transcription, and must take into account the rules of

orthographic transcription from the original language.

In linguistic studies L. N. Andreeva used phonetic transcription with the conventional system of signs. In practice, transcription uses historically made up the spelling system of the language in which there are transferred foreign names and titles. Orthographic transcription is a means of including the words of one language into another with a rough sound image persistence of these words. The inevitable practical approximation of transcription is the consequence of differences of a number of phonemes in different languages. Orthographic transcription should be distinguished on the one hand, the interpretation and, on the other hand, the transliteration.

Transliteration

Transliteration is different from transcription practically in its simplicity and the possibility of introducing additional signs. Transliteration is often used in the preparation of bibliographic indexes and catalogues.

As T. G. Levitska notes, transliteration has both advantages and disadvantages. The advantages are obvious: a written version of the name is not distorted, its carrier has a universal, language-independent identification. Sometimes it is difficult to restore the original form of foreign name or surname,

given to them in Ukrainian transcription, that is, with a focus on the sound, not the spelling of the name (e.g., Jung - Young or Jung? Lee - Leigh, Lee or Lie?)

When borrowing the names of their transmission can focus on the written (graphic) form. Perhaps a simple transfer of the graphic form of the name without a change of text in one language into text in another language. This is most commonly used when languages shared a graphic-based writing. This is a practice in most countries to use the Latin script. In Western European languages, nouns, that are borrowed from one language to another, as a rule, do not change the spelling: it is more convenient to the readers that this approach can easily navigate in any written sources.

Transposition

Transposition of parts of speech is one of the varieties of translation transformations applied through various speech and language differences between the English and Ukrainian languages. It is a transition from one word lexical and grammatical class or category to another in the translation process and it is used to achieve adequacy of translation.

O. Karpenko considers that in the translation process as the transition phenomenon of transposition of words from one language to another part accompanied

transformation and meanings of words. One of the main reasons that cause lexical transformations that accompany the replacement of parts of speech, there is a difference in the semantic structure of words of the original language and the target language. This is also due to differences in standards use different words and their compatibility. In translations tendency to specify the meanings of words in sentences sentences original translation. Quite common in this regard is the transposition of pronouns into nouns. Transposition of the English words abstract, generalized value in Ukrainian words with concrete semantics is legitimate for literary translation.

Loan translation

Loan translation means of translation lexical unit of the original by replacing its component parts (morphemes or words) of lexical correspondences in the target language. Loan translation as a translation method was the basis for a lot of different kinds of borrowing in intercultural communication in cases when transliteration was unacceptable for aesthetic, semantic or other reasons.

V. N. Komissarov notes that many phrases in the political, scientific and cultural fields practically tracings:

Глава уряду - Head of government;
Верховний Суд - Supreme Court;

Змішані закони -Mixed laws.

Choice loan translation, transliteration or mixed mode frequently asked dictionary, but many cases, especially related to the historical and cultural names, rare geographical names, new terms require independent decision interpreter.

Here are some reasons offered by R. P. Zorivchak that can help formulate a position of translation: First, opt for accuracy (literary) translation is not always the most successful, because the result is a perception too embarrassing for words - this often happens when literally tracing (e. g. translation of London better than the Tower of London, although the structure of the latter is closer to the original one).

In general, we can say that the choice of a possibility of transferring their names kept a semantics, i. e. the choice of transliteration or translation - driven by tradition, which can not be considered interpreters even in cases where they are the names of fictitious or alias, although much frequent fluctuations.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATIONS OF PROPER NAMES EXAMPLE, IN THE NOVEL BY L. CARROLL "ALICE IN WONDERLAND"

In the novels "Alice in Wonderland" we found 22 anthroponym, 27 zoonims, 8

toponyms and 1 chrononym. So, we have 58 proper names. 7 English place names have a match in the Ukrainian language mentioned in the dictionaries: "England" - «Англія», "France" is «Франція», "New Zealand" - «Нова Зеландія», "Australia" - «Австралія» "London" - «Лондон», "Paris" - «Париж», "Rome" - «Рим», and one place name was transferred in both translations by way of loan translation: "Wonderland" - «Країна Чудес». The translation of "Alice in Wonderland", Burkina escaped such realities, unknown to the Ukrainian reader, and reproduced it this way: "Christmas" - «Новий рік». V. Kornienko, in our opinion, were more accurate, using an existing item, recorded in the dictionaries: "Christmas" - «Різдво». Most zoonyms are translated in both translations, because nicknames are animals that have their match in the dictionaries: "Eaglet" - «Орля», "Duck" - «Качка» etc. in Borsini; and "Mouse" - «Миша», "Duck" - «Качур», "Eaglet" - «Орлятко», in V. Kornienko. Interesting is the fact that the translator interpreted differently the gender of the characters: "duck" and "Drake." G Burshina and V. Kornienko resorted to pragmatic adaptation (made by the author of certain changes in the translation to achieve the required response), using English instead of pet, a widely known Ukrainian: "Fury" - «Бровко» in G. Burshina and "Fury" - «Мурко» in Kornienko. Here are dealing

with a reflection in the translation of several other aspects of the translation of perception: first, there is the domestication makes the product more close to the Ukrainian-speaking reader, but further translations from the original; second, it is striking that the same character in G. Borshna – dog, and in V. Kornienko – cat. In the story the mouse in the work of the original Fury is portrayed as a wily old dog, and his nickname already says about itself that he is still very angry. But both translations can be justified, in G. Burshina as the original, this character is still a dog, but V. Kornienko deliberately changed it to cat, which in our opinion is very relevant. It thereby enhances the existing conflict between him and mouse, and compensates for the loss of contents Klitschko Fury in such a way that the child is clear, as a cat treats a mouse. Anthroponym Alice they serve "is equivalent to" and for the traditional Soviet (mostly Russian) translation of the name Alice and not transcript it as Alice. Mary Ann G. Burchina turns into a Ukrainian girl Мар'яна (Maryana), that is, in the form adaptive to the Ukrainian language counterpart, the most closer translation to the English-speaking reader, then again seeking the equivalent; Kornienko, in turn, just transcribe him, "Mary Ann" - «Мері Ен». It is not clear what can explain such podnominatsii approaches of the interpreter to the playback of the names.

Part of the Anthroponomy William the Conqueror in both translations reproduced in the form of adaptive counterpart, and the rest translated means tracing - William the Conqueror, employing Ukrainian-rooted in historical tradition option.

G. Burshina uses the method of transliteration to reflect anthroponyms such as: «Edwin and Morcar», - «Едвін і Моркар», «Edgar Atheling» - «Едгар Ателінг», «Tillie» - «Тілли»; Transcription: «Shakespeare» - «Шекспір», «Lacie» - «Лейсі», "Elsie" - «Ельзі». Such a variety of translation techniques, the use of which leads even to abuse spelling norms of the Ukrainian language ("Tilly"), we tend to explain " orthography madness "which takes place in the realm of foreign dumb play from the Soviet era and now. V. Kornienko, unlike G. Burshinareplaces the aforementioned dumb at all other names: «Elsie» - «Олша», «Tillie» - «Тільда», «Lacie» - «Асіла» odyvlennya intruding into text. That only left unclear reasons upon which the interpreter turned affectionately-diminutive form commonly-used English names for reader unusual for Ukrainian names.

G. Burshina translates zoonyms and anthroponomy: «the Mock Turtle» - «Фальшива Черепаха», «Cheshire Puss» - «Котик Сміюнчик», adding elements of their own interpretation of the characters. But first interpreter plays the Queen of Hearts as the

Red Queen, but then as Chyrvyna Queen, similar to «the Knave of Hearts» - «Чирвовий Валет» and «the King of Hearts» - «Чирвовий Король».

Very well, childish, V. Kornienko reproduced the ideological content of the following names: «the Mock Turtle» - «Казна-Що-Не-Черепаха», «Tortoise» - «Не-Аби-Який-Черепаха», forming conversion Ukrainian dumb inherent in fairy tales. It should be noted monotony approach to form newlyformed words.

We know that in Ukrainian diminutive forms are very common and are particularly structural and connotative realities, because this phenomenon is often used by translators. So in our case, at the morphological level translators change the word, giving it a certain color, making it the affectionate diminutive-: Котик Сміюнчик, Орля (G. Burshina); Орлятко, Мурчик-Чеширчик (V. Kornienko). Since the target audience of the work-tales have children, this method is appropriate.

Usually translated names of fairytale characters, adapting under target audience and consolidating them some subject-logical meaning in many different contexts. As the analysis shows, some had their historical names rooted in Ukrainian traditional options, which in translation posluhovuvalysya G. Burshinova and V. Kornienko.

However, it remains open and discursive questions admissibility, inadmissibility of the use of techniques domesticated dumb in translation. Also raises many questions about the phonetic play dumb, matching translated own names spelling norms of modern Ukrainian language. It should also be stated neodnomanitnist approaches to reproduce their names, which can be traced in both translations. These and other shortcomings of the work of translation dumb L. Carroll "Alice in Wonderland" shall amend translators successor.

SYSTEMATIZATION OF PROPER NAMES DEPENDING ON THE METHODS OF TRANSLATION.

Transliteration

Alice – *Аліса* is the name of the protagonist of the tale.

Transcription:

Dinah – *Діна*. Dina was the cat's name Ldev. This is the real essence of the real life Alice.

Ada, Mabel - *Ада, Мейбл*. Peers of Alice, which she mentioned in their arguments.

Dodo – *птаха Додо*.

Duck – *Гусак Дак*.

Lory - *Лорі*. Australian parrot.

Edwin – *Едвін*, **Morcar** – *Моркар*, **Edgar**

Atheling - *Едгар Ателінг*. Distinguished statesmen of England since William the Conqueror. They are also mentioned in his speech a Mouse.

Marry Ann – *Мері Енн*.

Bill – *Біл*.

Elsie – *Елсі*.

Lacie – *Лесі*.

Tillie – *Тіллі*.

This method passed 12 units, indicating the adequacy of this method of translation in the transmission of fairy tales.

Loan translation

The **white Rabbit** - *Білий кролик*. Some researchers believe L. Carroll, the white rabbit, the author has painted himself. L. Carroll was a lonely man, shy and sensitive; he had problems with pronunciation and wrote with his left hand, so often felt that he had something "not like others".

Dodo – *Дронт*. Another version of the translation. The name was transferred by means of transcription.

The white Rabbit – *Білий кролик*. Деякі дослідники Л. Керола вважають, що в білому кролику автор зобразив себе. Л. Керол був людиною самотньою, сором'язливою і вразливою; він мав проблеми з вимовою та писав лівою рукою, тому часто відчував, що в нього щось «не так, як в усіх інших».

Dodo – *Дронт*. Ще один варіант перекладу. Це саме ім'я було передано за допомогою транскрипції.

Lory - *Пануга*. Australian parrot.

Another option to transfer their own (was transferred via transcription).

The Pigeon - *голуб*.

Duchess – *Герцогиня*. One of the brightest and the main character, appears in Chapter 6.

The Mouse - *Миша*. Alice first found her in Chapter 2.

Duck - *Качка, Качур*. Under this name hidden name Duckworth (Reverend Duckworth), Comrade L. Carroll.

Eaglet - *Орля, Орлятко*.

Magpie- *Сорокаю*

The Caterpillar- *Гусінь*. The main character in Chapter 5.

The Frog footman- *Жаба лакей*.

Hatter – *Капелюшник*. The prototype of this character made furniture trader Carter, who was called the mad Hatter because he always wore a hat. He invented a bed alarm. Perhaps because Hatter L. Carroll always interested in time and tries to wake Sonya.

Dormouse – *Соня*. English mouse sleepyhead - nocturnal rodent that lives in a tree and resembles a small squirrel. Sony prototype was, perhaps, a small animal Combat that belonged to the poet Roseti, who often visited Carol.

March Hare - *Мартовський Заяць*.

Cheshire Cat - *Котик Сміюнчик*.

Five, Seven - *п'ятірка, сімка*.

Knave of Hearts - *Чирвовий Валет*.

Queen of Hearts- *Цирвова Королева.*

These characters Alice meets at 8 chapter.

Loan translation is the most common method of translation. With it was handed over 19 units.

Separately, we would like to draw attention to some less used methods of translation:

Partial loan translation. Partial loan translation represents a partial borrowing words and expressions which consist in part of elements of the original language, some of the elements of the target language. The tale L. Carroll, we find only one proper name translated means *napivkalky*:

William the Conqueror - *Вільгельм Завойовник.* Norman Duke, his wife landed on the shores of Albion in the summer of 1066. About him mentioned in his speech Mouse. Here *kalkuyetsya* only the second element name, first transmitted through transliteration.

Analyzing the processed material, we found that in many cases the same name translated by different authors in different ways, using different methods and means of translation. After processing the data, we obtained the following results: each author to a greater or lesser degree used all the methods of translation, namely:

- tracing method in 49%
- method *napivkalkuvannya* 2%
- method transcriptions of 26%

- transliteration method to 4%
- functional replacement method is 3%
- descriptive method in 1% of cases.

In addition, each author allowed himself to ignore the existing methods of translation and proposed their own versions, far from the original, using a creative method of translation in 16% of cases. But while the authors took into account the linguistic realities, specific work, often giving the word emotional.

CONCLUSIONS

Proper names play an important role in the process of intercultural communication not only because of their ability to name single objects, persons, etc., but also has the special ability to pass a background knowledge of reality, is able to transmit surface and deep levels of reflection for any culture.

Our aim was to consider the peculiarities of translation of proper names by means of English and Ukrainian languages (on the example of artistic works). The task was to define the basic terms and concepts to illuminate the main methods of translation of proper names, make an analysis of the translation of proper names in certain works and to determine which of the methods of translation used most often.

We determined that transcription is the transfer of sounds or styles of language a

system of signs, different from those in the written language units. In linguistic studies for scientific purposes applies phonetic transcription that uses a conventional system of signs. The practical transcription is used historically composed orthographic system of the language in which the transferred foreign names. Transliteration is a formal reconstruction of the initial lexical unit using the alphabet of the target language; literal imitation of the form of the initial word. Transposition lies in the fact that proper names in different languages, which differ in form but have a common linguistic origin, used to pass each other. Under the transposition of a word or part of the original word is transmitted in the target language with the same lexical means that are used in the source language. Tracing is a way of translation of lexical unit of the original by replacement of its component parts, their lexical equivalents in the target language.

We made a comparative analysis of the translation of proper names and names the

example tale L. Carroll "Alice in Wonderland". We did a separate analysis of translations of English proper names and names from English to Ukrainian language (for example, transfers Burshiroi G. and V. Kornienko).

After processing the data, we obtained the following results: each author to a greater or lesser degree used all the methods of translation, namely the method of tracing 49%, method *napivkalkuvannya* 2%, method transcriptions of 26%, the method of transliteration 4%, the method of functional replacement of 3%, descriptive method of 1%. The authors took into account the linguistic realities, specific work, often giving the word emotional. Therefore, based on the data can be argued that tracing method used most often, in second place - the method of transcription - the third method of creative translation. The least is the used methods of transliteration, functional options and descriptive method.

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