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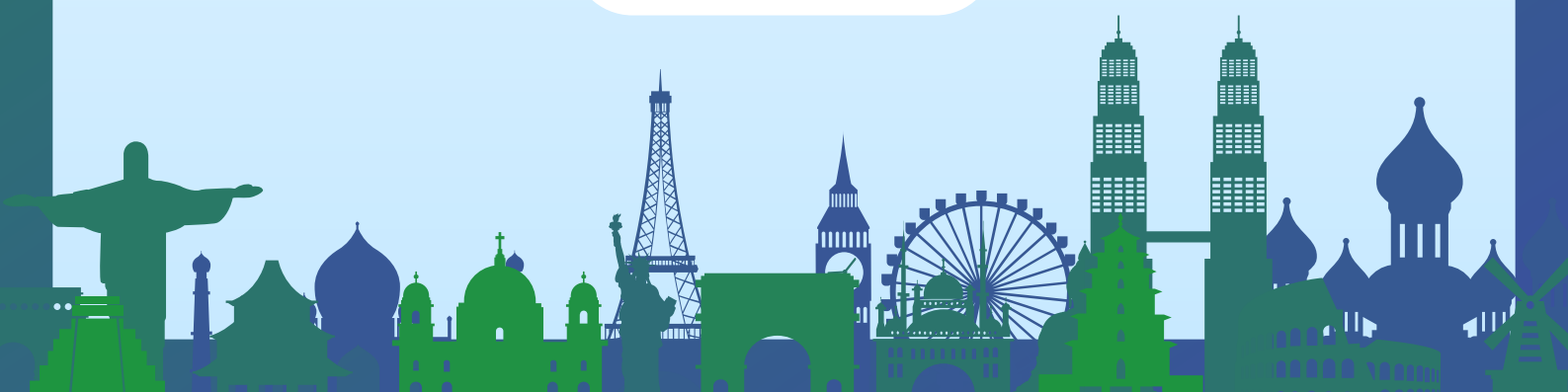
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Сучасні філологічні і методичні студії: проблематика і перспективи

Матеріали

Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції для науковців, викладачів, учителів, здобувачів вищої освіти

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третє, для уникнення неточностей перекладу потрібно складати власний тезаурус математичних термінів.

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THE STRATEGIES OF PROPER NAMES TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO UKRAINIAN
IN WILLIAM GOLDING'S *LORD OF THE FLIES*

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Translation is a complex and multifaceted type of human activity, in the process of which different world views and different ways of thinking collide. Artistic translation of literary texts plays a very important role because the reader's holistic perception of this work depends on the quality of the translation.

The issue of transferring the author's onymic units (proper nouns) in other languages, in particular Ukrainian, has received considerable attention as onymic vocabulary accumulates material, cultural, historical experience of the social environment in which it originates and functions.

In light of the peculiarities of transferring proper nouns (and names as part), it is necessary to define the subject of research. Proper nouns or onyms are words or phrases that are used to denote individuals, places, objects. In art, in particular, literary works their role is mostly significant as they acquire new functions. Here, proper names are a often a key to the understanding of the text, they make the necessary impression on the audience, create a general atmosphere of the work, function as symbols and intertextual elements contributing to the meaning of the text and embedding it in the hypertext. F. Laurenti proposed the following classification of proper names in works of art (Laurenti, 2017):

"Pure" names are proper names that perform only one function – nominative. These are one-dimensional names that have no additional meaning and serve only to denote the character: John, Ralph, Mary and "mixed" or descriptive names – names in which "pure" proper names are combined with other lexical elements, such as adjectives, common names, etc. to transmit certain additional information.

When proper names appear in a literary text, we can evaluate their significance taking into account different aspects: the use of special names, the use of meaningful

names, interpretation of names, the contribution to characterization, allusions in proper names, text function or effect they create, etc. Readers may have an impression that proper names are usually not translated; nonetheless, after comparing translations with the source texts (ST), we can observe that translators usually use different strategies to render proper names.

In literature, it is often the case that names play a much more complex role than just naming the characters. Most scholars (Hein, 2020) differentiate between two possible functions of proper names: proper names as being denotative, that is, they have a reference value which denotes a singular entity whose individuality is delimited by them, and proper names as being connotative, i.e., they can be used as synonyms of their defined descriptions. Proper names are usually divided into four main groups attending to the literary universe they can create: names of people, places, things, and animals.

As Rodríguez (Hein, 2020) also pointed out, not long ago, the most popular process was naturalizing the proper name. Thus, John became Juan, William became Guillermo, Rachel became Raquel, etcetera. Nevertheless, not every name is translatable, which is why, nowadays, proper names are usually just transcribed from the source language into the target language (TL), and as of languages with non-Roman characters, they are transliterated into the TT (target text) according to the phonetic laws of the TL.

In order to analyse the strategies translators have applied in the translation of proper names in *Lord of the Flies* by W. Golding (Golding, 1954), from the text translated in Ukrainian by Solomiya Pavlychko (Голдінг, 2015) I selected a corpus of forty-five examples of proper names and their equivalents in the Ukrainian version. I made a comparison between the original SL words and the TL words; then I proceeded to identify the translation strategy applied in each case.

Newmark (1988, p.81) makes the following distinction between methods and strategies, "While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language." Then he defines such methods as a) word-for-word translation, b) literal translation, c) faithful translation, d) semantic translation, e) adaptation, f) free translation, g) idiomatic translation. The procedures are given as follows: a) transference, b) naturalisation, c) cultural equivalent, d) functional equivalent, e) descriptive equivalent, f) synonymy, g) through-translation, h) shifts or transpositions: a 'shift' (Catford's term) or 'transposition' (Vinay and Darbelnet), i) modulation, j) recognised translation, k) translation label, l) compensation, m) componential analysis, n) reduction and expansion, o) paraphrase, p) couplets, q) notes, additions, glosses.

The results of my analysis based on Newmark's classification are described below. All examples might be grouped in the following way: 1) people's proper names, given as birth names, e.g. *Ralph, Johnny, Eric, Sam, Jack Merridew, Maurice, Roger, Bill, Robert, Harold, Henry, Simon, Phil, Wilfred, Percival Wemys Madison.* They are mostly translated by means of transference. The original SL word was adapted to the normal pronunciation of the TL using the Cyrillic alphabet that is also called transliteration or localization: *Ральф, Джоні, Ерік, Сем, Джек Мерідью,*

Моріс, Роджер, Біл, Роберт, Гарольд, Генрі, Саймон, Філ, Вілфрід, Персівль Віміз Медісон. This group also contains the name of two boys as one and the whole in 2 variations: *Samneric* and *Sam'n Eric* which is actually a phrase-based proper noun. In Ukrainian translation it is rendered as 1 variant *Еріксем*, built on the same grammar structure principle by means of transference+shift or transposition. 2) Geographical names: *Gib., Addis, Africa, India, the great Pacific tide, Chatham, Davenport, Wiltshire, Devon, Dartmoor, the Castle Rock, The Vicarage, Harcourt, St. Anthony, Egyptian things.* Some of these items are translated as *Гібралтар, Адіс-Абеба, Африка, Індія, Тихий океан, Чатам, Девенпорт, Вілтшір, Девон, Дартмур, Гаркорт, Сент-Ентоні, Єгипет* (functional equivalent) with the help of through-translation, naturalization. For such proper names as *Gib., Addis* it was also necessary to apply expansion as the shortened forms are not fully familiar to Ukrainian readers. Some of the proper names in the ST, e.g. *the Castle Rock, The Vicarage,* were translated as common nouns *скеля-замок, дім священника* by means of free translation and transference. A geographically bound adjective, e.g. *British,* is translated as *англійці* by means of reduction+naturalization.

3) proper names that are book titles: *Treasure Island, Swallows and Amazons, Coral Island, Topsy and Mopsy, The Boy's Book of Trains, The Boy's Book of Ships, The Mammoth Book for Boys.* These lingual units are translated as "Острів скрабів", "Ластівки й амазонки", "Кораловий острів", книжка про Топсі й Мопсі, "Хлопчикам про поїзди", "Хлопчикам про кораблі", "Хлопчикам про мамутів". The method used to translate the titles is faithful translation+ shift or transposition, which means attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. 4) This group contains symbolic proper nouns, e.g. *Lord of the Flies, Chief, the Beast* and the nickname *Piggy.* The first one also functions as the title of the literary text under examination, so it plays a significant role in the text. It is translated, on the one hand, by means of word-for-word method or, on the other hand, transference, as *Володар мух* which is also a cultural equivalent existing in the Ukrainian language to denote the same mythological and religious phenomenon, Beelzebul. *The Chief, Beast* and *Piggy* are translated as *Ватаг, Звір,* and *Роха* with the help of literal translation+naturalization, keeping the transition from common to proper nouns.

In line with all the analyzed data, it is the case that couplets as a strategy is a frequent choice with items whose meaning can be maintained and combined in the TL. Mostly it means a combination of transference and naturalization.

Shift or transposition is used where it is not possible to maintain the syntactical structure of the original SL, so a change in grammar is made.

Faithful translation is used to attempt reproducing the precise contextual meaning of the original word within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. Semantic translation is used to take more account of the aesthetic value of the translation, that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL word. Free translation, on the other hand, reproduces the content without the form of the original SL word.

To summarize, I can state that most of the proper names are adapted phonologically or morphologically, however, they still seem quite strange to a

Ukrainian reader and show the foreignness of the text. The symbolism of the names and whether it is possible or not to transmit it influences the choice of the strategy to translate them as well.

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