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Ольга Рибак
наук.керівник – доц. Т.С. Олійник

FUNDAMENTALS OF RENDERING SYMBOLICAL PERSONAL NAMES (SPN)

The aim of our article is to establish the peculiarities of SPN rendering.

The process of translation presents in reality different forms of decoding or transformation which the source language units undergo at the phonetic, morphological or syntactic levels. No lingual, i.e. structural or semantic identity has in the target language many SPN, which are also to be decoded, i.e. transformed. A considerable number of the source SPN, however, may maintain their lingual form little changed or unchanged in the (TT) [4,369].

The kind of major and minor alterations in the structural form of SPN performed with the aim of achieving faithfulness in translation are referred to as **translator's transformations.**

The choice of this or that Ukrainian equivalent transform among the variants is also conditioned by the personal preference of this or that equivalent and by the context requiring correspondingly a more or less extended information of the reader about this or that SPN. [1-6] **Adequate translation** can be used. It is the case when the name of the word that exists in the target language is used instead of SPN which is translated. Adequate translation is such kind of translation, which provides the highest level of equivalency of the TT. It does not permit the violation of the norms of ST; it follows the stylistic characteristics of the text and traditional norms of translation. E.g. *Mrs. Crisp*, Місіс Хрумлі; *Cinderella*, Попелюшка, невтомна трудівниця, etc.

Taking into account various peculiarities of meaning and form of SPN, the following methods of their rendering may be suggested:

1) Lexico – semantic transformations:

a) **Transcoding** (transcribing and transliteration exclusively). It may be used if the meaning of SPN is understandable from its sounding form and are world famous (taken from mythology, world famous literary work, etc.) In this case such methods of transcoding can be used:

- t**ranscribing** (the sound form of a word is given using the articulatory apparatus of the target language). E.g. *Judah*, Юда, *Faith*, Фейс, etc.;

- **transliteration** (rendering of a word using the alphabet of a target language). E.g. *Titan*, Титан; *Juliet*, Джульєт, etc.;

-**transliteration + transcribing:** e.g. *Ariadne*, Аріадна; *Artemis*, Артеміда, etc.

In order to transcode PN in a proper way we should take into consideration the methods of conveying English vowels and consonants in Ukrainian.

b) By **transcoding and explication of their specific meaning**. In many cases the lingual form of a SPN conveyed through transcription or transliteration can not provide a full expression of its figurative meaning. Then an additional explication of its sense becomes necessary. It happens when the SPN is introduced in the TT for the first time or when it is not yet known to the broad public of the target language readers/listeners. The explanation may be given either in the translated passage, where the SPN is used, or in a footnote – when a lengthy explication becomes necessary. [5, 77-83]

E.g. "… asked Miss Pinkerton herself, that majestic lady; the *Semiramis* of Hammersmith, the friend of Doctor Johnson, the correspondent of Mrs Chapone herself."

"...запитала її сестра, велична дама, геммерсмітська *Семіраміда*, приятелька доктора Джонсона й кореспондентка самої місіс Шапон."(Footnote: **Семіраміда** – легендарна цариця Ассірії, якій переписи приписують незвичайну мудрість і енергію.)[11;12]

It goes without saying that the transcribed or transliterated forms of *Semiramis* can not be sufficient for many foreign readers to obtain a fairly correct idea of what it really denotes. Hence, some explication of its specific connotative meaning in footnotes becomes inevitable.

c) **Descriptive explaining/ explication only** – it is such way of rendering of SPN of source text (ST), when a word is substituted by a combination of words in TT, which adequately conveys the meaning of this word. That happens mostly when the transcription/ transliteration can not be helpful in expressing the sense of SPN, or when it might bring about a necessary ambiguity in the TT.

E.g. *Jim Crow buses*, автобуси тільки для негрів. The Tommies were numbered…Рядових

солдатів порахували.

The meaning of SPN can be conveyed through different lexico-semantic substitutions:

d) **Generalization**, which means that the word from the ST is substituted by the word with generic meaning in the TT. E.g. *Don Giovanni*, донжуан, звабник; *Nimrod*, великий мисливець; *Zeus*, визнаний ватажок, etc.

e) **Contextual substitution** or **modulation** which means specifying the meaning of the word according to its contextual environment.

E.g. *Munoz* of private life, хатній попихач.

2) **Grammatical transformations** are also used. It is such kind of substitution when some grammatical unit of the ST is transformed to the source language unit with another grammatical meaning. [2, 10-23]

a) **Substitution of the word of one part of speech in the ST by the word of another part of speech in the TT**.

E.g. "So this *Macheavellian* captain of infantry cast about him for some happy means or strategies.

"Отож *хитрий* капітан піхоти, ніби *Макіавеллі*, почав шукати спритних стратегічних засобів,..." [11;12]

b) **Substitution of SPN in singular in the ST by the word in plural form in the TT**: e.g. *John Bull*, англійці; *Fritz*, німці, etc. Sometimes SPN may be only transcoded with addition the ending -s.

3) In addition, the translators use sometimes **technical methods** in rendering SPN. They serve to keep the meaning and style of the TT close to the ST [1, 200-202]. They are:

Addition of the word, when in the TT appropriate words are added to the SPN in translation to convey the sense of the sentence from the ST in a proper way.

E.g. "The Princess Peribanou had fled into the inmost cavern with Prince Ahmed*: the Roc* had whisked away Sindbad the Sailor…"

"… фея Перібану разом з принцом Ахметом сховалася в найдальший куток печери; *птах Рок* підхопив Сіндбада Мореплавця."

b) **Omission** of PN, when translator omits superfluous elements, in our case, it is SPN. They are SPN denoting the meaning which is already expressed in the text.

E.g. "*Jack*, my boy, go out and see if the evening holds…"

"Піди – но, синку, глянь, яка там погода..."

Summerizing, we should state that there are a lot of problems of rendering PN were viewed. The theory of translation doesn't have special rules for their rendering. The translator should be creative and has to choose the best variant for rendering SPN. Faithful translation of a large number of SPN can be achieved only by a thorough selection of variants having in the TL a similar to the original lexical meaning and also their picturesqueness and expressiveness.

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