

Секция. ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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СПОСОБЫ ПЕРЕВОДА ЭМОЦИОНАЛЬНО-ОКРАШЕННОЙ ЛЕКСИКИ (НА МАТЕРИАЛАХ АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНЫХ ФОРУМОВ)

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В статье подробно исследованы проблемы перевода эмоционально-окрашенной лексики. В исследовании подчеркивается ключевая роль переводческой трансформации, используемой при передаче такого типа лексики. Таким образом, автор приводит примеры точных и неточных вариантов перевода эмоционально-окрашенной лексики. Статья завершается предварительными выводами, необходимыми для сохранения стилистической выразительности исходного текста при переводе.

Ключевые слова: эмоционально-окрашенная лексика, экспрессивная лексика, форум, переводческие трансформации, эмоция, отношение.

TYPES OF TRANSLATING EMOTIONALLY-COLOURED VOCABULARY (ON ENGLISH-LANGUAGE FORUMS MATERIAL)

The problems of translating emotionally-coloured vocabulary were thoroughly investigated in the paper. Emphasized in the study is the key role of the translating transformation exploited while rendering such type of vocabulary. Thus, the author gives examples of accurate and inaccurate options of translating emotionally-coloured vocabulary. The paper closes with tentative conclusions for retaining the stylistic expressiveness of the source text.

Keywords: emotionally-coloured vocabulary, expressive vocabulary, forum, translating transformation, emotion, attitude.

This study is devoted to the ways of translation emotionally-coloured English vocabulary used by people in various forums in the Internet. Particular attention is paid to the problems that arise when translating this type of vocabulary.

The relevance of this paper lies in the fact that the society of the XXI century practically cannot imagine its existence without innovative technologies, particularly without the usage of smartphones, laptops, etc. All this involves the usage of social networks, forums for the purpose of socialization, exchange of opinions and, in general, communication with people. According to the statistics, at the beginning of 2022, the number of social media users was 58.4% among the total population. Also, on average, one person has a personal account in 6-7 social networks[6].

The urgency of the paper is that communication inside the Internet has become a perspective object of linguistic study, as it differs from live communication. The thing is people can't express their emotions through the screen while chatting. Here emotionally-coloured words are useful.

The purpose of the paper is to define mostly used translating transformation while rendering emotionally-coloured vocabulary.

The following **methods of research** were used: distributive method, method of dictionary definitions, method of analysis, methods of deduction and induction, method of classification, quantitative method and method of component analysis.

The object of the study is expressive vocabulary.

The subject of the study are the methods and peculiarities in translation of expressive vocabulary, which is used by Internet users with the aim of highlighting the emotive component of the statement.

According to the subject of the study, the following **tasks** were defined:

- 1) To explain the role of emotionally-coloured words both in live speech and in communication via the net.

- 2) To characterize the importance in equivalent translation of expressive vocabulary.
- 3) To find the most appropriate transformations in translation emotionally-coloured vocabulary.
- 4) To give examples of felicitous and unsuccessful translation of such type of vocabulary on English-language Internet forums.

The specificity of communication on the Internet is the widespread usage of emotionally-coloured vocabulary, the equivalence of the translation of which, in most cases, is a difficult task even for professional interpreters. There are a lot of examples of non-equivalent and absolutely unsuccessful translation of expressive vocabulary.

People use language not only in order to express any statement, but also to convey an emotional attitude to the world. Emotions, entering into words, are fixed and stored in them, and, if necessary, are expressed and identified with their help. At the linguistic level, emotions are transformed into emotivity. «Emotion is a psychological category, and emotivity is a linguistic category, since emotions can be evoked and transmitted in language with the help of language» said Charles Kay Ogden and Ivor Armstrong Richards in their tractates [3].

Emotionally-coloured vocabulary – are words and expressions, that allow to convey the speaker’s personal attitude to the object of speech. The peculiarity of emotional vocabulary is that the denotative of the word is complicated by the connotative.

According to the classification in the book “Language and Translation”, written by Russian linguist Leonid Stepanovich Barkhudarov in 1975, vocabulary in terms of expressiveness is divided into 3 categories:

- neutral-emotional;
- positive-emotional;
- negative-emotional[1].

Neutrally-emotional words have only denotative component in their semantic structure, while negative/positive emotional vocabulary has both denotative and connotative semantic components.

For instance: famous – well known (neutral-emotional); celebrated – well known for something good (positive-emotional); notorious – well known for something bad (negative-emotional).

The essence of the main difference is located in the characteristic, emotion or mood, which the speaker inserts into the message.

The process of this research consisted of 3 main steps:

1. Analysis, study of semantic structure of the translated fragment and the functional style of the passage, where it is situated.
2. Searching of equivalent translation from English into Russian.
3. Selection of the most appropriate type of transformation.

Not only emotionally-coloured vocabulary, but also some stylistic methods are used by authors to underline the expressiveness of the statement. For instance: metaphor, euphemisms, comparison, proverbs[2]. All these make translation a complicated task because it’s significantly important to keep the emotional connotation from the source text.

The following transformations are mostly used in translating expressive vocabulary:

- substitution;
- addition;
- reorganization;
- deletion[1].

This classification was also suggested by L.S. Barkhudarov.

In order to show the importance of conveying the expressiveness of the statement, some examples were taken from an English-language forum “Reddit”, where people share their points of view on different topic. Such discussions involve emotions, mood and attitude to what they discuss. And consequently, plenty of emotionally-coloured vocabulary is used.

Example 1:

-Which genre of music do you loathe[5]?

*-Overplayed radio music. Even a good song can be **a hammer to your sanity** when it's overlapped on the radio[5].*

Inaccurate option: Одна и та же музыка на радио. Даже хорошие песни **надоедают**, если их вечно крутят в эфире.

In this very option loss of expressiveness is clearly seen. The word “надоедать” is not emotionally-coloured word in Russian language.

Accurate option: Одна и та же музыка на радио. Даже хорошие песни *начинают бесить меня*, если их вечно крутят в эфире.

In this option the expression was translated with negative-emotional Russian verb, which shows the speaker's negative attitude to the object of speech.

Transformation used here is contextual substitution. The literal translation won't convey the main sense of the message, that's why some parts should have been substituted.

Example 2:

-Which celebrity have you met? How was the interaction? Was it nice or unpleasant[5]?

*-Not to be weird but can confirm that Tom Hiddleston **does smell rich**[5]!*

Inaccurate option: Боюсь показаться странным, но всё же могу подтвердить, что от Тома Хиддлстона *пахнет дорогим парфюмом*.

Accurate option: Боюсь показаться чужаковатым, но все же могу с уверенностью сказать, что от Тома Хиддлстона *веет несметным богатством и роскошью*.

Translating transformations used here are addition and contextual substitution, in order to show the emotion of admiration, which the speaker inserted into his message.

Example 3:

-This debate began with the pandemic so I might as well ask here, what are you more inclined to? Theatre or television[5]?

*-Make the theatre snack more fresh and with more variety and less **bank breaking** and I don't mind buying a movie ticket for even Rs. 1000[5].*

Inaccurate option: Сделайте закуски в кинотеатре свежее, разнообразнее и *дешевле*, и я буду не против потратить на билет даже тысячу рупий.

Accurate option: Обновите меню закусок, чтобы поход в кинотеатр не так сильно *бил по карману*, и я буду не против потратить на билет даже тысячу рупий.

Transformation used here is contextual substitution, as "bank breaking" means "spending money that you don't have, using loans", according to the definition given in Urban Dictionary[4]. However, the expression has slightly another meaning in Russian language. It is a phraseological unit "бить по карману", which doesn't change the sense of the message and according to the definition of the term "phraseological unit", it's an expressive mean of the language.

To conclude this research, it can be claimed, that translation of emotionally-coloured vocabulary is a complicated task, which requires carefulness and attention to details. Otherwise, the author's emotions and thoughts, imported to the statement, will be lost partly or even completely. Expressive words are used to show person's attitude to a specific subject and express his own perception of the situation, so emotionally-coloured vocabulary is a very complex system, which doubly complicates the process of its transmission to another language. To achieve the goal, the right translating transformations must be chosen to help the translator to give the equivalent variant of rendering.

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