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

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В статье раскрываются особенности перевода разговорной речи с английского языка на русский язык на материале детской книги. Рассмотрено понятие «разговорная речь». В исследовании выделены основные лексические трансформации, используемые при переводе разговорной речи с английского языка на русский.

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

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

The paper reveals the features of the colloquial speech translation from English into Russian based on the material of the children's literature. The concept of «colloquial speech» is explored. The research focuses on main lexical transformations used in translation of colloquial speech from English into Russian.

Keywords: colloquial speech, translation transformations, lexical transformations, children's literature.

The relevance of the research is determined by the fact that translators of literary works often encounter difficulties when attempting to find ways to translate colloquial speech from English into Russian while retaining distinctive features of colloquial speech and keeping its functions 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 was based on the study of sentences that belong to English colloquial speech and were used in the children's detective story by E. Blyton «Five Go to Smuggler's Top» and their equivalents in the translation by V. Isakovich.

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

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

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

Z.G. Proshina, in her work devoted to the theory of translation, considered the main types of translation transformations highlighting grammatical, lexical and complex ones.

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 is a kind of oral literary speech that is used in everyday conversations and which performs the functions of communication and influence [5]. As a literary language colloquial speech contains dialect vocabulary and is used and accepted as normal. As everyday language it is characterized by:

1. combination of literary and casual style;
2. non-standard use of grammar and syntax and freer word order;
3. use of expressive devices (phraseology) and phonetics devices, etc.

Writers make extensive use of colloquial words and expressions in fiction texts to achieve various tasks, such as:

1. to signal a character or his/her social background and age;
2. to add realism to a story and its environment;
3. to establish and support the time and place of a story, etc.

Children's literature is literature 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 images [4]. It is characterized by organic combination of art and pedagogy. This implies, in particular, taking into account the interests, cognitive abilities and age of children. The purpose of children's literature is to inform and educate at the same time.

Linguistic features of the artistic adaptation of colloquial speech in children's texts are better observed at the syntactic levels. Inverse constructions are widely used, involving violation of the direct word order and placing communicatively strong member / members of the sentence forward [2]. Another feature of the transmission of colloquial speech in stories for young children can be considered an extensive use of simple sentences. A dialogue exchange may consist of one to three simple sentences of the same or different communicative setting: the possible combinations are several declarative sentences, narrative and interrogative sentences, or interrogative and exclamatory sentences [2]. It is relatively rarely when complex sentences appear with subordinating and coordinating types of communication.

According to the «Theory of translation» by Z.G. Proshina [3], there are several most common lexical transformations:

1. Lexical substitution (specification, generalization, differentiation, modulation);
2. Compensation;
3. Metaphoric transformations.

The research shows that specification has been used in most samples of colloquial speech translation that were analyzed in the course of the research.

Specification is a substitution of words with a wider meaning with words of a narrower meaning [3].

The first example illustrates the lexical transformation of the original word «to work»:

*I've **worked jolly hard** at school this term. – В эту четверть мне пришлось **довольно сильно потопеть** в школе.*

In this variant of translation, the word «to work» with a broad meaning which is «an activity involving mental or physical effort» was replaced with a word with a narrower meaning «to sweat». This version of the translation is considered to be the most accurate, since the meaning of the sentence is preserved.

Another example illustrates the lexical transformation of the original phrase «a great one»:

*She's **a great one** for trying to fatten people up. – Она просто **мастер** откармливать людей.*

The phrase «a great one» with the meaning «to enjoy or do something a lot» was rendered with the word with the meaning «to master». Such equivalent is the most appropriate for the original word combination, and it supports the author's idea expressed in the phrase.

In the following example the method of specification is also clearly seen:

Stop the dog barking!** – **Заставь** этого пса **уняться!

In this variant of translation, the word «stop» with the meaning «to prevent someone» was rendered with the word with a narrower meaning «to make someone do something». And the original word «barking» was also transformed under the influence of the first word. The translator looked at the situation from a different angle. Though when reading the Russian phrase we cannot clearly understand that the dog was barking, this translation still conveys the irritation of the character with the situation.

Modulation is the replacement of a word or phrase of the original language by a unit of the translation language, the meaning of which is logically derived from the meaning of the original unit, and the meanings of the words of the original and the translation are connected by logical causal relationships [3].

Modulation is a common type of lexical transformations. It was observed in many examples of translation from English into Russian.

I could do with a holiday! – Я с нетерпением жду каникул.

In this variant of translation, the original phrase «could do with», due to the lack of a direct equivalent in Russian, was replaced with a more appropriate phrase with the meaning «looking forward to». One may say that a more accurate translation would be «Мне нужен отдых!» in which the idea of the original phrase may be preserved.

Metaphoric transformation was used in translating some colloquial phrases containing phraseological units. Metaphoric transformation is based on the transfer of the meaning due to the similarity of concepts [3]. The target language can re-metaphorize a word or phrase using the same image or a different one.

Good thing I yelled my head off to warn them, then. – Выходит, хорошо что я заорал во всё горло, чтобы предупредить их.

In this variant of translation, the original phrase «yelled my head off» which is considered an English phraseological unit with meaning «to scream or shout very loudly and lengthily», was translated with an appropriate Russian phraseological unit «заорал во всё горло».

Another example illustrates the translation of a metaphor «once in a blue moon»:

Well, a thing like this would happen once in a blue moon. – Но ведь такое случается раз в сто лет.

In this variant of translation, the original metaphor was replaced with the Russian well-known metaphor with the similar meaning «very rarely». This version of the translation is considered the most accurate, since the meaning of the sentence is preserved.

When carrying out the research, over 100 sentences with colloquial speech were analyzed. In addition to the examples demonstrating the use of specification, modulation and metaphoric translation, other lexical transformations have also been identified, but there were few of them. Thereby, most of the sentences with colloquial speech studied were translated into Russian using the above mentioned translation transformations.

To conclude, the dissimilarities in lexical structure between languages account for the characteristics of translating colloquial speech from English to Russian. Translators use lexical transformations to comply with the lexical norms of the target language in order to preserve the stylistic effect of the original composition and its impact on the reader.

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РУССКИЕ И КИТАЙСКИЕ ПАРЕМИИ В АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНЫХ СМИ

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Паремии, которые включают пословицы, поговорки и дидактические афоризмы часто используются в современном дискурсе масс-медиа. Целью данной работы было проанализировать и описать особенности использования русских и китайских паремий в англоязычных СМИ для того, чтобы выявить экстралингвистические факторы, которые влияют на них.