

Shapochkina M.V.

Student,

Interpreters Department

Kyiv National Linguistic University

RENDERING ENGLISH NATIONALLY-BIASED LEXICON WITH MYTHOLOGICAL COLOURING

The main idea of the research is to clarify the ways of rendering English nationally-biased lexicon with mythological colouring into the Ukrainian language on the example of the texts of fictional discourse.

The topicality of the study of this study lies in the assumption that the translation of the units of nationally-biased lexicon with mythological colouring as the combination of myth, folklore and mythical allusions (a mythological flavor) is of great interest for philological studies, because rendering these kinds of language elements which denote certain concepts incomprehensible to other cultures always represent a considerable challenge in the translation process.

Any translator considers the translation of culture specific words to be an interesting as well as difficult work, because insufficient awareness of history, culture, traditions, social order, political life can result in inadequate translation which can fail to be perceived by the recipient or be perceived in a wrong way. Such a situation can occur because these are the words which may convey the cultural identity of the native-speaking population. The peculiarities of the culture may be unknown to the definite person from another country so the translator is that very person who is responsible for the 'clear' translation [1, p. 90].

The units of nationally biased lexicon are words and combinations of words denoting objects and concepts characteristics of the way of life, the culture, the social and historical development of one nation and alien to another. Since they express local or historical color, they have no exact equivalents in other languages. There is an extensive system of the nationally biased lexicon's classifications and the number of them depends on the different approaches of scientists to the problem.

Nationally biased units are among the prominent translation problems, especially when translation occurs between two distinct languages like English and Ukrainian which are considerably separated both linguistically and culturally. As the main feature of the units of nationally biased lexicon is their coloring, conveying this coloring is the most difficult task for any translator. Other than that, while translating them into the target language remarkable deviations and variations may occur. To overcome the difficulties and problems that cultural elements pose, the translator can use a wide range of strategies. They range from phonetic transcription to translation of the overall meaning. The basic methods are transcription, transliteration, calque, description, explanation, equivalent and other methods of translation. How suitable each of these solutions is, depends on various factors. As with any translation, there are no recipes for successful adequate translation; translator should therefore rely on theoretical knowledge and language

skills, background knowledge, personal experience, a sense of language, and especially the «contextual environment», each time choosing the most suitable option [2, p. 154].

S. Vlahov and S. Florin, researchers who note that the process of realia translation needs a particular approach, because they do not have a corresponding equivalent in other languages, as they are bearers of national and historical connotation, offer the following classification of the methods of translation [3, p. 148]:

I. Transcription.

II. Translation (replacement):

- a) neologism:
- b) calque
- c) semi-calque;
- d) the semantic neologism.

III. Approximate translation:

- a) the genus-species line;
- b) the functional equivalent;
- c) a description, explanation or interpretation.

IV. Contextual interpretation

To translate the nationally-biased lexicon in a correct way it is necessary to take into account the type of the text, the meaning and the type of the realia in the text and its systematic role in the culture of the source language, the degree of perception of the unusual word-collocations and «exotic» expressions in the target language.

Nationally-biased lexicon demonstrates the historical and genetic differences in the language systems of Ukrainian and English nations which, in its turn, explains the lack of unique analogues in the target language and requires the usage of transformations in the course of translation. For adequate translation or interpretation of the units of nationally-biased lexicon with mythological colouring translators must use not only their language skills, but also extralinguistic ones (including culture, society, national traditions, the physical nature of the world knowledges etc.). These extra-linguistic or background knowledge helps translators make an adequate translation of the text without any deformation of the content of culture-bond words.

Nationally-biased lexicon translation should be an equivalent which is able to impress the reader in a way as the author of the origin composed. Frequently, it is the key element which represents the describing picture in a whole. In order to achieve this goal, the translator should consider all possible options of translation and choose the most appropriate one [2, p. 155].

In order to find the adequate variants of the nationally biased lexicon translation the specific methods are used. For instance:

When the componential parts making up the units of the nationally specific lexicon are at the same time the main transparent bearers of their proper sense, expressed through their meaning, translation of such sense units may be achieved either by way of loan translation:

1) *«His throne was a deep-sea fisherman's chair. It was the simple swiveling kind, with a black leather seat and a built-in holster for a fishing pole. Instead of a*

pole, the holster held a bronze trident, flickering with green light around the tips» (LT, p. 94).

«Його трон представляв собою крісло рибалку, який займається глибоководним ловом. Воно могло обернутися, без цяцьок і обтягнуте чорною шкірою з чохлам для вудки. Замість вудки з чохла стирчав бронзовий тризуб, на вістрях якого спалахували зелені вогники» (ВБ, с. 127).

2) *«His friend Grover then reveals himself to be a satyr and takes Percy to Camp Half-Blood, a place where demigods can train» (LT, p. 53).*

«Його друг Гровер потім виявляється сатиурою і запрошує Персі в табір полукровок, місце, де напівбоги можуть навчатися» (ВБ, с. 105).

The issue of transliteration of «proper nouns» comes up a lot in translating mythological texts describing names of Gods:

1) *«I wanted to ask if Poseidon would come with me to see her, but then I realized that was ridiculous» (LT, p. 305).*

«Я хотів запитати, чи не піде Посейдон зі мною, щоб побачитися з нею, але потім зрозумів, що це було б безглуздо» (ВБ, с. 359).

2) *«There was a long silence, broken only by the crackle of the hearth fire. Zeus opened his palm» (LT, p. 175).*

«Настало тривале мовчання, яке порушувало тільки потріскування дров у каміні. Зевс простягнув розкрити долоню» (ВБ, с. 201).

The prospects and ideas for possible further research in this area for expanding and improving the quality of translation of such type of lexicon are exposed in this research work. It shows the necessity of developing special dictionaries comprising nationally-biased lexicon with cultural undertones and the necessity of analysing strategies and methods of translating culturally-marked units of lexicon in fictional discourse.

References:

1. Комиссаров В. Н. Лингвистика перевода / В. Н. Комиссаров. – М.: Международные отношения, 1980. – 167 с.
2. Зорівчак Р. П. Реалія в художньому мовленні; перекладознавчих аспект // Іноземна філологія / Р. П. Зорівчак. – Львів, 1994. – 243 с.
3. Влахов С. Непереводимое в переводе / С. Влахов, С. Флорин – М., 1970. – 495 с.
4. LT: R. Riordan. Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief (Book 1) / R. Riordan. – Disney-Hyperion, 2006. – 408 p.
5. ВБ: Р. Ріордан. Персі Джексон: Викрадач блискавок (том 1) / Р. Ріордан. – вид. Ранок, 2007. – 496 с.