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Analyzing the Translation of English Names Into Other Languages and Identifying Their Common Features

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Abstract

The focus of the article is on how English nouns are translated into other languages in the writings of American and English authors. Intercultural communication relies heavily on the intricate and multidimensional human activity of translation. After researching translation issues, we discovered that one of the hardest translation genres is literary translation. This is a result of the difficulties the translator encounters when translating using specific interlingual transformations. The article's goals are to analyze how nouns are translated in humorous texts, to pinpoint the noun's distinctive and common characteristics across the languages under comparison, and to investigate the processes involved in their transmission from one language to another. The primary research methodology is comparative analysis, which makes it possible to pinpoint the similarities and differences between a noun in English and other languages.

Keywords: Linguistics; Translation; English Text.

1. Introduction

The primary goal of translation, one of the most significant forms of communication, is to accurately and completely convey the original language with all of its linguistic, social, and cultural connotations (Arakin, 2000). Adequacy can only be reached, of course, when translating sufficiently complete sections of the text that disclose all of the author's assumptions, rather than isolated units. The difficulties of translation are primarily related to the translator's ability to identify linguo-epistemological patterns in language systems that establish each language unit's place in the corresponding semantic situation of the translated originals' languages, i.e., which dictate the only contextual possibility of adequately transmitting the text's content. As a result, translation can be described as a means of comparing the syntactic, grammatical, and semantic systems of different languages using context interpretation (Jerome, 1957; Khayrutdinov et al., 2017).

2. Literature Review

According to Gak, the grammatical gender of the characters' names has an impact on the fable: "Russian teachers have noted that, when parsing the fable "The Dragonfly and the Ant," students often identify more with the "rash" dragonfly than with the prudent and economical ant, despite the fable's apparent simplicity and transparency" (Gak, 1989). The French fable classic La Fontaine and la cigale and la fourmi is where this story's plot originates; feminine gender terms are used in that story. This fable depicts two women: a cicada, a young woman playing a guitar, and an ant, a well-groomed hostess wearing an apron and cap. The accents are reversed because the Russian noun "ant" is masculine; it looks as though the male ant declines to assist the helpless dragonfly lady. He is therefore seen as avaricious and malevolent rather than diligent and wise. Because the cicada was unknown to the Russian people prior to the successful Russo-Turkish wars, Kochetkov (2012) rejected it.

Gender mismatches and associated semantic gaps in Kibrik's (2008) original and translation of "The Book of Mowgli" were examined by Eliferova (2009). In fact, the translation by Wierzbicka (1997) created an ironic situation by disregarding the primary gender characteristic. Bageerah is a male name, and Bagheera was originally a male name. It's no coincidence that we are discussing a brave warrior in contrast to the cunning Sher-Khan: A dark silhouette descended into the circle. But his skin was softer than dawn, and his voice was as soft as wild honey dripping from a tree. Many plot lines are at odds with gender confusion, and the gender transformations drastically alter the text's overall meaning (Eliferova, 2009). Amazing changes have also been made to the image of Bagheera in Russian popular culture. In the animated film, Bagheera became inextricably linked to Russian conceptions of female sexuality as the panther developed an accentuated femininity and spoke in a languid contralto performed by actress Lyudmila Kasatkina, flirting flirtatiously at every comment. Such a change would have shocked Kipling (Akay & Khashkhozheva, 2022).

3. Methodology

There are many current issues in linguistics at the current stage of development. A few of them are being studied in multiple fields of expertise. One of the central concerns of translation theory is the problem of grammatical variations in translation, around which practically all other particular concerns of translation practice are centered. The correlation and interaction of the grammatical systems of the two languages dictates the specificity of the selection and application of such variants in translation, which sets them apart from their use in the source text. While they may occasionally coincide or be similar, the grammatical phenomena of one language are distinct from those of another in their entirety. The uniqueness of each of the two languages is the cause of this difference, which is particularly noticeable when translating. The comic is definitely most effectively conveyed in the translation of humorous texts when lexical-semantic and lexical-stylistic methods are employed. But since no lexical unit can exist apart from its context, it is inextricably linked to the language's grammatical structures, both morphologically and syntactically (Henry, 1975).

4. Results

Three grammatical categories are present in the noun in the other language. 1) a case category made up of six cases as represented by the declension paradigm; 2) a numerical category made up of the singular and plural numbers; 3) morphologically expressed categories of grammatical gender, which correspond to the three genders of masculine, feminine, and neuter.

In English, unlike in other languages, a noun is distinguished by the existence of two grammatical categories: 1) the number category, which consists of two numbers: the singular and plural; 2) the certainty-uncertainty category, which is represented by the preposition's articles. This chapter will begin with a discussion of the case category. Six cases—nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental, and prepositional—represent the case category in other languages.

Compare:

"I recall my brother-in-law taking a quick trip out to sea once, just to be safe."

"I recall my brother-in-law going on a quick sea voyage to help with his health."

The term "my son" (son-in-law) is used in the nominative case in other languages, but the term "brother-in-law" is used in the common case in English (Zhuk, 2002).

"You refuse to stop if I see a rat, and you fool around with the boat and sloop me overboard if I go to sleep."

"You still won't stop if I see a rat, and what the hell, you'll start playing around on the boat and throw me overboard if I fall asleep."

As we can see from the example above, the noun "rat" is used in the genitive case in other languages, but it is used in the common case in English.

"I begin to strike out frantically for the shore, and wonder if I shall see ever home and friends again, and wish I'd been kinder to my little sister when a boy." (Fakhrutdinova et al. 2022).

"I regret that I teased my younger sister so cruelly when I was younger, and I beat my hands desperately until I broke through to the shore. I also ask myself if I will see my home and friends again."

Here, we observe that the noun "double" is used in the dative case in another language, but the noun "shore" has no case in English because it is inanimate. In English, the preposition for is used to convey meaning.

"Let your life's boat be light, filled only with necessities: a cozy house and basic pleasures, a friend or two who are worthy of your name, a pet, a dog, a pipe or two, enough food and clothing, and a little more than enough water to drink, as dehydration is a dangerous thing."

"Let your life's boat be light, and carry only what is necessary: a comfortable home, a few basic pleasures, two or three people you can call friends, someone who loves you and someone you love, a dog, a cat, multiple pipes, the amount of food and clothing you need, and a little more alcohol than you need because dehydration is a dangerous thing."

The nouns "dog" and "cat" are used in the accusative case in other languages, but they are used in the common case in other languages.

"I'm going to a bed in Bedlam if this kid stays here one more night."

"I'm going to have to be taken to an insane asylum if I spend one more night with this boy."

The noun "kid" is in the common case in English, but the noun "mal'chishkoj" is in the instrumental case in other languages.

"As I mentioned earlier, Bigg's boy appeared around the bend."

"Biggs' boy came around the corner, as I said."

Here, we observe that a noun in the accusative case and a possessive adjective work together to convey the English language's possessive case.

"I went to my medical man. He is an old chum of mine, and feels my pulse, and looks at my tongue, and talks about the weather, all for nothing, when I fancy I'm ill; so I thought I would do him a good turn by going to him now."

"I visited my physician. This is an old friend of mine, and whenever I feel ill, he checks my tongue, takes my pulse, and we talk about the weather—all of which are, of course, pointless.

As can be seen from the example given, the noun "weather" in English has no case because it is inanimate, but the noun "weather about" in other languages has a prepositional case. In English, the preposition about is used to convey meaning.

The concepts of singularity and plurality, which are expressed in both singular and plural forms, stand in for the category of numbers in Other language and English.

"Harris clarified, though, that he would be "one hundred percent" satisfied with the river."

However, Harris claimed that the river would be a perfect fit for him.

Here's an additional illustration:

"I met him in a Bath hotel café three weeks later; he was full of energy as he spoke about his travels and his love of the sea."

"Three weeks later, I met him in a Bath hotel coffee room, where he enthusiastically explained how much he loved the sea and spoke about his voyages."

Here's an additional illustration:

"George recommended having eggs and ham for breakfast the first day, as they are simple to make, along with cold meat, tea, bread, butter, and jam."

"George recommended cold meat, tea, bread and butter, jam, and easy-to-cook eggs and bacon as additional breakfast options."

The seme of plurality in both languages represents the category of the plural.

In contrast, "George proposed bringing cold meat, tomatoes, fruit, and herbs along with him, along with meat and fruit pies."

"Cold meat, tomatoes, fruit, green stuff, and meat and fruit pies were George's suggestions."

Here's an additional illustration:

"The population consisted primarily of men, numbering two thousand."

"The majority of the town's 2000 residents were men."

Nonetheless, there are several nouns that have the plural form in other languages and the singular form in English that require attention.

Comparatively, "My father seems to be in need of money." According to Khisamova et al. (2020), "My father is extremely wealthy."

5. Discussion

In English, there is no category for gender. Now, we will examine the category of certainty-uncertainty. The definite article the and the indefinite article a or an are the grammatical components of the certainty-uncertainty category in English. Unlike English, other languages do not have a morphological expression for the category of certainty or uncertainty; instead, it is primarily expressed lexically. For this, the following methods are employed:

"If most men were like a fellow I saw on the Yarmouth boat one day; I could account for the seeming enigma easily enough."

"If all people were like the guy I once saw on a boat, going to Yarmouth, this riddle would be quite easy to explain."

In contrast:

"Yes, sir, every trust contains the seeds of its own demise, much like a rooster that crows too near to a group of Methodist Black Georgians or that Republican candidate for Texas governor."

2) The number one, which serves the same purpose as the indefinite article a (an).

Compare this: "I never met a man on land who had ever known at all what it was to be sea-sick." At sea, you come across plenty of people who are very bad indeed, whole boat-loads of their kind.

"While I have encountered many sick people at sea on steamships, I have not yet come across anyone on land who is even aware of what seasickness is."

3) Certain indefinite pronouns.

Compare: "The answer is obvious; no one at Waterloo ever knows where a train is going to start, where it will end up once it does, or anything about it.

Nobody ever knows where a train is heading, where it has already gone, etc., at Waterloo Station.

Let's examine another illustration: "The doctor arrived in the afternoon, and Sue used the opportunity to enter the hallway as he was leaving."

"The doctor arrived in the afternoon, and Sue followed him into the hallway on some false pretense."

4) Inverted word order, in which the sentence's subject is placed after its predicate.

"And then you dream that you were sitting on an elephant, and that elephant was peacefully sleeping on your chest when a volcanic eruption threw you and it to the bottom of the sea." (Safina et al., 2017).

6. Conclusion

We can make the following deductions based on the analysis that was done: When compared to English, other languages present the case system in greater detail. English has two cases, compared to six in other languages. Additionally, there are a ton of prepositions in English because the forms of English cases cannot express the variety of forms of the other languages. Nonetheless, there is a possessiveness category in English, and the morpheme "s" serves as

its morphological expression. Other languages do not have a possessiveness category. The category of number in both languages shares many characteristics, even though it is more constrained in English than in other languages. Therefore, there are nouns that are only used in the singular or the plural in both languages; there are both singular and plural forms of these nouns. On the other hand, agreement in number is almost nonexistent in English and widely present in other languages. Considerable variations in the two languages' structures were found when examining the certainty vs uncertainty category. The translator must use lexical methods since the other languages do not have a morphological expression for the certainty-uncertainty category.

Acknowledgement

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