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EXPRESSIVE MEANS IN THE SPEECH OF CHARACTERS AND METHODS OF ITS TRANSLATION INTO UKRAINIAN (BASED ON LEWIS CARROL'S FAIRY TALE "ALICE IN WONDRLAND" / LEWIS CARROL "ALISE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDRLAND"

A variety of whimsical characters, word play, puns, phraseological units, paradoxes, symbolism, personifications, irony, witty metaphors and funny epithets - all this finds its place and is vividly reflected in L. Carroll's book

"Alice in Wonderland", which is already more than 150 delights and entertains its readers for years. But any linguist sooner or later has one specific question: what makes this work fabulous? What elements of the text create such an unforgettable atmosphere? To solve this question, we will devote our research to the study of expressive means of speech of the characters of L. Carroll's book "Alice in Wonderland" and their translation techniques.

The relevance of the scientific research is lack of research into expressive means in character speech in Lewis Carrol's work "Alice's adventures in Wonderland" and methods of their transfer in the Ukrainian translation, which until now were considered only in a general context, as well as the popularity of the studied work in various national literatures.

The scientific novelty of the research is systematization of expressive means of speech in L. Carroll's work "Alice in Wonderland" through a detailed study of the methods of their transmission in English-Ukrainian translation.

The object of the research is expressive means of speech of the characters of L. Carroll's work "Alice's adventures in Wonderland".

The subject is systematization of means of expression and methods of their translation from English into Ukrainian in a literary text (based on L. Carroll's fairy tale "Alice in Wonderland").

The research aims are to systematize the means of expressing expressiveness and to investigate ways of their translation from English to Ukrainian in an artistic text (based on the text of L. Carroll's fairy tale "Alice in Wonderland").

In order to achieve this aim, we had to do the following objectives :

1. To provide theoretical information about expressiveness, means of its expression, character speech in English and Ukrainian languages.

2. Reveal the concept of "translational equivalence" and provide a classification of types of translation transformations.

3. To engage in the selection of material for the analysis of the use of translation transformations during the translation of expressive means of character speech in L. Carroll's book.

4. Conduct a study of translational transformations according to the classification of V.I. Karabana based on selected 60 sentences of the original with expressive means and 60 sentences of the translated text authored by V. Kornienko.

5. To identify the most used lexical and grammatical translation transformations and, based on these results, to provide recommendations for the

translation of expressive means of speech of characters in artistic works in the direction of "English – Ukrainian" translation.

The material of the research involves 60 original sentences with expressive means of speech from the text of L. Carroll's work "Alice in Wonderland" and 60 sentences from the text of the translation authored by V. Kornienko.

The theoretical significance of the work is emphasized by the possibility of using further knowledge to expand information on the expressive means of speech of the characters and methods of their translation in future scientific works.

The practical significance of the work is reflected in the opportunity to use the acquired knowledge as practical recommendations for translations of artistic texts, saturated with an expressive layer of vocabulary, during work as a translator.

In the course of theoretical research we learned:

1. Expression of expressiveness in character speech as an object of linguistic research.

2. Description of expressive vocabulary in Ukrainian and English.

3. Peculiarities of the use of means of expressiveness in the Ukrainian and English languages.

4. General methods of translation of expressive means of speech.

5. The concept of translation equivalence.

6. Classification of translation transformations.

In the practical study, we worked with:

1. Analysis of material for the study of the translation of expressive means of speech based on the Ukrainian editions of L. Carroll's work "Alice in Wonderland".

2. Types of translation transformations used for the translation of expressive means of speech in the English-Ukrainian translation of V. Kornienko.

3. Lexical transformations.

a)   *generalization;*

b)   *specification;*

c)   *deletion;*

d)   *addition;*

e)   *word permutation;*

f)   *replacement of parts of speech.*

The most used translation transformation turned out to be the replacement of a word from one part of the language with a word from another part of the language. This transformation is 31%.

For example: *Down, down, down. Would the fall NEVER come to an end!*

Униз, униз, униз… От би падати так до безкінечності!

Removal of V.I. Karaban considers the elimination of those pleonastic or tautological lexical elements in the translation text. In our case, 25% is represented.

For example: *As she said these words her foot slipped, and in another moment, splash! she was up to her chin in salt water.*

На останньому слові вона посковзнулася і – шубовсть! – по шию опинилася в солоній воді.

The transformation of addition is used quite rarely, it "consists in the introduction into the translation of lexical elements that are absent in the original in order to correctly convey the meaning of the sentence". And this is only 11% of the total.

For example: *There are no mice in the air, I'm afraid, but you might catch a bat, and that's very like a mouse, you know.*

Миші так глибоко, боюся, не водяться, але кроти – близькі мишачі родичі, тут, мабуть, є.

The concretization of meaning is a lexical transformation, as a result of which a word or term of broader semantics in the original is replaced by a word or term of narrower semantics, in our study its share is 18%.

For example: *So, she called softly after it, "Mouse dear!"*

«Мишечко! Шкряботушечко!» – лагідно погукала Аліса.

Generalization replaces a word with a narrower meaning with a word with a broader meaning or even a hyponym.It covers only 5%, because its use can lead to the loss of a certain amount of information and decrease its accuracy.

For example: *I do wish they WOULD put their heads down!*

Чому ніхто сюди навіть не загляне!..

The word permutation transformation is also not very popular and occupies only 11%.

For example: *A little bright-eyed terrier, you know, with oh, such long curly brown hair!*

Тер'єрчик – очка блискучі, шерсточка довга-предовга, руда й кучерява!

4. Grammatical transformations.

a)   substitution (or replacement);
b)   permutation;
c)   removal;
d)   addition.

Substitution is aimed at adapting the original language to the features of the translation language by replacing grammatical signs of word forms, parts of speech, and clauses. Occupies 38%.

For example: *However, this bottle was NOT marked `poison,' so Alice ventured to taste it, and finding it very nice (it had, in fact, a sort of mixed flavour of cherry tart, custard, pineapple, roast turkey, toffee, and hot buttered toast), she very soon finished it off.*

Проте на цій пляшечці такого напису не було, тож Аліса таки відважилася з неї надсьорбнути. Виявилося, що це доволі смачно (як пиріг з вишнями, заварний крем, ананас, смажена індичка, іриски й гарячі грінки разом узяті), й Аліса хильцем спорожнила пляшечку.

Extraction is aimed at extracting a certain language element in the translation process. In our study, it is used very often - 34%.

For example:

"Not like cats!" cried the Mouse, in a shrill, passionate voice. "Would YOU like cats if you were me?'

Недолюблюю котів?! – вереснула Миша. – А ти б їх долюблювала на моєму місці?!

Addition is the opposite transformation to subtraction and occupies only 13% of all translational transformations studied.

For example:

"I really must be getting home; the night–air doesn't suit my throat!"

Думайте, що хочете, але я мушу йти додому. Нічне повітря – не на моє горло.

Permutation, first of all, is aimed at changing the position of one or another word in the translation. In our study, it is represented by 16%.

For example: *It's the stupidest tea–party I ever was at in all my life!*
Скільки живу, дурнішої компанії не бачила!

Results. The ability and skills to work with translation transformations are an essential component of the competence of a real translator.

The need for their use lies deeply in the need to translate grammatical or lexical phenomena that are absent or insufficiently developed in the Ukrainian language.