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TECHNIQUES OF RENDERING QUASI-TOPONYMS AND QUASI-ANTHROPONYMS IN THE RUSSIAN TRANSLATIONS OF «THE LORD OF THE RINGS» BY J.R.R.TOLKIEN

Abstract: This article deals with the research in the field of quasi-realities of «The Lord of the Rings», an epic novel created by the famous English writer, translator, linguist and philologist, John Ronald Reuel Tolkien. This article is devoted to the problem of analyzing different techniques of rendering two groups of onymic vocabulary – quasi-toponyms and quasi-anthroponyms. Taking five translations of the epic novel «The Lord of the Rings» by J.R.R. Tolkien made by V.S. Muravyov and A.A. Kistyakovsky; A.A. Gruzberg; Z.A. Bobyr; V.E. Volkovsky, V. Vosedy (pen-name of V.G. Tikhomirov) and D. Afinogenov (pen-name of K.M. Korolev); and V.V. Karrik and M.V. Kamenkovich, the most frequently used techniques of rendering quasi-toponyms and quasi-anthroponyms are identified, according to the classification of realias compiled by Bulgarian researchers S. Vlahov and S. Florin. The article also shows the frequency of using certain techniques and identifies general tendencies and differences among the five above-mentioned translations regarding using the techniques of rendering quasi-anthroponyms and quasi-toponyms.

Keywords: fiction translation, Tolkien, «The Lord Of The Rings», quasi-realities, ways of rendering quasi-realities.

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ПРИЕМЫ ПЕРЕДАЧИ КВАЗИ-ТОПОНИМОВ И КВАЗИ-АНТРОПОНИМОВ В ПЕРЕВОДАХ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК РОМАНА ДЖ. Р. Р. ТОЛКИНА «ВЛАСТЕЛИН КОЛЕЦ»

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена теме изучения пространства квазиреалий романа-эпопеи «Властелин Колец», опубликованного в середине пятидесятых годов двадцатого века под авторством известного английского писателя, переводчика, лингвиста и филолога Джона Рональда Руэла Толкина. Статья описывает проблему анализа приемов передачи на русский язык двух групп онимической лексики: квазитопонимов и квазиантропонимов. Анализ производится на материале пяти переводов романа-эпопеи Дж.Р.Р. Толкина «Властелин Колец», выполненных В.С. Муравьевым и А.А. Кистяковским, А.А. Грузберггом, З.А. Бобырь, В.Э. Волковским и В. Воседым (псевдоним В.Г. Тихомирова) и Д. Афиногеновым (псевдоним К.М. Королева), а также В. Карриком и М. Каменкович. В статье выявляются наиболее часто используемые приемы передачи квазитопонимов и квазиантропонимов по классификации приемов передачи реалий, разработанной болгарскими исследователями С. Влаховым и С. Флориным. Также в статье отражены результаты анализа процентного соотношения частоты использования тех или иных приемов и выявлены общие тенденции и расхождения среди пяти вышеупомянутых переводов касательно использования приемов передачи квазиантропонимов и квазитопонимов.

Ключевые слова: художественный перевод, Толкин, «Властелин Колец», квазиреалии, классификация квазиреалий.

When authors create an imaginary, or, «secondary» worlds, as J.R.R. Tolkien calls them in his work «On Fairy Stories» [9], they have to fill these worlds with imaginary culture-specific elements, or realias. It would be feasible to use the term «quasi-realia» for defining such elements; this term being based on the lexical meaning of the Greek prefix «quasi», that literally means «*imaginary*» or «*unreal*» [10].

E.M. Bozhko identifies the following 13 groups of onymic and 4 groups of appellative vocabulary [1]:

1. Quasi-toponyms
2. Quasi-anthroponyms.
3. Quasi-ethnonyms;
4. Quasi-zoonyms and quasi-phytonyms;
5. Quasi-statuses;
6. Quasi-nicknames;
7. Quasi-communities;
8. Quasi-chrononyms;
9. Quasi-events;
10. Quasi-authorities;
11. Quasi-names of books and songs;
12. Quasi-celestial objects;
13. Quasi-geonyms;
14. Quasi-numerals;
15. Quasi-languages;
16. Quasi-items;
17. Quasi-measures.

This article discusses the techniques of rendering quasi-toponyms and quasi-anthroponyms on the basis of the five following translations of the novel «The Lord of the Rings» by J.R.R. Tolkien made by:

1. Z. A. Bobyr (1966), the first official translation of the novel. It is actually not a translation but a shortened retelling of the original story.

2. Gruzberg (1972), the first complete Russian translation of the novel.

3. V.S. Muravyov and A.A. Kistyakovsky (1982), which evoked the most controversial opinions of the readers.

4. M. Kamenkovich and V. Karrik (early and mid-1990s), which is considered the most reliable and «proper» translation of the novel.

5. V. Volkovsky, D. Afinogenov and V. Vosedoy (2000), which is peculiar because some proper names were borrowed from the translation

carried by V.S. Muravyov and A.A. Kistyakovsky, and their style was also copied to a major extent.

During the analysis, according to the classification of S. Vlachov and S. Florin, the following techniques of rendering quasi-realia were identified [2]:

1. Transcription and transliteration (including the distorted ones);
2. Direct translation (replacement or substitution of certain realia), including:

- calque (including semi-calques);
- familiarization;
- semantic neologism;
- generic substitution;
- functional analogue;
- descriptive translation.

Combination of techniques (for example, calque and transliteration, or familiarization and calque, etc.) is represented as a separate group, as well as the omission of quasi-realia.

Quasi-toponyms

Z. A. Bobyr in her translation transliterates most of the geographical names (33.02%): *Westernesse* – *Вестернессе*; *Orodruin* – *Ородруин*. Calques are used much less extent (12.08%): *Grey Havens* – *Серые Гавани*, *Greenway* – *Зеленая Дорога*. Other techniques are presented in insignificant amount. It is worth mentioning that since the translation is shortened, about half of the realia (47.76%) are omitted.

A. A. Gruzberg prefers to use calques (46.47%): *Middle Earth* – *Средиземье*; and transliteration (28.62%): *Anduin* – *Андуин*, *Hollin* – *Холлин*. There are also cases of a combination of techniques (7.45%): *Bree-Hill* – *Холм Бри*, *Dimrill Dale* – *Долина Димрилл*, where the status part of the quasi-toponym is calqued and the nominal part is transliterated. An insignificant number (1.74%) of quasi-toponyms is omitted.

V. S. Muravyev and A. A. Kistyakovsky most often use transliteration (35.38%): *Min-Rimmon* – *Мин-Риммон*; and calques (12.53%): *Dead City* – *Мертвый город*. Functional analogue (9.01%): *Cross-roads* – *Развилок*; and a combination of techniques (9.89%): *Blackroot Vale* – *Темноводная Долина*; are presented almost equally.

Transliteration prevails among the techniques in the translation made by **M. Kamenkovich and V. Karrik** (40%): *Dwimorberg* – *Двиморберг*, *Valinor* – *Валинор*; as well as calques (31.65%): *Gray Mountains* –

Серые Горы. Combination accounts for 9.01%: *Tarlangs Neck* – *Перешеек Тарланг*.

Translation carried out by **V.E. Volkovsky, D. Afinogenov and V. Vosedoy** is different from the others: 30.77% of quasi-toponyms is represented by calques: *Great Gate of the City* – *Великие Ворота Города*. Semantic neologism (7.03%): *Mathom House* – *Мутень-Хоромина*; functional analogue (7.25%): *Marish* – *Тони*; and the combination (7.69%): *Ford of Bruinen* – *Бруиненский брод*; are almost equally come across.

As for the techniques of rendering quasi-toponyms, it can be concluded that, in general, all translators have a tendency to apply calque and transliteration, except for V.E. Volkovsky, D. Afinogenov and V. Vosedoy, who use transliteration only in 9.45% of cases.

Quasi-anthroponyms

In **Z.A. Bobyr's** translation more than half of the quasi-anthroponyms (55.03%) are omitted. The remaining names and surnames are mostly transliterated (42.02%): *Faramir* – *Фарамир*; or, to a much lesser extent (3.05%), calqued: *Oakenshild* – *Дубошит*.

A.A. Gruzberg is mostly guided by transliteration technique (40%): *Elrond* – *Элронд*, *Drogo* – *Дрого*; and calque as well (26.33%): *Leaflock* – *Лиственный Локон*.

Speaking about the translation carried out by **V.S. Muravyev and A. A. Kistyakovsky** we can see that prevailing techniques are calques (76.25%): *Loni* – *Лони*; and, to a much lesser extent (10.58%), semantic neologisms: *Took* – *Крол*, *Underhill* – *Накручинс*. The remaining techniques are presented in a very small percentage.

M. Kamenkovich and V. Karrik resort to transliteration in the overwhelming majority of cases (85.42%): *Galadriel* – *Галадриэль*, *Fredegar* – *Фредегар*. The percentages of remaining techniques are equally small and insignificant.

V.E. Volkovskiy, D. Afinogenov and V. Vosedoy also use mostly transliteration (82.08%): *Telperion* – *Тельперуон* but calques are also present (6.25%): *Marigold* – *Бархатец*, *Treebeard* – *Древоброд*; as well as semantic neologisms (5.83%): *Skinbark* – *Берестень*, *Mugwort* – *Репейник*.

The peculiar thing about this group is that the use of techniques is almost identical to previous group, except the fact that V. Volkovskiy, D. Afinogenov, and V. Vosedoy use transliteration more than other

techniques, which is the exact opposite of using transliteration for rendering quasi-anthroponyms.

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that almost all translators are guided by use of the same techniques of rendering both groups of quasi-realias, except V. Volkovskiy, D. Afinogenov and V. Vosedoy, whose usage of transliteration is scarce in translation of quasi-anthroponyms and prevailing in translation of quasi-toponyms.

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