METHODS FOR TRANSLATING CORRECT NOUNS IN THE TEXT IN FICTION

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Abstract

Our corpus-based approach allows us to analyze trends in proper noun translation and illustrate our point of view. A detailed study (hereinafter) of all examples of proper names present in our corpus will allow us to create a work of formal and detailed description of the morphological features of proper names in the source and target languages. This information can be of great help to the translator who is having difficulty translating proper nouns.

Keywords: graphemes, phonemes, superphrasal, Ethnonymous, anthroponyms, ergonomics, ethnonymous, pragmonyms

The existence of problem of translating proper names is theoretically not recognized by everyone. This skepticism stems from the fact that there is no shortage of theoretical studies on the issue. Researchers derive several techniques developed to translate proper nouns, such as B. Transliteration, transcription, transposition, and tracking. In practice, however, the problem is much more complicated, which we will try to show. When translating proper nouns, inconsistencies in the levels of translatability (switching from one language level to another during translation) are often found. Remember that the following language levels are traditionally distinguished:

1) phoneme level (for written language - graphemes);

2) morpheme level;

3) word level;

4) collocation level;

5) sentence level, complex sentences, and superphrasal unity;

When it comes to the translation of a specific proper name, a translation at the phoneme level is usually meant: During the translation, the sounds of the source language (SL) are replaced by those that come closest to them in terms of articulation and acoustic properties of the received language (RL) (or the graphemes of SL are replaced by the translation of similar phonetic graphemes in RL). Most grammars even present the non-translatability of proper nouns as one of the defining rules of the category of proper nouns, as well as other rules (also slightly undermined) of a syntactic, typographical, or other nature.

Logicians and linguists are also not innocent in spreading this traditional idea. As defenders of this theory, we can cite George Moore2, for whom All proper names must be strictly respected, or Georges Kleiber (1981), for whom proper names are a denominational predicate, leading to no change in a translation of a proper name, but in a new proper name. Recently, however, some studies have opened new perspectives regarding the translation of the proper name. Untranslatable, the proper noun first became translatable for certain exceptions (Algeo 1973 or Delisle 1993) before becoming a full-fledged unit of translation for some: Ballard (2001) and Grass (2002) in particular proposed studying the translation of proper nouns that first in English, second in German. Our study, along the lines of the latter two but extended to a corpus in ten different languages, shows that proper nouns, depending on their nature, usage, or the target language of translation, are subject to all processes of an existing translation, from simple transcription to more advanced one's Translation, including tracing, modulation, equivalence, etc. We present works that follow or use a corpus-based approach. In contrast to a corpus-driven or corpus-based approach, which envisages the development of a corpus to identify and extract notable linguistic phenomena without preconceived assumptions or a priori ideas, our corpus aims to be an inventory of valuable and appropriate linguistic facts, supporting our hypothesis and use concrete examples to illustrate. It serves as an aid here. To study the proper noun in translation, we use a multilingual and aligned corpus. For this study, we selected Jules Verne's novel Across the world 80 days. This choice was motivated by two main reasons: the existence and availability of translations into almost all European languages, and the existence of a significant number of proper names throughout history.

In fact, due to its great popularity, Verne's novel has been translated into a great many languages. It is even the most translated novel by Jules Verne. Over the years

and as technology has advanced, this text is now available in many languages and mostly in digital format. On the other hand, when leafing through the novel, one quickly recognizes the abundance of proper names of all kinds in the chapters. This presence is of course explained by the intrigue developed in the story. It may be useful to recall here that Around the World in Eighty Days follows the gentleman Phileas Fogg and his servant Passepartout on an express world tour that the hero must complete in less than eighty days. he wants to win his bet and not lose all his fortune. There are therefore proper names belonging to almost all types, both real and fictitious (which will allow us to think about the translation of these names). As a reminder: Proper names can be divided into four main types, namely anthroponyms (names of individuals or collective persons, ethnonymous signs, organizational names, etc., but also animal names), toponyms (place names in a broader sense), ergonomics (names of objects or products of human production) and pragmonyms (names of events), each of these types can be divided into subtypes.

Although most proper nouns appear in the form of what Jonasson (1994) called proper nouns pure (the elements or parts of these proper nouns are borrowed), this is a group of names that can only be used as proper nouns. It must not be forgotten that proper names can also be mixed or descriptively based (ibid.) proper names (i.e. composed of a mixture of proper names and elements borrowed from the general lexicon, mostly names and adjectives of the time, or simply borrowed from the common elements from the lexicon). So Phileas Fogg is a proper noun, just like the Royal Institution of Great Britain or the Red Sea. Finally, we state that the translation of proper names in a literary text should not be reduced to the mechanical selection of appropriate graphemes/phonemes. In translation language, this is a much more complex problem that requires the translator to have a thorough understanding of the principles of how the reader perceives the text and a nuanced approach to solving a particular translation problem based on several different factors.

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