

JARGON TRANSLATION IN FICTION (CASE STUDY: "CAPTAINS COURAGEOUS" BY R. KIPLING)

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Sailors have always been famous for diluting their language with colorful slang expressions. This can be explained by the fact that service in the navy is associated with constant danger to life and hard work. Maritime jargon in the English language over time turned into permanent everyday expressions. Almost everyone uses it, since many words and phrases from the language of sailors have long since penetrated into everyday life. We can often observe the opposite phenomenon. Some words and expressions take root among sailors and acquire a completely different meaning, turning into sea jargon.

It is evident that the literary language is not the same as the language of fiction. The use of jargon in literary works is a common phenomenon, that is why there is a need for translating it into various languages of the world, including Ukrainian. An author often creates a new word or uses an existing one in some new meaning, which can cause problems in the perception of information for a native speaker of any language. In our research let`s explore the peculiarities and methods of translation of jargon in fiction.

Jargon is a sociolect (one of the varieties of social dialects), which differs from the literary language by the usage of specific, expressively colored vocabulary, synonymous with words in general use, as well as phraseology.

Jargon is used in fiction as a means of linguistic description of characters and presentation of communication of literary heroes as it is important for the author to reproduce the natural atmosphere (Stavytska, 2005).

As for translation of jargon in fiction, there are three the most fruitful methods:

- equivalent translating;
- descriptive translating;
- transcoding (if there are no other opportunities of translation).

When translating non-standard vocabulary from English into Ukrainian, these two rules should be followed:

1) looking for an equivalent or non-standard unit of similar expressiveness in the Ukrainian language;

2) using descriptive translation, interpretation and clarification of objective and logical meaning (Dzyubyshina-Melnyk, 2002).

Let's study the examples of equivalent and descriptive translation methods of translating marine jargonisms in R. Kipling's novel "Captains courageous".

1. Equivalent translation:

"I'd give my wage an' **share** to see him at the gangway o' the old Ohio 'fore we quit floggin'" (Kipling, p. 58).

Я би віддав свою зарплатню та **пай**, тільки щоб побачити його на сходнях старого доброго «Огайо» до того, як відмінили покарання канчуками (Kipling, p. 64).

Here we can see the noun "**share**" which was translated using the equivalent method as "**пай**", which in sea jargon means a part of the wages on a fishing vessel, which a sailor receives after fish sales.

2. Descriptive translation:

Harvey spent his leisure hours for the next few days under Tom Platt's lee, learning to use a needle and **palm** (Kipling, p. 65).

Гарві проводив свої вільні від вахти години, засвоюючи від Тома Платта мистецтво голки та **парусної рукавички** (Kipling, p. 74).

In this example, the noun "**palm**" was translated as "**парусна рукавичка**". To translate this term, the author chose a descriptive translation, a palm - is a leather glove for working with large sailing needles instead of the thimble used by seamstresses.

Thus, we can conclude that using the descriptive method of translation and searching for equivalent terms are really successful ways of translating marine jargons because even a person who does not have sufficient background knowledge in the maritime field can understand the meaning of the terms.

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