

UDC 821.111.09

FEATURES OF THE TRANSLATION "ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND"

KARINA SAMUSEVA, OLGA LUKINA
Polotsk State University, Belarus

"Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" is one of the most incredible fairytale. This story is full of puns, jokes, various riddles, hints, paronomasias and artistic touches and that is why this story is one of the most difficult texts being translated. In this article we represent the features of the translation "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland".

There is a huge number of translations of the fairytale "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" written by L. Carroll. The Soviet and foreign literary critics always noted that this work saturated a large number of puns, jokes, various riddles and that is why this fairytale is one of the most difficult texts being translated. The main researchers of "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" are the following literary critics: Nina Mikhaelovna Demurova, Aleksandra Leonidovna Borisenko, Irina Lvovna Galinskaya, Anastasia Nikolaevna Redkozubova and others. Leaning on their researches it is possible to create the following difficulties of the translation: puns, paronomasias, hints, various riddles, jokes and of course translation of names of the main characters.

Pun is a form of *word play* that suggests two or more meanings, by exploiting multiple meanings of words, or of similar-sounding words, for an intended *humorous* or *rhetorical* effect [5].

Paronomasia is a *form of word play* that deliberately exploits *ambiguity* between similar-sounding words for humorous or *rhetorical* effect [5].

Allusion is a casual reference to any aspect of another piece of *literature*, art, music, person or life in general. *Authors* suppose that the reader will identify the original source and relate the meaning to the new *context* [5].

One of the most difficult part for translation is names of the main characters. N. D. Demurova, compared the first translations of the fairy and the new one, and in her opinion the first and early translations of "Alice in Wonderland" were more adapted for Russian-speaking readers, especially translations into Russian till October, 1917. For example: Alice turned into Sonya, the maid Mary-Ann – into Marfushka, the Cheshire - in Siberian. But few years later translators stopped to adopt Alice for Russia and her aim was to understand the meaning of this fairytale and to translate all this puns, allusion and jokes.

Many literary critics consider that Lewis Carroll's fairy tales are one of the most difficult for translation, and Russian language is not an exception. The main difficulty of the translation of this fairy tale is a large number of artistic touches which are clear to native speakers, but, unfortunately, are not clear for foreign-language readers and translators. Different translators use different methods and receptions for the translation into Russian.

The Soviet literary critics translating "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" consider that difficulties are caused not only by puns, riddles and various parodies, and also transfer of realities in this work. Irina Galinskaya in the book "Lewis Carroll and Riddle of His Texts" notes that the world in Carroll's works is a certain uncontrollable chaos. It turns all human realities into a game. Carroll creates a closed system, but it is completely rational. According to Galinskaya another problem consists of a large amount of poetic grotesques, burlesque, travesty, parodies in his works. His irony concerns characters and uses various prosaic paraphrases for their description. It should be noted that Carroll did not think up the heroes, each of them have the prototype. These are caricatures of certain people [1].

The most significant Soviet literary critic is Nina Mikhaelovna Demurova. She called Carroll's works unique in own way. Carroll paid special attention to folklore. It relied on traditions and cultural realities which are complicated even more by understanding of the text and its translation. Lewis Carroll recovered ancient images which were represented in the English proverbs.

A specific place is held by artistic touches in the text. Carroll likes to use "rhymes double-dealing fellows". Carroll plays with us. He uses a special structure of creation of the poems and that is why they become unclear. It is possible to tell that words and sounds play an important role in this fairytale. Exactly thanks to words, it builds such puns and paronomasias. He changes structure of the word, thinks up various metaphors, uses a large number of parodies that in every possible way complicates the translation of this text [2].

A. Redkozubova in her article defines one more difficulty of the translation "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland". In her opinion the main problem of the translation is the translation of images which go to the English folklore and directly to the language of the fairy tale. In the text there are a lot of grammatical, logical and lexical mistakes and discrepancies. She considers that all mistakes and discrepancies represent a certain complex structure which gives to translators a great opportunity to alter the original text, but almost all translators do not resort

Linguistics, literature, philology

to any experiments. And she told that translator's purpose is to find such compliances in a translating language to recreate the comic effect conceived by the author.

As well as other literary critics she notes complexity of the translation of poems in the fairytale. Poems in Alice have a different genre and is frequent they have an ironical implication. But all poems cannot be united in a single whole, they bear different sense. And each of them demands knowledge of various English realities which will help to translate this fairytale. It is necessary to understand all parodies, puns, to look for etymology of various words, to study history and to try to understand his texts [3].

The Russian linguist Elena Viktorovna Paducheva researched language in Lewis Carroll's fairytale "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland". She characterizes language not as language, she characterizes it as a certain "character". Language experiments of Carroll are urgent for each generation. And today the following problems arising when translating are allocated: language as game, structure of language and process of communication, nature of value and functioning of a speech sign [4].

In conclusion we can say that Lewis Carroll's fairytale "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" is one of the most hardly translated fairytales. There are a large number of various parodies, pun, periphrases, etc. The author resorts to different art methods and hides special sense in monologues, dialogues and reflections. He pays much attention to development of the characters. Their names cannot be translated without knowledge of the English realities and history of creation of the work.

REFERENCESE

1. Галинская, И.Л. Льюис Кэрролл и загадки его текстов / И.Л. Галинская. – СПб. : ЛЕНАНД, 2015. – 416 с.
2. Демурова, Н.М. О переводе сказок Л. Кэрролла / Н.М. Демурова. – М. : Молодая гвардия, 2012. – 414 с.
3. Редкозубова, А.Н. Проблема передачи квазитекста в стихотворениях Льюиса Кэрролла / А.Н. Редкозубова // Вестн. МГОУ. Сер. Лингвистика. – 2011. – С. 173–177.
4. Падучева, Е. В. Тема языковой коммуникации в сказках Льюиса Кэрролла / Е.В. Падучева // Семантические исследования (Семантика времени и вида в русском языке; Семантика нарратива). – М. : Яз. рус. культуры, 1996. – 464с.
5. Словарь литературных терминов [Электронный ресурс] / Материалы из книги И.А. Книгина «Словарь литературоведческих терминов». – 2008–2016. – Режим доступа: <http://litterms.ru/>. –Дата доступа: 15.11.2016.