



LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL FEATURES OF THE PROPER NOUNS IN
FAIRY TALES AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO RUSSIAN

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to a cognitive and practical orientation of proper nouns (names) and linguacultural features of them in fairy tales.

Key words

proper names, culture, linguistic, proverbs, phraseology, idioms, difference, national, salient, presence, folk tales, literary tales stylistic means.

Learning foreign languages in our Uzbekistan has become very important events since the first days of the Independence of our country. Our government which pays much attention to the rising of education levels of people, especially young generation their intellectual growth. "We have set a goal to become a competitive state. From now on, every graduate of a school, lyceum, college and university must know at least two foreign languages perfectly," said President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, announcing the creation of the Agency for the Popularization of the Study of Foreign Languages under the Cabinet of Ministers. That is why knowledge of foreign languages and the use of new innovative technologies in education has become very important today.

Proper nouns are a universal and main part of linguistic category. Their structure and function is a theoretical issue debated by many scientists. Proper nouns constitute a system organized according to criteria varying across culture, tradition, daily life of any people and provide an interpretation of the society of which they are the expression. They are linguistic items fulfilling a referential function, i.e. they refer to single entities existing in the real world.

By developing educational system, the innovation spheres of proper nouns are increasing too. If we pay attention to linguistic has close connection with culture and technology. Proper names also connect with linguoculture. Because by linguoculture we can study the social, political, cultural, economical life of the country. By knowing new proper names we can develop our vocabulary and it is



easy to use new innovational technology during the lesson i.e. cluster, slide-shows, interview, internet blogs.

Proper names are functional units of any text and play a special role in literary texts. Text interpretation plays an important role in the process of literary translation. A.A. Kondratenko notes that the process of translation begins with interpretation, the comprehension of its composition, vocabulary, syntax, emotional and expressive means, etc. [4]. Nowadays many linguists are talking about the special position of homonyms in the context of a work of art. The proper name is endowed by the author with the richness and variety of associative links that are revealed in the context of the work.[5] The translation of a literary text is based on the general theory of translation, therefore, in the process of translation, the interpreter uses traditional techniques of interpretation. However, in literary translation, the translator's attention is focused on the transfer of aesthetic information, and, therefore, he needs to use traditional methods and correspondences, as well as creating new occasionalisms, relying on several translation options, to choose from them the most appropriate to the particular work.

The transfer of figurative and expressive means of the source text has particular difficulty in literary translation, since each figurative means is used by the writer for a specific purpose, therefore, it cannot be ignored by the translator. Among the stylistic means, one should note metaphor, comparison, hyperbole, litotes, personification, metonymy, synecdoche, paraphrase, epithets, allusions, antithesis, gradation, allegory, irony, grotesque, oxymoron, etc.

The transfer of lexical units, which acquire an unusual meaning in a certain context, is one of the problems of literary translation. The logical meaning of a word reflects the general concept of an object or phenomenon through its features, which are revealed in the course of the historical development of the word.

The quality of the translation of a literary text and the fate of the translated work depends on the individuality of the translator, which depends on his artistic perception, talent and originality of the selection of language means. The translator's decisions have nothing to do with the author's style and are not directly related to the source text. They are undesirable, but the problem is that they are inevitable, as they are an element of professional literary translation, as a result of which the translator cannot remain an indifferent person and inevitably affects the outcome of any translation. It is the fusion of the personality of the translator and the originality of the author that makes the translated work of art a cultural fact of the new linguocultural community [1].

The work of J. K. Rowling "Harry Potter" attracts the attention of linguists and literary critics with its originality in many aspects, being an interesting area for



research. When studying the linguistic aspects of a work, it is necessary to clarify its genre and style affiliation, which, in our opinion, has not been fully investigated. In this regard, in our article we will consider the main characteristics inherent in the genre of a literary fairy tale based on the work of J.K. Rowling "Harry Potter". Before turning to the question of the genre belonging to the work of "Harry Potter", we characterize the concept of "genre", and also consider the approaches used to describe genres.

A literary fairy tale differs from a folklore one in subtle psychological nuances. The character of the heroes can be traced in dynamics, their worldview, social role, position in society is changing. The characters of a literary fairy tale are individual and artistically differentiated, and their relationships among themselves are often distinguished by complex psychological connections. So, for example, in J. Rowling's fairy tale, a complex relationship arises between the main character Harry Potter and one of the students of the school of magic, Draco Malfoy, due to the fact that the Malfoy family, which are "purebred" wizards, opposes the fact that children study at the school of magic from families where one of the parents is a wizard, the other is not.

A peculiarity of a literary fairy tale is its distinctive ability, which is expressed in the multi-layered nature of the genre, i.e. you can always find traces of folklore in it, whether it is a folk tale, a myth, a belief, a saga, a legend. The fairy tale uses the experience of other genres, often you can find elements of an adventure or detective story, science fiction, philosophical novel and psychological drama in it. This property of a fairy tale in one form or another was noted by many researchers involved in the study of this genre. A peculiarity of a literary fairy tale is its distinctive ability, which is expressed in the multi-layered nature of the genre, i.e. you can always find traces of folklore in it, whether it is a folk tale, a myth, a belief, a saga, a legend. The fairy tale uses the experience of other genres, often you can find elements of an adventure or detective story, science fiction, philosophical novel and psychological drama in it. This property of a fairy tale in one form or another was noted by many researchers involved in the study of this genre.

The research has revealed that an author's tale has a more diverse vocabulary and grammar than a folk tale. The choice of words and sentence structures in literary tales depend on the individual style of a writer, his/her aesthetic taste, and worldview. As we analysed the works of outstanding representatives of the British culture, it was possible to disclose the ways of its reflection in literature.

In the process of reading "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland", one can get to know more about realia of the British society.

Cultural peculiarities of the British tales reveal themselves in the usage of words of wisdom. Thus, when the King forbids the Cheshire Cat to look at His



Highness, Alice answers with a proverb: "A cat may look at a king" (Carroll, 1998, p. 125), which means that even a person of low status or importance has rights.

In 1964 cultural studies is an academic field of critical theory and literary criticism initially introduced by British academics and developed at that time. Subsequently adopted by allied academics throughout the world. Characteristically cultural studies is an academic discipline aiding cultural researchers who theorize about the forces from which the whole of humankind contract their daily lives.

Many cultural studies scholars employed different methods of analysis, exploring relationships between cultural forms or the superstructure of the base. The linguoculture of the proper names in particular personal names, more rarely place names, are used figuratively as metaphores, similes, hyperboles and antonomasia either in a creative way. Example: He is a new *Amir Temur*.

She is our *Jenifer Lopez*.

In the uses, proper names have a descriptive function. It means they indicate some salient attribute or property of the referent of the name. The function as nouns taking on both a denotational and connotational meaning originated in a selection of salient bits of information extracted from encyclopedic knowledge about a referent.

Example: The snow is coming from *Arctic Ocean*.

She is playing *Romeo*.

The war is becoming *Rome*.

In these examples we can mention cultural proper names; the metaphorical use of proper names reflects cultural specificities that can pose problems in translation. As names show more complex properties and their culture - specific features in phraseology. Since it abounds in cultural information, Russian scholars argue that linguocultural analysis is best suited for this area of language.

Considering the names in phraseological units, proverbs, idioms we can note a predominance of personal over place names; within the former, a predominance of male over female names, and first names over family names, with a number of hypocorisms. The very low presence of female names is motivated by sociocultural factors: in society, men played a more active role than women.

In conclusion I want to mention that using phraseological units, proverbs, idioms with innovational technology improve the knowledge of young generation. By the such kind of phraseological units we can be near with other countries. As our grandfathers said "*LIVE A LEARN*", never stop to improving knowledge. For a long time folk tales spread only by word of mouth, that is why the simplicity of their form was very important. Simple sentences often prevail over composite ones. Folk tales are also characterised by the abundance of colloquial words and violation of grammar rules. This can be explained by the fact that their main characters are



usually common people. Among the most frequently used stylistic means are graphons, parallel constructions, repetition and inversion. The present study has provided a starting point and further research can make the picture of phraseology involving proper names more accurate and complete. Future life can use other corpora to explore cultural differences between national varieties of English.

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