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**SPECIAL VOCABULARY IN THE SCIENCE FICTION NOVEL
“THE SIRENS OF TITAN” BY K. VONNEGUT: KEY FEATURES
AND TRANSLATION**

***Аннотация:** В данной работе рассмотрена проблема перевода лексики фантастического романа (на материале произведения К. Воннегута «Сирены Титана»). Определены основные особенности функционирования специальной лексики и проанализированы основные ее группы, выявленные в ходе исследования. Изучены основные способы перевода специальной лексики фантастического романа.*

***Ключевые слова:** специальная лексика, термин, реалия, научная фантастика, перевод.*

***Annotation:** The problem of translating science fiction vocabulary (based on the novel “The Sirens of Titan” by K. Vonnegut) is considered in the article. The key features of special vocabulary are defined, the analysis of its groups determined in the study is presented. The main methods of translating special vocabulary of the science fiction novel are studied.*

***Key words:** special vocabulary, term, realia, science fiction, translation.*

One of the main problems of translation is the presence of such lexical units in one language that do not have equivalents in another. The main source of non-equivalent vocabulary is determined by language. This is due to the fact that characteristics of life of each nation (historical development, geographical location, social system) affect the development of its language [1]. Words and expressions denoting concepts of a certain area of knowledge or activity are called special vocabulary. They can be used to characterize a particular professional environment, the working environment in which the character operates, to create a speech portrait, etc. The problem of the use of special vocabulary in fiction interests linguists and terminologists. In the system of English vocabulary special vocabulary is a field of words that have a special semantic and functional role.

Term is a noun or compound word used in a specific context. It is officially accepted name of any concept of science, technology. Term is emotionally and stylistically neutral. Terms are words and compound words or multi-word expressions that in specific contexts are given specific meanings—these may deviate from the meanings the same words have in other contexts and in everyday language

Terms are divided into highly specialized and commonly used and are used not only by specialists. The special vocabulary also includes professionalism. Professional terms are words and phrases that are not currently officially recognized names of special concepts. Usually they arise when there is need to define a kind of concept, subject, and are considered professional as long as they are not officially recognized, and then called terms. Thus, the difference is that a professional term has a period of temporary informality. An integral part of the vocabulary of any language is special vocabulary, which is part of the literary language. Special vocabulary is a set of words, the use of which is limited to special spheres of human activity: science, production, technology, agriculture, art, etc. These are words, the use of which is limited to the professional field.

One of the types of realia in a work of art are the realia of science fiction, or quasirealia, that can be defined as words or compound words related to the subject of

scientific works, with description of scientific or technical problems that are theoretically possible, but not implemented at present.

In addition to the basic terminological function (nominative, intellectual and informative), special vocabulary has a high pragmatic and functional potential. On the basis of the informative function, it also performs aesthetic and expressive functions such as means of creating figurativeness, imagery and speech characteristics of the characters. With the use of special vocabulary features of the individual author's style are formed. As a result of the analysis of the novel "The Sirens of Titan" by K. Vonnegut, the following groups of special vocabulary are defined.

Artificially created words. Basically, these are proper names. As a rule, the author comes up with completely new concepts, and it is necessary to create new lexical units to name them: "planet Zircon", "Phoebe" (the only city on Mars), "chronosynclastic infundibulum".

Borrowings are words from one language adapted for use in another. Borrowed words are an important factor in the development and change of the lexical system of the language. Borrowings can keep their original form and pronunciation, or can be changed according to the language features. Most often words are adapted to such an extent that people do not perceive them as borrowed.

In many science fiction works the Latin word "terra" is found as the name of the planet Earth, as well as "sol", "luna" for the name of the Sun and the moon, respectively. There are derivatives of these words in such phrases as "solar energy", "solar system", "lunar explorer", "lunar telescope" and "terrestrial" – "terrestrial force", "terrestrial civilization". Such phrases are adapted to the language.

Derivation is the process of creating new language units (derivatives) on the basis of others, taken as initial, sometimes derivation is equated to word production and word formation.

Affixation is one of the most common ways of word formation, this method implies formation of new lexical units by joining them to the basis of word-formative affixes. In addition, neologisms can be examples of several ways of forming new

words. So, the lexical units “translunar”, “lunar-landing”, “extraterrestrial” are derived with the help of borrowing and affixation.

Composition is considered the most common way to form new lexical units: “heliport”, “switchboard”, “spacesuit”. In addition, separate phrases created by science fiction writers are distinguished. This structure model is required by a science fiction genre due to its descriptive character, such phrases help a science fiction writer to reflect the atmosphere of technically developed world of the future: “intercontinental ballistic missiles”, “inner space”, “the earthling moon”, “flamethrower factory”, “thermo-nuclear device”.

Acronyms are formed by taking the initial letters of a phrase and making a word out of it. Acronyms provide a way of turning a phrase into a word. This method of word formation is used to create a pseudoscientific language. Thus, acronyms convey the features of the latest technologies familiar from the real world or from the fictional world of the work: “UWTB, or the Universal Will to Become”.

Translation of vocabulary that does not have equivalents in the target language is of a certain difficulty. Nevertheless, there are many ways and means by which its content can be transmitted in speech. Translation of realia is a creative process, and the translator must convey language images to the foreign reader [2].

Taking everything into account, it should be noted that the main methods of translating special vocabulary in the novel are transcription (“Pharisee” – Фарисей, “Tartufe” – Тартюф, “Cagliostro” – Калиостро), transliteration (“radio antenna” – радиоантенна, “harmonium” (the only known form of life on the planet Mercury) – гармоний) and calque (“Schliemann breathing” – Шлиманновское дыхание).

ИСПОЛЬЗОВАННЫЕ ИСТОЧНИКИ

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