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DATABASE "THE WAYS OF REPRODUCTION OF THE ENGLISH PROPER NOUNS IN THE UKRAINIAN AND POLISH LANGUAGES": ON THE BASIS OF THE NOVEL "HARRY POTTER AND THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE" BY J. K. ROWLING

Introduction. The proper nouns translation problem is familiar to any translator. This issue is especially significant when translating the literature of the fantasy genre, because the specificity of such a genre implies the presence of the names of creatures, places, objects, etc. that have no equivalents in other languages. The J. K. Rowling's novel "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone" is a good example of such kind of literature.

Objective of the paper is to find out what methods of translation were used during translation of the proper names in the novel "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone" into Ukrainian and Polish and with what frequency.

The paper suggests the following tasks:

- to study the existing research in the field of lexical unit translation in general, and proper nouns translation in particular;

- to review the scientific works on the theory of databases:

- to compare the text of the novel "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone" by J. K. Rowling and its Ukrainian translation by Victor Morozov as well as its Polish translation by Andrzej Polkowski;

- to create a spreadsheet in *.xlsx format* (MS Excel) with examples of translation of proper names;

- to analyze the results.

The Oxford English Dictionary defines a proper noun as a "name used for an individual person, place, or organization, spelled with an initial capital letter" [4].

Results of the research. According to D. Yermolovych proper nouns serve for a special, individual designation of the subject, regardless of the situation described and without compulsory clarifying definitions and perform the function of the individualizing nomination [2: 9].

From the point of view of the practice of translation, all lexical and phraseological units are divided into: 1) equivalent or partially equivalent and 2) non-equivalent [3: 279]. The proper names, which do not have constant correspondences in the lexicon of another language, refer to non-equivalent lexical units [1: 94]. For

example, the name *"Harry"* already has the translation *"Гаррі"* in the Ukrainian language, but the name of one of the characters of the novel *"Snape"* is created by the author of the novel, so an author of a translation is forced to create the equivalent of the name in the language of translation.

Transcription and transliteration are most commonly used to translate the proper nouns. L. Barkhudarov defines transliteration as the establishment of correspondence between the source language and the target language at the level of grapheme, that is, when each letter of the original unit gets the corresponding letter from the language of translation. For example: Eng. *Potter* – Ukr. *Поттер* – Pol. *Potter*.

Transcription is defined as the establishment of correspondence between the source language and the target language at the level of phoneme. For example: Eng. *George* – Ukr. *Джордж* [1: 97]. It is worth noting that when languages have spelling based on a common alphabet (for example, English and Polish both use Latin), the proper nouns are traditionally transferred without changes in spelling.

But such a method of translation does not take into account the rules for reading in the host language and does not give the reader of translation an idea of the correct pronunciation of the proper noun. Because of this, the person who sees the translated proper noun for the first time cannot know its correct pronunciation from the text itself. For example, a reader who is not familiar with the work of J. C. Rowling may mistakenly pronounce the name of one of her characters *"Filch"* as *"Philh"*, since in the Polish letter a combination of *-ch-* stands for the */h/* sound rather than */tʃ/* sound in English. The novel under consideration is full of proper nouns. It is interesting for analysis because of the presence of author neologisms, such as *Slytherin, Bludger, Quidditch*. J. K. Rowling pays great attention to proper nouns, putting an implication that enhances the image of a particular character or place or subject in them.

237 proper nouns were identified in the novel during the research, most of which are anthroponyms, i.e. the names of individuals. In the Ukrainian translation, transcription has turned out to be the most frequent method of translation – 105 units. In the Polish translation, the most numerous are examples of transliteration – 101 units in particular. This is due to the difference between the alphabets, namely the usage of Latin letters in the Polish language.

Conclusion. In the paper predominance of methods of reproducing phonetics or graphics is found out. These methods appear to be the most suitable for reproduction of proper nouns in other languages. But in cases when the proper name has a certain subtext that the translator has to convey to the reader, the reproduction of the phonographic shell of a word may not be sufficient. In the reviewed pieces, translators tend to use loan translation (or calque), and sometimes use interpretation (translation in a descriptive way). The presence of relatively numerous translation transformations is due to the certain differences between the English grammar and the grammar of Ukrainian and Polish.

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THE PECULIARITIES OF IDEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION OF PHRASEMES IN THE UKRAINIAN LANGUAGE

Introduction. Phraseologisms are one of the most specific, most striking signs in any language as they contain certain axiological potential embodying the figurative and aesthetic qualities of language. Phrasemes provide relevance and accuracy of statements. They are evidence of high intelligence, education, a peculiar way of thinking of a particular individual and a particular nation in general.

Review of recent publications. Since the 80's of the twentieth century in linguistics much attention has been paid to systematic study of the phraseological language fund and its thematic description. Scholars basing on certain signs of the phraseme, adhere to the particular principles and offer a number of classification schemes. Ideographic phrasimoclassification is determined as classification of phrasemic units according to the thematic principle. The experience of the