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THE ETYMOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH NAMES AND THE PECULIARITIES OF THEIR TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO UKRAINIAN

Summary. The article is devoted to the problem of etymology of English names and to the difficulties translators face with while rendering them from English into Ukrainian. The emergence and the development of English proper names as a socio-historical and linguistic category are closely connected with the main stages of socio-economic development of mankind. Proper names have long attracted the attention of ordinary readers and professional researchers. Today, proper names are studied by representatives of various sciences (linguists, geographers, historians, ethnographers, psychologists, and literary critics). However, first and foremost, proper names are closely studied by linguists, since any name is a word that is a part of the language system, formed according to the laws of language and is used in any speech.

The problem of rendering proper names is of particular importance for translators, since, according to generally accepted rules, proper names are transliterated or transcribed. However, the phonological features of languages and differences in writing systems have an extremely strong influence on the form of a name and destroy its identity in translation. The question of the proper name being translated also arises when a translator is faced with semantic names and nicknames. The semantic and emotional information inherent in meaningful names must be revealed in translation and embodied in a new form. A meaningful name requires the reader to understand its internal form and perceive its imagery. The reader of a translated text loses the opportunity to enjoy the originality of the book, its spirit, feel the subtle shades of meaning, and understand jokes based on the ambiguous interpretation of a surname or place name as fully as the reader of the original.

The problem of proper names translation in cross-cultural communication is as old as communication between different nationalities. The difficulties and errors associated with it will arise for both subjective and objective reasons. However, the number of inaccuracies and mistakes depends on how consciously we approach the study of difficulties and the analysis of their causes.

Key words: etymology, names, proper names, translation, difficulties.

Formulation of the research problem. The etymology of English names is still under study for many scholars. It is a well-known fact that any name in any country is definitely connected with social and historical development of any society. Depending on this, new names appear, and translators face the challenge in rendering them. It is easier when we already have the equivalent to a name, but in the case of absence of this name in a target language, translators face with some difficulties, especially if a name is exotic or is not widely spread [1].

Unusual or strange names become more and more widespread nowadays. The BBC Future columnist explains how this trend reflects some profound changes in our culture. Many parents are familiar with the agony of choosing a name for their child, but few expect it to end up in court. In the last few years, however, judges around the world have had to intervene in family matters and appeal against parents' choices. For example, in France the name Nutella was banned, in the UK – Cyanide, and in New Zealand the court took custody of a girl whose parents named her "Talula from Hawaii, dancing hula" and ordered to choose a simpler name for her. However, parents are increasingly experimenting with names, choosing not only rare but also quite unusual variants. In 2010, Jean Twenge, a professor of psychology at the University of California at San Diego, studied the names of 325 million American children born between 1880 and 2007. The scientist found that the popularity of traditional names began a steady decline from 1950 onwards. For example, while in 1950 30% of all boys born were given names that were among the ten most common, in 2007 the number of such children was less than 10% [1].

Given these current trends and the proliferation of unusual names, the issue of their translation is becoming increasingly relevant and requires proper research.

Analysis of the latest research into this problem proved that the question of translating names is of great interest for many scholars. This interest is based on the fact that a rendering name from one language into another one is quite difficult while they all represent the layer of nationally bound lexicon. Newmark, in his turn, signifies the difficulties not only in translating the names, he also singles out, that it is important to pay attention to what exactly type of the text translator has the deal with [2].

Analyzing the scientific researches on the topic of many scholars (such as Gudmanjan, Karaban, Olijnyk, Khalid Al-Shaikhli etc.) we may conclude that the common in their studies was the proposed way of translating names via transcoding or descriptively (if we have the lack of equivalent in a target language), and the material under study, as they analyzed mostly literary texts or children's literature.

In view of this, the number of questions is still not sufficiently researched. Among the not well researched aspects we can single out the translation of names in different types of documents, names of organizations, or even proper nouns in legal English.

The main task of the article is to summarize the concepts on etymology of English names and to define whether the etymology may influence the process of their translation.

Statement regarding the basic material of the research. The English system of proper names is quite complex and in many ways is unusual for us. As a rule, in English-speaking countries, a full name consists of three components: first name (name, Christian name, given name), middle name and surname (name, surname, last name). The first and the second names can be not only traditional names, but also surnames, such as those of relatives, famous people or historical figures [3].

According to the studies of Herzovska, consisting of ancient and modern names, native and borrowed, traditional and invented, differing from each other in structural and semantic features, the nomenclature of English female names is unique and interesting to study. The proper names of women have come a long way in their historical development, a way that is closely connected with the history of the English people and the English language. The Anglo-Saxons, like other ancient Germanic tribes, had only one name, which was simple in its structure (*Froda*-wise, old; *Hwita*-white, light, brilliant), and there were more complex cases (*Aethelbealda*-noble, excellent, wonderful, brave, steadfast, courageous). Over time, however, simple names were supplanted and replaced by more complex, two-component names. Already in the second half of the XIIIth century, they were almost impossible to find in the nomenclature of English proper names.

In terms of their structural and semantic features, Old English female names were no different from male names. The second component of the name indicated the gender. For masculine names, it was represented by masculine nouns: gar-spear; hafoc-hawk; helm-protection, covering helmet; sige-victory, success; sunu-son, descendant; weard-guard, keeper, protection, patronage; wig-fight, dispute, discord, war etc. The second component of feminine names were, respectively, feminine nouns: burg, burn – fortress, castle, walled city; frithu – world, safety, refuge, shelter; giftu, gyfu – present, gift, favour, mercy; guth – fight, battle, war; henn – chicken, run-truth, secret [4].

The emergence and the development of the surname as a socio-historical and linguistic category is closely linked to the main stages of socio-economic development of mankind. Until a certain stage of development, humanity had no surnames. In the XI–XII centuries, the most common male names were *William*, *Robert*, *Ralph*, *Richard*. At the end of the XIVth century, about 25% of the male population of England had the name *John*. J. Hughes, who researched English surnames, writes that if the name *John Johnes* had been uttered at a market in Wales at that time, either everyone or no one would have responded: "everyone, because everyone would think they were calling him; no one, because there were no special characteristics attached to the name that would distinguish the person".

In cases where the proper name was not able to individualise a member of a language group, an additional sign was used to help individualise the person – a nickname.

As a result of the first English census, the data of which was compiled in the Domesday Book in 1085–1086, many nicknames were documented.

The process of transforming a nickname into a hereditary (family) name was itself long and different for different social groups and for different regions of the country. One of the main factors that contributed to the transformation of a nickname into a surname was the loss of its motivation, the loss of information about the reasons for its origin. "If William Robertson's father's

name wasn't Robert, if John Cook wasn't a cook, Thomas Hill didn't live on a hill, and Richard Red wasn't a redhead, then we can say that their nicknames were hereditary".

In some regions of England and Scotland, the hereditary family names continued to be enshrined until the XVIIth century. But in general, what was a privilege of the nobility in the twelfth century became a necessity for most people in the seventeenth.

The analysis of modern English surnames naturally involves the study of the etymology of the nicknames that formed their basis. It showed the possibility of dividing them into four main groups:

1. Anthroponymic (genealogical, patronymic);
2. By place of residence;
3. By occupation (professional and official);
4. Descriptive.

If we talk about anthroponymic group, first of all, we note the usage of proper names as surnames, which do not undergo any changes in this transition. For example: *Anthony*, *Baldwin*, *Cecil*, *Dennis*, *Godfrey*, *Henry*, *Neale*, *Owen*, *Reynolds*, *Thomas*, *Walter*. Many patronymic surnames used before the Norman conquest are connected with Teutonic mythology, names of gods, for example, *Godwin*, *Goodiers*, *Godyears*, *Goddard*, or are formed from various Scandinavian proper names: *Swain*, *Swanson* from Scandinavian *Swain*, *Thurston*, *ThurLOW*, *Thurkettle* (from the god Thor). The names that came with the Norman conquest became the basis of proper names: *Watts*, *Watterson*, *Ralph*, *Hugh*. The name *Roland* gave rise to the surnames *Rowland*, *Rowlandson*; from *Richard* came *Richardson*, in Wales – *Pritchard*, *Ritchie*, *Hitch*, *Rick*, *Hick*, as well as *Dixon*, *Dickson*, *Rickett*. *Hudd*, an old nickname for a person named *Richard*, gave rise to *Hudd* or *Hudson*.

In the late Middle Ages, the role of biblical names used as surnames grew. Thus, the surnames *Lawrence*, *Lawson*, *Larson*, *Larkin* were formed from the name of *St Lawrence*. Many English otanthroponymic surnames contain the -son formant, for example, *Thompson*, which means "son of Tom". The insertion of -t- indicates the northern origin of the surname bearer: *Johnston* was born in the north of England, *Johnson* lives in the south of the country. It is also common to shorten this formant to -s, for example: along with *Matthewson*, we find *Matthews*. It should be noted, however, that the presence of -s in surnames could mean more than just family relationships: *Abbotson* – Abbot's son, but also someone who worked for him or belonged to his household. The inhabitants of the Scottish Highlands use the prefix Mac to mean 'son': *MacDonald*, *Maccarthy*, *MacGregor*. The same surname prefix is also common among the Irish population, but Ireland also has a strong tradition of creating a surname after a grandfather's name using the prefix O: *O'Hara*, *O'Neal*.

Surnames by place of residents are the largest group of English surnames, covering approximately 50% of all English surnames. Based on the meaning of the nicknames from which the local surnames were derived, they can be divided into two subgroups: 1) surnames derived from nicknames, which, in turn, indicated the origin of their owners from a particular area, city or country. It is well known that the United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. When the inhabitants of the respective areas moved, there was a need to create a certain lexical sign that marked the most noticeable features of the immigrants, which later became their surname. This is how the surname *Scott* appeared, and its bearers in England are still much more numerous than in Scotland, which seems quite natural. Also, the Scots changed the surnames

England, English, into *Ingle, Ingleman, Langley* – the latter may have come from France or America – from the French *L'Angleys*. 2) The second subgroup includes surnames derived from nicknames that reflect topographical features of a particular area: *Brook, Hill, Cliff, Dale, Fell, Moore, Fields*. A person living in the immediate vicinity of a rural landscape object could receive a similar nickname, for example: At the ley or lee > *Attelea > Attlee; Atten-Oaks > Noakes, Nokes; Atten-Ash > Nash*. There are also surnames that reflect the peculiarities of the plant world: *Aspen, Beech, Birch, Holly, Shrub, Willows, Yew, Yewdale, Wood, Tree, Shaw, Ryecroft, Meadowcroft, Bancroft*. Local names also include surnames derived from the names of rivers: *Tees, Cherwell, Teems, Calder, Becker, Warbeck, Brook, Brooker* and others.

A special place among local surnames is occupied by names that were formed from signs, which in turn represented animals or plants, and which existed to identify houses, workshops, shops, hotels, taverns, and inns on the streets of medieval English cities. It should be remembered that in those days, signs were needed to help uneducated residents, who were the majority at the time, find what they needed. Therefore, it is not surprising that many English surnames have their roots in images of various animals, plants and other objects that served as signs of houses: *Bull, Bush, Bell, Angel, Swan, Lyon, Griffin, Talbot, Greenman*. Many of the Long surname bearers do not suspect that their ancestor could have been the owner of the Long Arms tavern.

The group of proper names by occupation is the lexical field of names of various professions and positions and is very wide in English surnames. They make up approximately 20% of all surnames. The etymological analysis of English occupational surnames allows us to reconstruct the entire socio-economic structure of English society in the XIth and XVth centuries. This is the period when the basis of modern English family onomastics was formed. In general, these surnames are derived from nicknames that denoted the position, profession or craft of their bearers.

Descriptive group of proper names reflect the biological characteristics of a person. Like most surnames of this group, almost all of them are derived from nicknames that characterised their bearers by their most remarkable physical or spiritual qualities. Physical and physiological characteristics of a person are reflected in the following surnames: *Strongman, Littler, Younger, Elder, Small; Head, Hands, Arms; Armstrong* (common in Scotland and the north of England), *Strongitharm, Sillitoe* (in Yorkshire, variants *Shillito, Shillitto* are also known), *Cudlip* (hare lip), *Kneebone, Cruikshank* (lame), *Crump* (humpbacked), *Cameron* (hunchbacked), *Campbell* (crooked). The following surnames can tell us what colour hair the family's ancestor had: *Black (Blake), White (Hoar, Whiteman), Grey (Grissel, Grizzle), Brown (Brunet, Brunell)*. The owner of red hair could be called *Reid, Reed, Read* or *Redman*, and in Cornwall he would be called *Rouse, Russell* or *Ross* [5].

A translator must take into account all the pitfalls of the etymological component of proper names when translating in order to convey the meaning of a proper name correctly, and most importantly, as close as possible to the main content of the material being translated. This is because many proper names represent a layer of international vocabulary that is often equally important for different languages. They have properties and characteristics that often remain unchanged no matter what language they are used in. This is a complicated issue, and many translators translate at random, distorting and changing the original meaning of a lexical item.

As for the scientific approaches to the way of rendering names from English into Ukrainian, we can single out a great number of approaches to this question. For example, Berezhna in her studies defines thirteen stages in translating names.

At the first stage of translating proper names and titles, the translator should make sure that it is the proper name or the title that is being translated. In English, a capital letter is usually used to indicate that a word is a proper name. At the second stage, the translator must determine to which class of objects (denotation) the proper name belongs to. At the third stage, the translator must determine the nationality and other characteristics of the signature. One of these additional important characteristics is gender. The fourth step is to determine whether the proper name is singular or plural. At the fifth stage, the translator must determine whether the name has any traditional equivalents. At the sixth stage, having established the absence of traditional equivalents, to find out whether it is possible to transfer the name in its original spelling into the translation. At the seventh stage, if direct transfer is not possible, it is necessary to choose a method of transferring formal similarity (transcription, transliteration or descriptive translation). Along with the above methods, the method of transposing a proper name from the target language resources can also be used at this stage.

At the eighth stage, you need to check the result for soundness. Because in many surnames the internal form is not forgotten, and the colour of the anthroponym is potentially preserved, its meaning can be revealed in certain contextual conditions. Therefore, even familiar surnames in a specially organised context can function as meaningful proper names. At the ninth stage, the translator has to check the equivalent for its inclusion in the syntagmatic and paradigmatic system of the target language. The tenth step is to check whether the name remains equivalent when rendering formally different variants of it. At the eleventh stage, the translator must check that the aspects of the meaning of the proper name are preserved in the translation. At the twelfth stage, the translator must determine whether the proper name has an internal form and, if so, establish its relevance. The translator's true creativity in rendering proper names and titles begins at the moment when he or she encounters so-called semantic (meaningful, nominative and characteristic) proper names, surnames and nicknames. At the same time, a translation problem arises related to the analysis of the essence and function of significant names in the text and the way they are rendered in translation. At the thirteenth stage, the translation is analysed in terms of its equivalence to the original [6].

In our opinion, this classification of translating activity stages is accurate, while it takes into account both etymological and cultural aspects of proper names.

Conclusions. In the process of our research we analyzed the etymology of the English names and the ways of translating them. As we can see, English proper names represent not only the time when a person with this name lived, but also the geographical place where a person bearing this name was from, the type of occupation, types of descriptive characteristics including the character etc. As for the translation process in rendering names, it is not always possible to use transcoding or descriptive translation. Translating names is the complex activity, which demands both the knowledge, the experience and, of course, time. As for the aim of our research, we found out that etymology of names influences the process of translation and should always be paid attention to by translators.

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Агєсва-Каркашадзе В. Етимологія англійських імен та особливості їх перекладу з англійської мови на українську

Анотація. Стаття присвячена проблемі етимології англійських імен та труднощам, з якими стикаються перекладачі при їх передачі з англійської мови на українську. Виникнення та розвиток англійських власних імен як соціально-історичної та лінгвістичної категорії тісно пов'язані з основними етапами соціально-економічного розвитку людства. Власні імена здавна привертають увагу як пересічних читачів, так і професійних дослідників. Сьогодні власні імена вивчають представники різних наук (лінгвісти, географи, історики, етнографи, психологи, літературознавці). Проте, в першу чергу, власні імена

пильно вивчають лінгвісти, оскільки будь-яке ім'я – це слово, яке є частиною мовної системи, утворене за законами мови і вживається в будь-якому мовленні.

Проблема передачі власних імен має особливе значення для перекладачів, оскільки, згідно із загальноприйнятими правилами, власні імена транслітеруються або транскрибуються. Однак фонологічні особливості мов та відмінності в системах письма мають надзвичайно сильний вплив на форму імені та руйнують його ідентичність при перекладі. Питання перекладу власного імені також виникає, коли перекладач стикається із семантичними іменами та прізвищами. Сміслова та емоційна інформація, закладена в осмислених іменах, повинна бути розкрита в перекладі і втілена в новій формі. Осмислене ім'я вимагає від читача розуміння його внутрішньої форми та сприйняття його образності. Читач перекладеного тексту втрачає можливість насолодитися оригінальністю книги, її духом, відчути найтонші відтінки сенсу, зрозуміти жарти, засновані на неоднозначному тлумаченні прізвища так само повно, як і читач оригіналу.

Проблема перекладу власних імен у міжкультурній комунікації така ж давня, як і спілкування між представниками різних національностей. Труднощі та помилки, пов'язані з нею, виникатимуть як із суб'єктивних, так і з об'єктивних причин. Однак кількість неточностей і помилок залежить від того, наскільки свідомо ми підійдемо до вивчення труднощів й аналізу їх причин виникнення.

Ключові слова: етимологія, імена, власні імена, переклад, труднощі.