

PECULIARITIES OF CHILDREN POETRY TRANSLATION

English poetry is useful for English learners as it gives the opportunity to enrich student's vocabulary, learn more about the culture of the country the language of which we have been study, and to improve our skills of translation of foreign text. Children's poetry educates the best moral and ethical qualities in a child. The relevance of the research is determined by the fact that poetic translation is a special field of translation. The specificity of the poetic text creates certain difficulties in its translation.

The aim of our work is the study of the features of literary translation of children poetry based on a comparative analysis of different translations.

The goals are: to compare the realities of the foreign language and native language; to learn the difficulties in children's poetry translation; to review similarities and differences in different translations of the same poem.

Our hypothesis: translators aren't always capable of rendering the contest of the original foreign text precisely, but it doesn't break the plot of the narration. Poetry has a special structure: rhythm and metre are peculiar to verses which should be preserved in translation. We tried to know, how did the authors of the translation manage to choose the language means to give the most precise translation and at the same time to preserve the structure of the poems. We chose 9 English children's verses, what are well-known all over the world. The first step of the research was the analysis of the translation made by the professional poets and do our own poetic translation. The results are presented in the chart.

Chart 1 – Children Poetry Translation Examples

The original	Translation by S. Marshak	Our translation
Hey Diddle Diddle The cat and the fiddle The cow jumped over the moon The little dog laughed to see such sport And the dish ran away with the spoon. There was an Old Woman Liv'd under a Hill, And if she isn't gone, She lives there still. Baked apples she sold, And cranberry pies, And she's the old woman That never told lies.	Чудеса в решете Играет кот на скрипке, На блюде пляшут рыбки, Корова взобралась на небеса. Сбежали чашки, блюда, А лошади смеются. -Вот, -говорят, -какие чудеса Жила-была старушка В избушке под холмом А не ушла так все еще Живет на месте том Она для рынка яблочки И пирожки пекла И никому словечка Она не соврала/	А у нас во дворе Наш кот на скрипке заиграл А щенок захохотал: Корова будто космонавт Уже скакала в небесах Блюда, ложки – все сбежали! Вот такой наш кот – Талант! У леса на опушке Стоит себе избушка Старушка в ней живет И пирожки печет Былину вам расскажет ни слова не соврёт.

Having made my own translation of the chosen poems and compared it with the professional translation, I managed to find a number of lexical and grammar discrepancies. Almost every rhyme that was chosen has two variants of translation. For example, the rhyme «The Hart he Loves the High Wood» the translation made by V. Lunin intitled as «Любит олень родную чашу» is closer to the original. In the other variant of the translation made by O. Sedakova intitled as «Оленю мил глубокий лог». One example can illustrate the difference in poetry translation.

Thus in the rhyme «This is the House that Jack Built» we read about the rat that stole the malt from the house, while in Marshak's translation the blue titmouse does it. In the translation the dog that kills the rat has no tail, while the original text doesn't mention it. Besides I found difference in tense forms. The Past Indefinite is used in the original text while in the translation the Present Tense is used. One more translation trouble is the proper nouns of the characters. In some cases they are "telling". For example, "Hector-Protector", what means "Гектор-Защитник", isn't reflected in the translation. Sometimes they are omitted at all, like «Hey Diddle-diddle».

In the result of the analysis we have found that professional poets who translate poetry do not often manage to make the precise rendering of some fragments of the original English poems, but nevertheless it doesn't break the whole narration. Beyond all the questions translation of any text requires a good knowledge of the theory of a foreign language and the right choice of linguistic means. The translator should poses a profound knowledge of history and culture. The linguistic intuition of the translator which helps to render the humor and ardor of the children poetry is equally important.

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