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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PROVERBS AND SAYINGS OF THE THEMATIC GROUP "FRIENDSHIP" (BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN)

СРАВНИТЕЛЬНО-СОПОСТАВИТЕЛЬНЫЙ АНАЛИЗ ПОСЛОВИЦ И ПОГОВОРК ТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЙ ГРУППЫ «ДРУЖБА» (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ АНГЛИЙСКОГО, ФРАНЦУЗСКОГО И РУССКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ)

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Keywords: proverbs and sayings, paremiology, thematic classification, partial equivalent, full equivalent, non-equivalent.

Ключевые слова: пословицы и поговорки, паремиология, тематическая классификация, частичный эквивалент, полный эквивалент, безэквивалентная пословица.

Abstract. This article is devoted to the comparative analysis of proverbs and sayings of the thematic group "Friendship" in English, French and Russian in order to identify the peculiarities of the national reflection of the concept of "Friendship" in the listed languages and to establish their similarities and

differences. The study can help to understand the similarities and differences in the culture and mentality of different peoples, as well as provide a better understanding of foreigners in the context of their cultural characteristics.

Аннотация. Данная статья посвящена сопоставительному анализу пословиц и поговорок тематической группы «Дружба» в английском, французском и русском языках с целью выявления особенностей национального отражения понятия «Дружба» в перечисленных языках и установления их сходств и различий. Исследование может помочь понять сходства и различия в культуре и менталитете разных народов, а также позволить лучше понимать иностранных собеседников в контексте их культурных особенностей.

The linguistic culture of each nation includes stable phrases used in oral and written speech. These phrases are distinguished by their brevity and universality of usage. The national culture of the people is learned through language. The language reflects the mentality of the people, the key stages of its historical and cultural development, generally accepted ideals and values. Such phraseological units as proverbs and sayings reflect the long-term experience and knowledge of the nation.

The science of paremiology is engaged in the study and classification of paroemias (stable phraseological units) that have an educational character. The most striking distinctive feature of proverbial sayings is didactic nature.

At the present time there are several classifications of proverbs and sayings:

1) alphabetical classification based on the principle of placement in alphabetical order (it was used in the collections of N. I. Tolstoy and I. V. Fedosov);

2) classification which is based on the distribution of proverbs and sayings by reference words (used in the works of A.M. Zhigulev, V. M. Mokienko and T. G. Nikitina);

3) monographic classification based on combining proverbs and sayings by place or time of their collection;

4) genetic classification, according to which the material is distributed by origin (this is how V. M. Mokienko's dictionary was created);

5) thematic classification based on the division of proverbial sayings by the topics of the utterance (used in the works of V. I. Dahl, A. S. Spirin, V. I. Zimin).

A comparative analysis of proverbs and sayings of the thematic group «Friendship» was conducted based on the thematic classification.

The study showed that most of the Russian proverbs and sayings have a corresponding analogue in a foreign language. Full equivalent of proverbs are those proverbs that completely coincide in meaning, stylistic coloring but differ in the number of the noun or the order of words. A partial equivalent is a proverb that is equivalent to the proverb of the original language in meaning, function and stylistic coloring, but differs in its figurative content.

For example, the Russian proverb «Хороший друг в лицо ругает, а за глаза хвалит». A partial equivalent of this proverb in English is the proverb "Is not a good friend that speaks well of us behind our backs». The English proverb translates as "He is a good friend who speaks well of us behind our back," which coincides in meaning with the Russian proverb, but differs in figurative content.

The proverb «Не имей сто рублей, а имей сто друзей» in Russian means that friendship is much more valuable than material goods. Friendly participation, attention and sympathy cannot be replaced by any amount of money. In English there is a partial equivalent of the Russian parody: "A friend in court is better than a penny in purse", the literal translation of which is "It is better to have a friend in court than a coin in your wallet."

Speaking about the difference of interests and the discrepancy of the position of people, Russians say «Гусь свинье не товарищ» including the proverbial images of different animals (beast and bird). In English there is a full equivalent of this proverb "A goose is no playmate to a pig". The French comprehend this social difference through a parallel of the same order – "On n'ai jamais vu une pie avec un corbeau" (We have never seen a magpie with a raven).

The famous Russian proverb «Друг познается в беде» has full equivalents in French "Au besoin on connaît l'ami", "C'est dans la nécessité que l'on connaît ses vrais amis».

The Russian proverb «Лучше быть одному, чем в плохой компании» that reflects traditional wisdom and experience, as it teaches that loneliness is preferable to bad company. In French there is a full equivalent: "Il vaut mieux être seul que mal accompagné".

Having analyzed the number of full and partial equivalents of the thematic group "Friendship", the number of full equivalent proverbs and sayings reaches 65 %, and partial equivalents reach 35% in the three analyzed languages.

Speaking about the reasons for the existence and functioning of equivalents, it can be noted that some expressions have the same source, for example, literary, mythological, biblical or other. Thus, there are many equivalent proverbs and sayings in the three analyzed languages. Their existence is caused by the close cultural and historical contacts of peoples.

A number of proverbs and sayings of this thematic group do not have equivalents in any of the analyzed languages. Non-equivalent proverbs and sayings are such proverbs and sayings that are missing in a different culture.

Non-equivalent English proverb: the proverb "Friendship increases in visiting friends, but in visiting them seldom». There is no equivalent with a similar meaning in Russian.

Non-equivalent Russian proverb: the proverb «Вяжись лычко с лычком, ремешок с ремешком» says that people find each other by interests and joint activities.

Non-equivalent French proverb: «Entre amis la nappe est inutile» says that people don't need a feast to be friends.

Having analyzed the non-equivalent proverbs and sayings of the three linguistic cultures, it can be concluded that the percentage of the total number of the selected proverbs and sayings is 17.5 %.

The proverbs and sayings of the three analyzed linguistic cultures contain a call for true and devoted friendship, for example:

Друг познается в беде. – A friend in need is a friend indeed; Au besoin on connaît l'ami.

In modern Russian culture, friendship has four central signs: emotional closeness, frankness, selflessness, help and support.

The character of the people and the peculiarities of their language mutually influence each other. Language lives in the personality and stores what passes from generation to generation. Thus, we have identified differences in the linguistic and cultural content of Russian, English and French proverbs and sayings. Despite the differences in the cultures of the Russian, English and French peoples, proverbs carry a common moral law which should be followed by all people, no matter what nationality they are.

Proverbs and sayings occupy a special place in the cultural and historical fund of each nation, vividly reflecting the key stages of its formation and development. Proverbs and sayings of the Russian, English and French languages of the thematic group "Friendship" were studied in detail in the presented research work. The concept of "Friendship" is carefully disclosed in all three languages. The difference lies in the fact that in the Russian mentality there is a certain "sanctity" of friendship; English culture is characterized by maintaining a distance between friends; French is characterized by uniqueness of proverbial expressions in which the image of a friend is conveyed by other figurative and expressive means of the language.

The basic concepts included in the proverbs of English, Russian, and French reflect the qualities such as willingness to help, kinship of souls, reliability. The ideas of trust, honesty, mutual respect as the basis are also common friendly relations. In all three languages there is a great call for true friendship. All languages reveal the theme of "Friendship" as an important concept in a person's life, putting it above many other moral values. In conclusion, it should be noted that, despite the presence of common semantic components reflecting universal values, in the compared proverbs and sayings there are different ideas concerning the assessment of friendship and friends, which is due to the national and cultural characteristics of each ethnic group.

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**PECULIARITIES OF TRANSLATING
STRATEGIES IN CHILDREN'S FICTION (BASED
ON THE SHORT STORIES OF R. GOSCINNY
"LE PETIT NICOLAS")**

**ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЙ
ДЕТСКОЙ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ
(НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ПРОИЗВЕДЕНИЯ
Р. ГОСИННИ «МАЛЕНЬКИЙ НИКОЛЯ»)**

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Keywords: children's fiction, translation of children's fiction, translation peculiarities, translation equivalence, translation transformations.

Ключевые слова: детская художественная литература, перевод детской художественной литературы, особенности перевода, эквивалентность перевода, переводческие трансформации.

Abstract. The article examines the specifics of children's fiction as a genre, and the features of its translation. The problems that can be encountered when translating children's literature are outlined, as well as the principles that a translator of this genre should adhere to. An adequate translation must achieve translation equivalence. To achieve this, translators use different transformations: lexical, grammatical and lexico-grammatical. The material in