

### Comparison of the names of Children’s literature

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#### Abstract

Translating and finding some names for literature pieces for both children’s and elders’ literature is not an easy task. Especially, finding appropriate names for the literature of young readers is a more complex process. The reason for that the name of that kind of literature should be appropriate and understandable for young readers according to some criteria, such as their age, culture, geographic aspect, level of understandability, and other aspects. One of the main purposes of this article is to offer and research some strategies for finding proper names for young people’s literary works. Another research focus is to work on the research which is done by Eirlys E. Davies and recommends some explanation of his ideas.

**Keywords:** proper names, translation strategies, children’s literature, culture, age criteria.

#### Introduction

Finding and translating proper names is a complex task and process for nearly every translator or writer. If it is said with one word, proper names are not similar to those words whose translations can be found in any dictionary very easily. What is difficult here, in that case, the translation of the proper name should be understandable for the readers when they read the name for the first time. Additionally, the name should contain the whole name of the work [1]. Generally, as those proper nouns have very minimal connection with the system of the language, they have a very special rank in linguistic and literary processes. In other words, while translating or finding proper names to the literary works the writer or translator should be more attentive in order to do the task successfully.

#### Issues of translating some titles of literary works of children’s literature based on real life aspects.

In general, proper names cover several categories: names of persons, animals, companies, geographical places, zodiac signs, and holidays. Although many scholars have given their own

definitions of proper names, the following definition from the Oxford Dictionary was taken into account in the article: a proper name is "the name of a person, place, or organization. initial." The issue of proper names in real life, literary works and their translation is important [2]. Despite the fact that the names of works of art and their research are a very large topic, this article is limited to the analysis of the translation of specific names given to literary characters and the description of some features. For example, if we write about the meaning of some proper names, the Proper name “Gingerbread”, for instance, can seem to carry no special meaning with it and only serves as a denotative meaning [3]. However, in the real life, even though it doesn’t carry descriptive meaning, it carries some informational meaning. For example, it gives information about for what age the work is specially written, and the age of the book or novel itself. As every era has specific features for naming literary books, and also they are named according to the readers’ interests [4]. It can be clearly seen from the given example, there are barely any literary works which are about national symbols of some cultures or other kinds of old-fashioned topics, from this idea it can be comprehended that, literary works are written according to the consumers’ interest and the names for these works are also chosen which are up-to-dateness and attractiveness criteria. It can be linked with personal proper names, too. When one person listens to a personal proper name, he has got two basic information about the owner of the name [5]. First, the sex of the person, whether it is male or female, and about his age, in some occasions. Because the names of people are also chosen according to its modernity feature. The names, Jalil and Javokhir or Farzona can be good examples of the concept. As, the prior name can be an example of a more primitive name, and we can hardly see this name among individuals of the new generation, however, Farrukhbek, Farzona, and Javokhir are some of the common names of contemporary Uzbek life. According to this phenomenon, the person who has heard this name can have some guesses about the age of the owner of these names [6]. With the same concept, Tmocsco offers the idea that special proper names of literary pieces, for example novels, stories or poems carries some information about the culture, ethnicity and identity [7]. According to this, he considers those proper names as “thick identifiers” and tries to explain that those kind of names are one of the complex part of writing a literary work. At the same time, a few other scientists such as N.Gafurova, N. Khoshimova considers most of the proper nouns and names of literary works and names of people are related to only one or more than one culture [8]. Another scientist applied that names of the literary works the part of the work which contains the majority of the cultural relatedness and information [9]. Another notion which is proposed by Kuchkarova Z. said that names of literary works which are written for young people also carries some info about the consequences and plot of the work [10]. What does this notion mean? This means that many authors tend to name their characters in their works according to their fate and behaviour in the literary piece. For example, take the cartoon “To`g`rivoy va egrivoy” which is produced by Uzbek producers. The name is translated into English, as “The right and the crook”. From the name it can be concluded that the Right is a character who is honest, kind, purposeful and energetic, while the Crook is kind of rude, not well-behaved person. The plot of the animation also proved that idea. From this example, it can be understood that names of not

only the work itself but also the names of characters are also very informative and carry much information about the plot of the work [11].

### Two strategies of choosing proper names for literary works.

According to Abdukhalimova S., there are two main strategies for choosing names and titles for children’s literature pieces [12]. The first one is called ‘foreignization’ which preserved all the information about the foreign culture, identity, and other information about the target culture. The second one is called ‘domestication’ in which the author tries to adopt the information about the foreign culture, he mixes some identical and cultural signs of their own culture in order to make the name of the work, and names of the characters more understandable and comprehensible [13].

### Conclusion

After having the discussion and research on translating and choosing proper nouns and titles for literary works of children, the below ideas can be emerged. Firstly, if the proper noun will not cause any pronunciation problem, the proper noun can be translated into L1 as it is, secondly if the proper noun comes from common nouns, they can be translated simply into alternative in the L1, for example, take ‘the hedgehog and rabbit’ is translated into uzbek as ‘Tipratikan va Quyon’. In this strategy no problem will appear in understanding by the readers. Thirdly, if some letters of the proper noun or the names of the children’s literature pieces do not have any alternative in Uzbek alphabet, for instance, more nearer alternative can be chosen even if, there can be some changes in the utterance of the name. And lastly, if the name of the literary work created rather than translating the existed version, the chosen name should be in the same track of the authors ideas and strategies of choosing proper names to the work.

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