

АВТОРСКИЙ КОММЕНТАРИЙ В ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОМ ИРОНИЧЕСКОМ ДИСКУРСЕ

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Аннотация. Данная работа посвящена изучению авторского комментария в художественном ироническом дискурсе. Авторский комментарий является неотъемлемой частью художественного текста, позволяющий читателю глубже понять замысел писателя. Новизна данной работы обусловлена выбором источником исследуемого материала – произведение британского журналиста Стефана Кларка «Англия и Франция: мы любим ненавидеть друг друга», в котором он с юмором описывает тысячелетнюю историю противостояния двух наций. Цель исследования заключается в выявлении примеров авторского комментария в данном тексте, а также в анализе их функций и возможных способов перевода с английского на русский язык. В рамках работы авторами была предпринята попытка выделить и проанализировать различные элементы авторского комментария, выявляя их роль и влияние на восприятие читателем иронического повествования.

Ключевые слова: художественный иронический дискурс, ирония, авторский комментарий, функции авторского комментария, способы перевода.

AUTHOR'S COMMENTARY IN THE IRONIC FICTION DISCOURSE

Abstract. This paper is devoted to the study of the author's commentary in the ironic fiction discourse. The author's commentary is an integral part of the text of fiction, allowing the reader to better understand the author's intention. The relevance of this paper is due to the choice of the source of the researched material – the work of the British journalist Stephen Clark «1000 Years of Annoying the French», in which he jokingly describes the thousand-year history of confrontation between two nations. The purpose of the study is to identify examples of author's commentary in this text, as well as to analyze their functions and possible ways of translation from English into Russian. As part of the work, the authors attempted to highlight and analyze various elements of the author's commentary, revealing their role and influence on the reader's perception of the ironic narrative.

Keywords: ironic fiction discourse, irony, ironic discourse, author's commentary, functions of author's commentary, ways of translation.

This study is devoted to the author's commentary in the ironic fiction discourse. Particular attention is paid to the functions and ways of translation of author's commentary in this kind of discourse.

The relevance of the study lies in the fact that in the modern literary world the ironic fiction discourse is full of expressive means which are difficult to translate. Moreover, the linguistic aspect of author's commentary in ironic discourse is not thoroughly researched in the studies of both Russian and foreign linguists. The author's commentary has been studied in a number of scientific articles, but all cite the example of an author's commentary at the end of the page or as a footnote. In the case of S. Clark, the author's commentary is placed in brackets within the text itself. Also, there are no articles specifically addressing how to translate an author's commentary within an ironic discourse and there are no any studies based on the literary work “1000 Years of Annoying the French” by Stephen Clark.

The following **methods of research** were used: distributive method, method of dictionary definitions, method of analysis, methods of deduction and induction, method of classification, quantitative method and method of component analysis.

The object of the study is the author's commentary in the ironic fiction discourse.

The subject of the study are the functions and methods of translating author's commentary in the ironic fiction discourse.

The purpose of the paper is to analyze the functions and ways of translation of the author's commentary on the example of the literary work “1000 Years of Annoying the French” by Stephen Clarke.

According to the purpose of the study, the following **tasks** were defined:

1. To define the ironic discourse.
2. To explain the role of author's commentary in the ironic discourse.

3. To list the functions of ironic author's commentary.

4. To identify the main ways of translating ironic author's commentary.

Material of study is "1000 Years of Annoying the French", a humorous and insightful book about the historical rivalry between Britain and France, written by British journalist and novelist Stephen Clarke in 2010. The translation of the book was done by Irina Litvinova, a Russian translator of contemporary literature.

People are talking to each other every day as the need for communication is a vital human need. People seek to unite, to work together, thus, they need to communicate in various spheres of human's life and here the discourse comes. French linguist Émile Benveniste defined discourse as "speech belonging to speakers"[2]. "1000 Years of Annoying the French" by Stephen Clarke is a literary work of ironic discourse. To define the "ironic discourse", the "irony" should be defined first. According to Russian Linguist Anna Gornostaeva, irony is a value judgment with modality and covert attitude to object[3]. Ironic discourse is a communicative event during which, in the process of perceiving statements or text, the addressee is involved in process associated with a detected irony signal. First of all, the addressee seeks signals of the presence of irony in the internal context. The addressee must then refer to an external context that may contain signals of irony of varying complexity. External context – a situation that involves all three sides: the speaker, the recipient and the object of irony[4].

An example of such signal can be a word in quotation marks, that help the recipient to understand the author's true attitude to the object of irony. To achieve the goal of understanding irony by the reader, Stephen Clarke in his book uses the author's commentary.

According to the Ozhegov's «Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language», commentary is a «reasoning, explanatory and critical remarks about something»[6]. If we talk about author's commentary, the meaning is the same, but this commentary is done by the author to his own text. Thus, author's commentary in ironic discourse is a commentary inside the text, with the help of which the author makes a value judgment and where he covers the attitude to the object.

Now some examples of author's commentary in the ironic discourse from "1000 Years of Annoying the French" will be shown.

The analysis of translation transformations used in translating author's commentary is based on the classification by L.S. Barkhudarov. In his book "Language and Translation" Barkhudarov suggested the following classification of translating transformations:

- substitution;
- addition;
- reorganization;
- deletion[1].

The following examples could be considered to demonstrate the functions and the translation transformations.

Example 1:

In the original text: Napoleon got busy reforming his new country. He was a total control freak, and would spend his days (*when he was not battling with the Austrians, Italians, Dutch, Poles, Brits, Germans and Russians*) making laws on every aspect of French life[6].

In translation: Наполеон с головой окунулся в реформирование своей новой страны. Он стремился держать под контролем всё, что происходит вокруг, и целыми днями (*когда он не воевал с австрийцами, итальянцами, голландцами, поляками, бриттами, немцами и русскими*) строчил законы, регулирующие каждый аспект французской жизни[5].

This example of author's commentary (*in italic*) highlights Stephen Clark's ironic attitude to Napoleon in terms of his constant warfare all around the European continent which resulted in necessity to control conquered countries. In Russian version the direct translation was used.

Example 2:

In the original text: One of his victims was a farmer, who complained that some French soldiers had burst into his cabin and told him that if he didn't live the area, they would kill his cow. Guided by a Native American called Tanacharison (*who could relate to the cow because he claimed that the French had boiled and eaten his father*), Washington immediately went out and found Jumonville's raiding party encamped amongst the trees in a rather attractive rocky glade[6].

In translation: Одной из жертв оказался фермер, который пожаловался на то, что французские солдаты ворвались к нему в хижину и пригрозили, что убьют его корову, если он не уберется с занимаемой земли. Взяв проводником местного индейца по имени Таначарисон (*они с коровой были друзья по несчастью, поскольку, как утверждал индеец, французы сварили и съели его отца*), Вашингтон

немедленно выступил в поход и обнаружил отряд Жюмонвиля расположившимся лагерем на весьма живописной поляне[5].

In Russian version translation transformation of substitution (specification) was used in translating the author's commentary (*in italic*) in order to emphasize the ironic author's attitude to how the French treated other people on not French territories. The expressive idiomatic phrase in Russian was used in this case. Also substitution was used here to remind the reader of the context, that earlier the farmer asked for help. Reorganization of the sentence helped to adapt the sentence to the structure of Russian sentences.

Example 3:

In the original text: In 1200 he met the above-mentioned Isabelle, daughter of the Count of Angouleme, and, smitten by her beauty (*and her large landholdings*), he had her abducted and married her, despite the fact that she was only twelve years old and was already betrothed to a French nobleman[6].

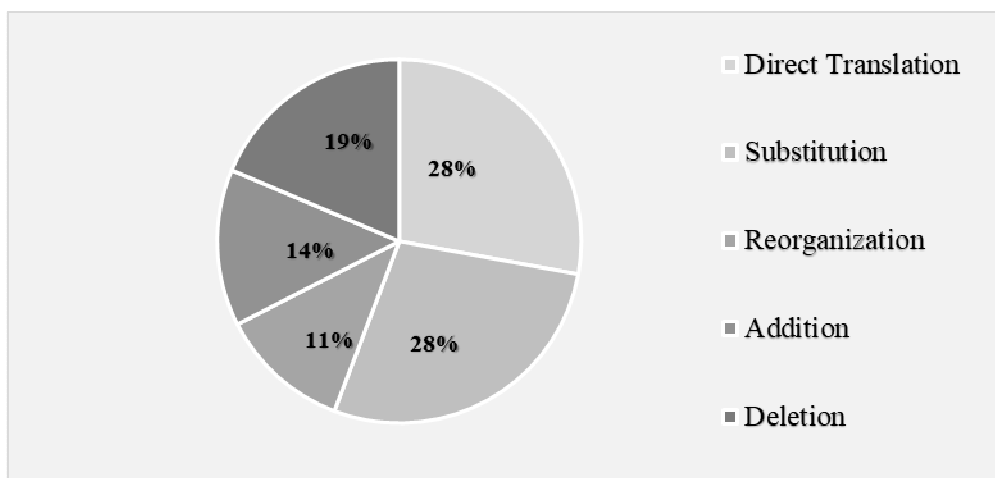
In translation: В 1200 году он встретил Изабель, дочь графа Ангулемского и, ослепленный ее красотой (*а также обширными землевладениями*), похитил ее и женился на ней, несмотря на то что ей было всего двенадцать лет и она уже была помолвлена с французским виконтом[5].

Translation transformation of deletion in translating the author's commentary (*in italic*) was used in Russian version in order to avoid the repetition of a pronoun in Russian language. Isabelle was a daughter of Emar, Count of Angouleme, who lived in the 12th century and was known for his wealth and influence. Consequently, Isabelle was also very rich. This ironic author's commentary shows what really attracted people in each other at that time. Money and power were above visual appeal and features of character.

According to examples analysis, the following functions of author's commentary in ironic discourse can be defined:

- 1) To express the author's ironic attitude to the object of speech;
 - 2) To give the background information or explanation of a paradoxical phenomenon to the reader.
- To emphasize the historical context in the rivalry between the English and the French.

Having analyzed 43 units of author's commentary in the literary work of ironic discourse, the following pie chart shows the frequency of usage different translation transformations.



Thus, the most frequent ways of translating the author's commentary in ironic discourse are direct translation and substitution.

In conclusion, the use of author's commentary is one of the characteristic features of Stephen Clark's author's style in his literary work of ironic fiction discourse. When translating ironic author's commentary, the translator should be not only accurate in conveying the humoristic essence, but also he should have a very good sense of humor. Otherwise, the reading of the book won't evoke the proper reader's emotions. To achieve the goal, the right translating transformations must be chosen to help the translator to give the perfect variant of rendering.

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ НА ПОКОЛЕНИЕ АЛЬФА

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Аннотация. Поколение Альфа, родившееся в период с 2010 по 2025 год, растет в цифровом мире, где технологии играют центральную роль в их повседневной жизни. Целью данного исследования является изучение того, как технологии влияют на поведение, обучение и общее развитие детей из поколения Альфа.

Ключевые слова: поколение Альфа, технология, цифровое погружение, образование, интеллектуальное развитие, онлайн-безопасность.

GENERATION ALPHA: IMPACT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Abstract. Generation Alpha, born between 2010 and 2025, is growing up in a digitally immersive world, where technology plays a central role in their daily lives. This research aims to investigate how technology influences the behavior, learning, and overall development of children within Generation Alpha.

Keywords: generation Alpha, technology, digital immersion, education, intellectual development, online safety.

Generation Alpha, comprising individuals born between 2010 and 2025, represents a cohort growing up in an era characterized by ubiquitous digital technology. This generation is deeply immersed in digital devices and online platforms from an early age, shaping their cognitive and socio-emotional development. Understanding the impact of technology on Generation Alpha is essential for educators, parents, and policy-makers to navigate the challenges and opportunities presented by the digital age.

The purpose of this research is to investigate the influence of technology on the behavior, learning, and overall development of children within Generation Alpha. The objectives include:

1. Understanding how children in Generation Alpha interact with technology and its effects on their behavior and learning.
2. Comparing technology usage patterns among children of different age groups within Generation Alpha.
3. Assessing the impact of digitalization on children's intellectual development and cognitive abilities.

Surveys were conducted among primary and secondary school students in Vladivostok to gather data on their technology usage habits, internet activities, and perceptions of technology. The participants were divided into two groups based on their birth years (2010-2013 and 2014-2017) to analyze age-related differences in technology adoption and its effects. The survey responses were analyzed to identify trends and patterns in technology usage among Generation Alpha children.

The survey delved into the technological behaviors and perceptions of Generation Alpha, shedding light on how these digital natives interact with technology and its implications for their development. Here's a detailed breakdown of the findings:

Age Distribution: The survey encompassed children aged 7-10 and 11-14, providing insights into the technology usage patterns across different age groups within Generation Alpha (рис.1).