народа». Данная идиома «Jack the lad» используется в значении «парень Джек», т.е. мужчина, более удачливый, умный и привлекательный, чем другие.

Данная идиома возникла в среде рабочего класса Ливерпуля и его окрестностей. К середине 1980-х гг. под влиянием телевидения оно распространилось на остальную часть Британии. Данное выражение может использоваться в функции одобрения, презрения, оскорбления, а также в качестве эпитета-неологизма:

«Jack the lad

Jack Kramer was men's champion in 1947, but he has been an outcast for much of the past 60 years. Now, at last, he is being honoured. Richard Evans reports» [<https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2007/jun/24/tennis.wimbledon8>].

Необходимо отметить, что состав антропонимов-символов непостоянен в силу изменения общественных отношений, социальных условий, устаревания одних имен и появления новых.

Символическое содержание антропонимов отражает не только конкретные качественные характеристики, но и вклад носителя имени в определенную лингвокультуру.

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To the Question of Identification, Systematization and Analysis of Nouns (on Edgar Allan Poe's Short Story "The Gold Bug" in English and Russian)

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Abstract

The article is devoted to the identification, systematization and analysis of all nouns on topics closely related to the specialty "Ecology and Nature Management" (geographical, biological, chemical, etc.). The original work of Edgar Allan Poe "The Gold Bug" in English and its translated version by K.D. Balmont in Russian are studied. Nouns were taken out from the short story text and systematized according to topics and subtopics by the help of continuous sampling. The calculation of the frequency of the usage of nouns was done by the authors of the given article. Due to "Microsoft Office Word" program two tables were built, in which frequency and percentage of nouns in the short story text were shown.

Keywords: Edgar Allan Poe, noun, Geography, Biology, systematization, analysis, information.

Аннотация

Данная статья посвящена выявлению, систематизации и анализу всех имен существительных по темам близким к специальности «Экология и природопользование» (географические, биологические, химические и др.). Изучены оригинальное произведение Эдгара Аллана По «Золотой жук» на английском языке и его переводная версия, выполненная К.Д. Бальмонтом на русском языке. Путем сплошной выборки из текста рассказа были выделены и систематизированы имена существительные по темам и подтемам. Проведен подсчет частоты использования имен существительных. С помощью программы “Microsoft Office Word” были построены две таблицы, в которых отображены частота использования и процентное соотношение выделенных имен существительных в тексте произведения.

Ключевые слова: Эдгар Аллан По, имя существительное, география, биология, систематизация, анализ, информация.

Introduction

Edgar Allan Poe, one of the representatives of American romanticism, was born on January 19, 1809. “Every year on this day at his grave in the city of Baltimore, crowds of people gather to watch a strange ritual performed by a secret admirer of the writer: a figure dressed in all black, with a cane adorned with a black head, appears in the cemetery, proposes a toast and walks away, leaving three red roses and an open bottle of ‘Hennessy’ cognac. This tradition only emphasizes the mystery of the creative and life path of Edgar Poe, which is reflected in almost every his literary work” [1]. The work of the writer attracted our attention and, in this regard, a study was carried out on one of the short stories of the author “The Gold Bug” in English [2] and “Золотой жук” – version in Russian, performed by the translator, poet and essayist K.D. Balmont [3].

The *relevance* of this research lies in the fact that the obtained results can be useful and interesting not only for linguistic science, but also for disciplines closely related to environmental problems. From time to time, translators are faced with the difficulty of various terms translation. We think that this problem is the most important in the field of modern linguistics. Today, many scientific works are devoted to the study of the problems of translation of various professional terms from one language into another. The main interest for all linguists is not only the study of the stages of development of professional terms, but also the general terminology of Russian and English. So, any researcher wants to solve a problem and become the creator of a unified system of rules for translation of specific definitions from one language into another.

The *purpose of the work* is to identify, systematize and analyze all nouns related to geographical, biological, chemical and other sciences.

The *subject* of this article is Edgar Allan Poe’s short story “The Gold Bug” in English and “Золотой жук” in Russian.

In the comparison of the original and translated texts of the work in the process of the research it was necessary to use the following *methods*: 1) continuous sampling of nouns from the texts; 2) classification method; 3) comparative analysis.

The *methodological basis* of the article was the works of such researchers as: 1) B.Yu. Norman and M.Yu. Mukhin, highlighting examples of nouns from Russian fiction in their scientific work, recorded in the National Corpus of Russian [4, p. 15]; 2) T.A. Maikova, describing the procedure of selecting terminological vocabulary for a sectoral sociological dictionary and providing justification for the selection criteria, taking into account the basic features of terms [5, p. 166]; 3) S.N. Semenova, considering various texts in English, Russian and Armenian, systematizing the obtained data in mini-thesauri, based on the principle of synchronous-comparative consideration of the material and studying the implicity of indirect utterances in fiction texts by Russian, American and English authors [6, p. 295; 7, p. 141; 8, p. 30].

Analysis and Results of the Study

So, the study consisted of nouns identification from the original text and comparison with Konstantin Dmitrievich Balmont's translation [9, p. 184–194]. All received data were grouped in the tabl. 1. In English, they are in italic type-writing, and the Russian translation is given in brackets in regular type-writing. In total, 175 words were identified (tabl. 2) with different frequency of mentioning in the short story text. But, in the total table (tabl. 2), not only nouns related to the geographical, biological and chemical sciences, but also proper nouns, units of measurement and names of people are presented. Almost all words are given in nominative case and singular, but there are exceptions in tabl. 1 – words that are used only once in plural and words that have a diminutive form, for example: *palmetto* – пальмочка.

Table 1

Characteristics of nouns in the text

Topic title		Examples	Frequency	%
Section	Subsection			
Geographical terms		<i>side</i> (сторона)	17	2,01
		<i>night</i> (ночь)	11	1,3
		<i>island</i> (остров)	10	1,18
		<i>direction</i> (направление)	8	0,95
		<i>day</i> (день)	7	0,83
		<i>sun</i> (солнце), <i>North</i> (север), <i>coast</i> (берег), <i>hill</i> (холм)	6	0,71
		<i>ground</i> (земля), <i>main land</i> (материк), <i>rock</i> (утес)	5	0,59
		<i>Northeast</i> (северо-восток)	4	0,47
		<i>morning</i> (утро), <i>creek</i> (бухта), <i>tonight</i> (вечер), <i>sunrise</i> (восход)	3	0,35
		<i>dust</i> (пыль), <i>dawn</i> (заря), <i>East</i> (восток), <i>way</i> , <i>path</i> (дорога), <i>ray</i> (луч), <i>foot</i> (подножие), <i>cliff</i> (скала), <i>country</i> (местность), <i>place</i> (местонахождение), <i>sand</i> (песок), <i>extremity</i> (окраина), <i>excursion</i> (экскурсия), <i>distance</i> (расстояние), <i>sky</i> (небо)	2	0,24
Biological terms	Botany	<i>dawn</i> (рассвет), <i>elevation</i> (возвышенность), <i>pocket-compass</i> (карманный компас), <i>nature</i> (природа), <i>limit</i> (граница), <i>westward</i> (запад), <i>summer</i> (лето), <i>seacoast</i> (побережье), <i>air</i> (воздух), <i>flown</i> (прилив), <i>latitude</i> (широта), <i>winters</i> (зимы), <i>dark</i> (сумерки), <i>northwest</i> (северо-запад), <i>weather</i> (погода), <i>cove</i> (залив), <i>table land</i> (плоскогорье), <i>crag</i> (глыбы), <i>valley</i> (долина), <i>ravine</i> (овраг), <i>mineralizing process</i> (минерализующий процесс)	1	0,12
		<i>tree</i> (дерево)	30	3,55
		<i>limb</i> (сук)	15	1,77
		<i>trunk</i> (ствол), <i>branch</i> (ветвь)	9	1,06
		<i>foliage</i> (листва), <i>wilderness</i> (заросли)	3	0,35
		<i>leaf</i> (лист), <i>bramble</i> (терновник)	2	0,24
		<i>copse</i> (поросль), <i>fork</i> (разветвление), <i>reeds</i> (камыш), <i>vegetation</i> (растительность), <i>palmetto</i> (пальмочка), <i>shrub</i> (кустарник), <i>myrtle</i> (мирт), <i>hickory-nut</i> (орех), <i>oaks</i> (дубы), <i>bark</i> (кора)	1	0,12
	Zoology	<i>bug</i> (жук)	66	7,8
		<i>scarabaeus</i> (скарабей)	14	1,66
		<i>dog</i> (собака)	9	1,06
		<i>insect</i> (насекомое)	8	0,95
		<i>kid</i> (козленок), <i>goat</i> (коза)	4	0,47
		<i>crows</i> (вороны), <i>animal</i> (животное), <i>marsh-</i>	2	0,24

		<i>hen</i> (болотные курочки), <i>shell</i> (раковина), <i>scales</i> (надкрылья)		
		<i>birds</i> (дичь), <i>tarantula</i> (тарантул), <i>gose</i> (гусь)	1	0,12
	Anatomy	<i>eye</i> (глаз), <i>skull</i> (череп)	28	3,31
		<i>head</i> (голова)	23	2,72
		<i>hand</i> (рука)	21	2,48
		<i>face</i> (лицо)	10	1,18
		<i>mouth</i> (рот), <i>antennae</i> (усики)	7	0,83
		<i>foot</i> (нога), <i>knees</i> (колени)	5	0,59
		<i>back</i> (спина)	4	0,47
		<i>shoulders</i> (плечи), <i>heart</i> (сердце)	3	0,35
		<i>skeletons</i> (скелет), <i>muzzle</i> (морда), <i>pulse</i> (пульс)	2	0,24
		<i>teeth</i> (зубы), <i>bones</i> (кости), <i>ear</i> (ухо), <i>claws</i> (когти), <i>brow</i> (лоб), <i>organ of vision</i> (зрительный орган), <i>finger</i> (пальцы), <i>brain</i> (мозг), <i>neck</i> (шея), <i>claw</i> (клешня)	1	0,12
Names of people		<i>negro</i> (негр)	20	2,36
		<i>friend</i> (друг), <i>master</i> (господин)	11	1,3
		<i>host</i> (хозяин), <i>pirate</i> (пират)	5	0,59
		<i>man</i> (слуга), <i>man</i> (человек)	4	0,47
		<i>lieutenant</i> (лейтенант), <i>companion</i> (товарищ)	3	0,35
		<i>Mr.</i> (мистер), <i>visionary</i> (мечтатель), <i>wanderer</i> (беглец), <i>artist</i> (художник), <i>dear</i> (дорогой), <i>old, old man</i> (старик), <i>poor fellow</i> (бедняга)	2	0,24
		<i>captain</i> (капитан), <i>cryptographist</i> (тайнописец), <i>seaman</i> (морьяк), <i>participants</i> (участники), <i>mad</i> (безумный), <i>recluse</i> (отшельник), <i>relatives</i> (родственники), <i>guardianship</i> (страж), <i>supervision</i> (надсмотрщик), <i>scooundrel</i> (негодяй), <i>masters</i> (учителя), <i>fool</i> (дурак), <i>fellows</i> (сотоварищи), <i>physician</i> (врач), <i>wanderer</i> (странник), <i>lunatic</i> (сумасшедший)	1	0,12
Proper names	Anthroponymics	<i>Jupiter</i> (Юпитер)	54	6,38
		<i>Legrand</i> (Легран)	47	5,56
		<i>Will</i> (Вилль)	14	1,66
		<i>Jup</i> (Юпи)	10	1,18
		<i>Kidd</i> (Кидд)	7	0,83
		<i>G.</i> (Г.)	3	0,35
		<i>Swammerdam</i> (Сваммердам)	1	0,12
	Zoonymy	<i>Wolf</i> (Вольф)	1	0,12
	Toponymy	<i>Charleston</i> (Чарльстон)	4	0,47
		<i>Sullivan</i> (Сэлливан)	3	0,35
		<i>Moultrie</i> (Моультри)	2	0,24
		<i>New Orleans</i> (Новый Орлеан), <i>South Carolina</i> (Южная Каролина), <i>Atlantic</i> (Атлантика), <i>Golconda</i> (Голконда), <i>Bishop's Hotel</i> (Дом Епископа), <i>Bessop's Castle</i> (Замок Биссопа)	1	0,12
Units	Distance	<i>foot</i> (фут)	16	1,89
		<i>mile</i> (миля)	6	0,71
		<i>yard</i> (ярд), <i>inch</i> (дюйм)	3	0,35
	Time	<i>hour</i> (час), <i>minute</i> (минута)	8	0,95
		<i>year</i> (год)	4	0,47
		<i>week</i> (неделя)	2	0,24
		<i>month</i> (месяц), <i>second</i> (секунда)	1	0,12

	Angle	<i>degree</i> (градус)	6	0,71
		<i>gold</i> (золото)	17	2,01
Chemical substances		<i>bi-chloride of Mercury</i> (двухлористая ртуть), <i>iron</i> (железо), <i>silver</i> (серебро), <i>cobalt</i> (кобальт), <i>spirit of nitre</i> (нашатырный спирт)	1	0,12
TOTAL:			846	100

According to the data (tabl. 1, tabl. 2), it can be seen that the largest number of examples and the total number of nouns belongs to the subject area “Biology”, which is 57 different words or about 33% of all found examples. This is due to the frequent use of words such as: *bug* – жук (66 times), *tree* – дерево (30 times), *eye* – глаз (28 times), *skull* – череп (28 times), *head* – голова (23 times), *hand* – рука (21 times). Terms from this discipline are very often used in everyday life, and also denote objects and phenomena that constantly surround us. It can be assumed that any work about treasure hunting will have the largest number and percentage of words from this particular area.

Table 2

The total number of nouns in the text

Topic title	Word number	%
Geographical terms	52	29,7
Biological terms	57	32,6
Names of people	32	18,3
Proper names	17	9,7
Units	11	6,3
Chemical substances	6	3,4
TOTAL:	175	100

The smallest percentage of words refers to columns “Units” (6,3%) and “Chemical substances” (3,4%). This is due to the fact that the content of the texts is dominated by words related to indications of the treasure location. Therefore, the use of units of measurement and chemicals in such text, in our opinion, is not entirely appropriate.

In the course of the comparative analysis of the material, some discrepancies were found in the Russian translation of the original text. For example, in English version, *grinning from ear to ear*, and in Russian translation – смеясь и раскрывая рот до ушей; *densely wooded from base to pinnacle* – покрытый густым лесом сверху донизу; *a glow-worm-like conception of that truth* – подобное мерцанию светляка представление об истине.

The differences were also revealed in semantic meanings, when one word in English has several translations in Russian. For example, K.D. Balmont uses two meanings in translation of words: *wanderer* – беглец and странник; *dawn* – заря, рассвет; *man* – слуга, человек; *foot* – нога, фут (measure of length).

Conclusion

After studying the story of Edgar Allan Poe, we realized what exactly he encrypted in his creation. Namely, some of those people who stand out among the “gray mass” have outstanding qualities. The personality of each of us is so multifaceted that no one has yet managed to unravel it and penetrate to the depth in order to accurately judge by the first impression of the normality and obsession of this or that person. A careful study of the original and translation variants of the story revealed a number of discrepancies.

In conclusion, we would like to note and hope that the results of this study will be interesting and important for Linguistics. The study and analysis of texts are promising not only for creation of dictionaries and different scientific books, but also for solvation of environmental problems and preservation of our natural environment.

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