

использовать комментарий, чтобы предоставить получателю перевода справочную информацию, необходимую для адекватного восприятия основного текста, например:

*I've just received a call from Secretary Clinton.* – ‘Я только что получил звонок от **госсекретаря Клинтон** (Хиллари Клинтон занимала пост госсекретаря с 2009 по 2013 год; в соответствии с американской традицией титул за высокопоставленными чиновниками остается после окончания госслужбы)’ (Победная речь 9 ноября 2016).

Таким образом, проанализировав перевод выступлений Дональда Трампа, можно прийти к следующему выводу: перевод публичных выступлений политических деятелей является сложным и крайне ответственным процессом. Такая работа требует от переводчика отличных знаний не только родного языка, но и иностранного, а также наличия глубоких фоновых знаний.

## ЛИТЕРАТУРА

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The article is devoted to the analysis of the pragmatic aspect of translation of texts belonging to political discourse. For the consideration of this problem speeches of the U.S. President D. Trump are chosen.

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## GERMAN BORROWINGS IN AMERICAN ENGLISH AND THEIR IMPACT ON AMERICAN TOPONYMY

Настоящая статья посвящена анализу влияния немецкой иммиграции на культурное развитие США, а также заимствованиям лексических единиц из немецкого языка в XIX и начале XX в. Масштабность и устойчивость иммиграции определяет характер ее роли в развитии американского английского. Заимствованная лексика отражает факты этнических контактов, социальные, экономические и культурные связи между странами, вместе с тем разнообразные фонетические и морфологические тенденции его развития.

In every era of the USA history, from colonial times in the seventeenth century through the early 21<sup>st</sup> century, women and men from around the world opted for the American experience. They arrived as foreigners, bearers of languages, cultures, and religions that at times seemed alien to America's essential core. Over time, as ideas about the USA culture changed, the immigrants and their descendants simultaneously formed ethnic communities and participated in American civic life, contributing to the nation as a whole. For generations America

was a magnet for many immigrants as it promised freedom and land. These reasons may be applied to other migrant groups entering the USA, making America a melting pot of nations and a land of immigrants.

As the Germans are one of the predominant immigrant groups of the nineteenth century, German immigration and its contribution to the USA occupies a special position. According to the statistics, 46million Americans claimed German ancestry, making them by far the largest ancestry group among the four leading immigrant groups from Europe.

In many cases groups of German immigrants settled in such a way as to establish speech islands characterized by a distinct local dialect. The largest and best known of them is the Pennsylvania German dialect. Pennsylvania Dutch in this context established itself as a dialect that is spoken by the Amish, and it comprises features of both languages.

Borrowing or sharing words between languages is a natural process that occurs when different cultures and societies interact. While English words appear more and more frequently at the present time in other languages, due to the use of English as a global language, English itself has adopted words from other languages. As Germany was at the center of both World Wars in the 20th Century, it is obvious that politically motivated language contact inevitably occurred. Especially during and after World War II (1939–1945) German words such as *blitzkrieg* and *flak* entered the English language. Often they retain a form of their meaning, as in *blitzkrieg* (lightning war for sudden air attack). Sometimes, however, the meaning is altered, yet related. Flak is defined in English as anti-aircraft fire, yet the original word in German is actually an abbreviation for the gun from which the fire comes (Fliegerabwehrkanone, literally aircraft anti gun).

Many words associated with Hitler and the Nazis also became well known in English during this time, such as Gestapo, SS, Reich, Autobahn, and Fuhrer. Other military words, not directly related to the Nazi party, also entered English at this time. This list includes *Luftwaffe* (air force), *Panzer* (a German tank of World War II), *U-Boat* (a German submarine). On the one hand some of these words can be considered political or military, on the other hand, more common German words entered the English language after more direct and close contact between soldiers and civilians on the ground, e.g. *verboten* (prohibited by dictate), *achtung* (attention! watch out!), *jawoh* (Yes sir!).

In some cases, the Germanic origins of English words are not so obvious. The history of the word **dollar** involves many countries in different continents. This word is much older than the American unit of currency. It is an English form of *thaler* (pronounced *taler*, with a long *a*), the name given to coins first minted in 1519. Today the town of Joachimsthal lies within the borders of the Czech Republic and its Czech name is Jáchymov. The **thaler** was the unit of currency in Prussia and some of the other German states until the second half of the 19th century. The unification of Germany in 1871 and the adoption of the mark as the common currency put an end to the old units, just as the adoption of the Euro and the introduction of new notes and coins in 2002 put an end to the French franc, the German Deutschemark, Italian lire, Spanish peseta, and other European currencies. Although many English words trace their roots back to Greek, Latin,

French, or Italian, the core of English – the basic words in the language – are Germanic. Moreover, there are some words in both languages that have spelling and pronunciation similarities but different meanings. For instance, *Gift* in English it denotes a present, but in German means poison. Besides, sometimes the words of German origin are not too easy to identify, due to the fact that there are loan translations. It is evident that there is some resemblance between English and German: friend – *Freund*, sit – *sitzen*, son – *Sohn*, all – *alle*, flesh (meat) – *Fleisch*, water – *Wasser*, drink – *trinken* or house – *Haus*, blue – *blau*, guest – *Gast*, insect – *Insekt*, nine – *neun*, mouse – *Maus*, coffee – *kaffee*, justice – *Justiz*. Words in this group are called cognates.

Immigration from Germany to America was not the only factor during the middle and late nineteenth century which influenced the borrowing of German words into the English language. Due to the fact that at that time German universities developed into major world renowned centres of scientific and intellectual thought at the beginning of the twentieth century it was necessary for many English students majoring in or involved with the sciences to study German, which was one of the main languages used for scientific discourse. Nowadays some English scientific and medical terms also reflect this early scientific role of the German language. It is remarkable that German proper names became widely used in science: *Alzheimer's disease* named after Alois Alzheimer. The *Doppler Effect* (the apparent change in **frequency** and **wavelength** of a **wave** that is perceived by an observer moving relative to the source of the waves) was also named after the Austrian physicist who discovered it. Moreover, German terms became extensively used in philosophy and psychology due to the works by Nietzsche and Schopenhauer. Besides, The Fahrenheit temperature scale is named for its German inventor, Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit, who invented the alcohol thermometer in 1709 and the Fahrenheit temperature scale; which is still commonly used in the USA. The diesel engine is named for its German inventor, *Rudolf Diesel*. Actually, immigrants who move from one place to another make great efforts to adapt to a new place or at least to find an accommodation with a new land, to learn a new language, to get acquainted with new traditions, to make for a living in an unfamiliar environment. So in America they preferred to live in the German-speaking enclaves and selected American places with topography reminding them most of where they had lived in Germany. In addition to that, Germany as a country did not exist until 1871 when under the leadership of the Prussian king the German states were united. So many people claimed that there were not from Germany, but a particular region of their Native land.

German geographical names can also be found throughout the Midwest region of the country, such as New Ulm and many other towns in Minnesota; Bismarck (North Dakota's state capital), Munich, Karlsruhe, and Strasburg in North Dakota; New Braunfels, Fredericksburg, Weimar, and Muenster in Texas; Corn (formerly Korn), Kiefer and Loyal (formerly Kiel) and Berlin in Oklahoma; and Kiel, Berlin, and Germantown in Wisconsin.

Towns with names like Fredricksburg, New Braunfels, Bergheim and Boerne reveal the Germanic influence on the early settlement in this area. New Braunfels, located about 30 miles north of San Antonio, was one of the earliest German

settlements in the area. Prince Carl of Solms Braunfels founded it in 1845. Today, the town still bears the imprint of its German roots. Houses and buildings near the old town center have a distinctively German style. It is home to the Schlitterbahn, one of the largest and grandest water parks in the USA. Water slides and wave pools surround a replica of an old German castle and the entire park is built in a German motif. One more city is New Ulm, a city located in the south-central part of Minnesota. It was established in 1854 and named after the city of Ulm in southwestern Germany and thus represents a toponymic transfer from Europe to America. It was created in order to provide shelter for German immigrants on the American frontier. Approximately 94 percent of New Ulm's residents were German-born or their descendants in 1870. German ancestry and heritage still predominate in the community today.

The largest German-named American city is Charlotte, NC. It honors Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the German-born wife of England's King George III, who was still reigning over the American colonies when Charlotte was founded. Here are a few US towns with German names: Germantown (Tennessee/Maryland/Pennsylvania) Frankenmuth, Michigan (called 'Little Bavaria') Fredericksburg, Texas. Hermann, Missouri. New Ulm, Minnesota. Edelbruck, Iowa. Carlsbad, California.

Thus, the evidence from this research project indicates that the German factor has affected American English profoundly, especially due to its flexibility, word-stock and applicability. It also has become a major phenomenon in the expansion of American English in the world.

The article highlights the role of the German factor in the development of the country and examines the influence of mass German immigration on American English. Although German immigration began with the establishment of the original British colonies in the New World, in the nineteenth century German immigration to the USA was overwhelmingly compared to other ethnic groups. In this respect, German-speaking people influenced the areas of human endeavor and provided American English with a huge number of words.

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## ЛЕКСИКО-СЕМАНТИЧЕСКИЕ АДАПТАЦИИ В ПЕРЕВОДЕ НА РУССКИЙ ЯЗЫК АНГЛОЯЗЫЧНОЙ ДЕТСКОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Настоящая статья знакомит читателя с основными лексико-семантическими адаптациями, применяемыми при переводе на русский язык англоязычной детской литературы. Автором также было проведено практическое исследование, материалом для которого послужила англоязычная сказка Элеанор Фарджон «Седьмая принцесса». Автор рассматривает, какие адаптации были использованы при переводе. Проведенный анализ позволяет выявить ряд отличий текста-оригинала в сравнении с его переводом на русский язык.

При переводе детской литературы у переводчика могут возникнуть определенные трудности, ведь детская литература обладает рядом характерных для нее особенностей. Для перевода данных произведений необхо-