Тема: НОМИНАТИВНЫЕ ПРИЗНАКИ АНГЛИЙСКИХ ФИТОНИМОВ И СПОСОБЫ ИХ ПЕРЕВОДА

**Subject matter:** Nominative Features of English Plant Names and Ways of Their Translation.

**Author:** Tatiana A. Skorobogatova, 5th year student, Institute of Translatology and Multilanguage Studies.

**Supervisor of the project:** O. A. Leonovich, Associate Professor of the Chair of Theory and Practice of Translation and Interpretation.

**ABSTRACT**

The origin and history of plant names is a subject of some magnitude, and is one that has long engaged the attention of philologists. Some idea of the wide area covered by the nomenclature of plants, may be gathered even from a short survey of those most widely known in England. Apart, too, from their etymological associations, it is interesting to trace the variety of sources from whence plant names have sprung, a few illustrations of which are given in the present paper. It is noteworthy that English plant names can boast of a very extensive parentage, being derived from many languages – Latin, Greek, Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Low German, Swedish, Danish, Arabic, Persian. It is not surprising, therefore, that in many cases much confusion has arisen in unravelling their meaning, which in the course of years would naturally become more or less modified by a succession of influences such as the intercommunication and change of ideas between one country and another. Many plants, again, have been called in memory of leading characters in days gone by, and after those who discovered their whereabouts and introduced them into European countries. It may be noticed that plants which embody the names of animals are very numerous indeed. In many cases this has resulted from some fancied resemblance to some part of the animal named. In addition to the various classes of names already mentioned, there are a rich and very varied assortment found in most counties throughout England, many of which have originated in the most amusing and eccentric way ("butter and eggs" and "eggs and bacon" are applied to several plants, from the two shades of yellow in the flower). The hearts’-ease has been honoured with all sorts of romantic names, such as "kiss me behind the garden gate;" and "none so pretty" is one of the popular names of the saxifrage. Among the names of the Arum may be noticed "parson in the pulpit," "cows and calves," "lords and ladies," and "wake-robin." The potato has a variety of names, such as ‘leather-jackets’, ‘blue-eyes’, and ‘red-eyes’.

That is why the basic task of the translator is the adequate transfer of all peculiar features of the original texts to a reader.