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Canadian Humor vs Creation and Translation

Some people take reality as it is, some of them try to exaggerate its advantages, hyperbolize its drawbacks. It is he who uses timid humor to emphasize the unattractive ugly sides of life. To keep humor alive is valid for translating it into another language. They say that humor is highly charged with artistic, aesthetic charm.

Humor as a means of subjective modality is the author's positive appraisal. In modern Canadian discourse humor is expanded to a particular world perception. This phenomenon is of great significance to make it an adequate in another language. Humor befriends language units in contrastive vicinity. It gives a ground for an addressee to get the implicit information with a humorous hint. It is the context that serves a humor marker and objectivizes its comprehension. Humor is to actualize words in an ambiguous context to express duality of – both - information and funny amusing effect.

Children understand jokes, and may understand funny things; children's comprehension of comic situations continues to develop across early childhood [1, c. 133].

- Q: *Why don't Canadian women wear sleeveless dresses?*

A: *They aren't allowed to bare arms*

- Q: *Why do you call a Canadian black comedy?*

A: *It's Always Snowing in Winnipeg [4].*

By humor we understand something, which arises amusement, laughter (the capacity of recognizing, reacting and expressing something which is amusing, funny). Humor brings a deep and mutual understanding. Humor is the form of paradox, which is good, great and unexpected nature.

Q: What is the difference between a Canadian and a canoe?

A: A canoe tips [4].

Humor presupposes a developed intellect on the part of readers. The urgent herein is a love of the mother tongue, its aesthetic values. These things are not easy to cope with. The loss of humor makes a target translation fake. Situational humor appears on the discrepancy of reference.

- *You must be a maple tree, because I would tap that.*

- *Rush Limbaugh said he'll move to Canada if the Health Care overhaul passes congress!*

Upon hearing Rush's intentions Canada immediately countered by banning oxycontin! [4]

Situational humor serves to create vivid details, sketches. Associative humor is very significant into that. A translator follows the principle of creativeness, analogy to stimulate the adequate reaction on the part of a reader. With a great effort, a translator gains this aim, resorting to different language means. A translator is not expected to keep all stylistic devices alive, but he is supposed to reproduce this function in the target text [2, 5]. One can hardly transform all stylistic devices from a source language into a target language, but humor effect is always welcome. The diversity of languages, their structures and systems presuppose the likewise translation. Transformations (both lexical and grammatical) are at work to convert original language units into target language ones. Humor is being rendered at the deep structure level for the surface structure adequacy may fail due to social and linguistic divergences of correlated languages. Deviations of the theoretically predicted order of processing do not diminish humor appreciation in either verbal jokes or cartoons [5, 409].

- *Q: What do you call a Canadian sitcom about a naive boy?*

A: Leave it to Bieber [4].

- *Q: What do Premier Wynne and Mayor Rob Ford have in common?*

A: They both have more than enough to eat at home[4].

In a humorous text more preferable is the play on words, situations. These texts are of diverse nature – both statements and dialogues:

- *A French Canadian fellow was challenged on his patriotism with overtones of doubt. I am a proud Canadian, he blurted. And my wife! My wife! She loves Canada so much she had the whole map of Canada tattooed on her bum. Coast to coast-to-coast! Trouble is every time she bends over Quebec separate!*

- *Q: Why did Leandro Barbosa choose to play for the Toronto Raptors? [4]*

- *A: Because they have much better pot in Canada!*

Q: Why does Celine Dion want to purchase the Montreal Canadiens?

A: Because she wants to ruin more than just music! [4]

What matters much is the descriptive translation of an original text. A lexical unit of a source text may be exchanged by a word / word combination. Humor is hidden; it lies deep in a language structure. That is why an equivalent translation does not always work humor-like. It may go alongside with a descriptive one, as a team. Thus, humor is rendered in translation - both adequate and faithful. The translator's activities extend far beyond them. Translator's task is not only to convey the thoughts of the author but also to keep intact the laws of parallel languages. The process of rendering consists in creating linguistic parity. The translation is bilateral, i.e., interlingual and intercultural. The aim of any rendering is to reach adequacy. To make an original text suitable in terms of the target language is to preserve peculiarities of the author's ideas, style and genre into that. The research of linguistic mechanism of humor enables the analyst to discover many relevant features of language structure and meaning overlooked in evaluation. Canadian humor works on its inter - and intra translation vectors. Syncretic duality of the contents predicts objectives of the assignments. Humor is an aesthetic-thinking category with

dominant words *funny, amusing, ridiculous, laughable, strange, queer, puzzling*. Jokes work at different levels, modi and genres of language.

Humor is of secondary derivation: it is generated by situations and language units. It is made by, of and for people. The scientists claim that sources of humor are made by situational and linguistic phenomena. Humor renders positive emotions in contacts with irony and sarcasm, which correspondently irritate or strike hard at weak points.

Humor frequents different discourses Cf. *What flies and has four legs? – Two birds. The English longest word? S —mile –s* [2]. Puzzles work with Canadian variants Cf. - *Have you ever wondered what it would be like to put together a country? Well, here's your chance to try.*

- *Canadian Fast Fact: In April 1999 the third territory (Nunavut) was formed (and here I thought we were done!)* [4]

Among quantitative units humorous metaphors single out in Standard English Cf. *tons of pirates, bushels of girl, ounce of sense, loads of friends, acres of sleep, a dram of love, barrels of fun*. Humorous jokes incorporate geographic names in all Englishes Cf. *I meet you in Tolerado – No, I never was in Tolerado. - Nether was I. It must have been two other fellows* [2]. Humor is not indifferent to play on words Cf. *When I am good, I am very very good. When I am bad. I am better; In two words: im, possible, You can include me out Probable impossibilities are preferred to improbable possibilities* [2]. Humor makes definitions of referents unserious Cf. *Woman is at once the servant, the apple – and the belly-ache* [2].

Situations make humor flourish. Linguistic humor permeates, edifying zones Cf.

- *Teacher: If you take 3 from 7 what difference does it make?*

Smart pupil: That is what I say [2].

Humor is of secondary creation, but it works also in a tertiary way. Cf.

- *Love me, love my dog and its smell; Veni, vidi, vici – Ukr. Прийшов, побачив, помовчи* [2].

- *All day round service, but NOT NOW* [2].

Riddles, maxims, puzzles belong to the linguocognitive zone. Canadian small texts aren't apart either. As an aesthetic-thinking category humor is subtle, evasive difficult to ascribe. Humor works with horrorhows within the framework of specific sociolinguistic conditions. Comprehension of humor depends not only on the quality of the jokes, their witticism but also on the quality of the recipient, his sense of humor. Thus, humor involves addressant, addressee and text, this triad includes a translator who makes communication go.

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